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A Great Small College

A Great Small College

A NARRATIVE HISTORY of
WESTMINSTER COLLEGE
FULTON, MISSOURI

1946

By

Charles Fackler Lamkin

• Westminster 1899 •

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This book is
affectionately dedicated to
my beloved wife
ANNIE MINTER LAMKIN
who lives forever
in our Father's mansions which lie
beyond the stars.

■

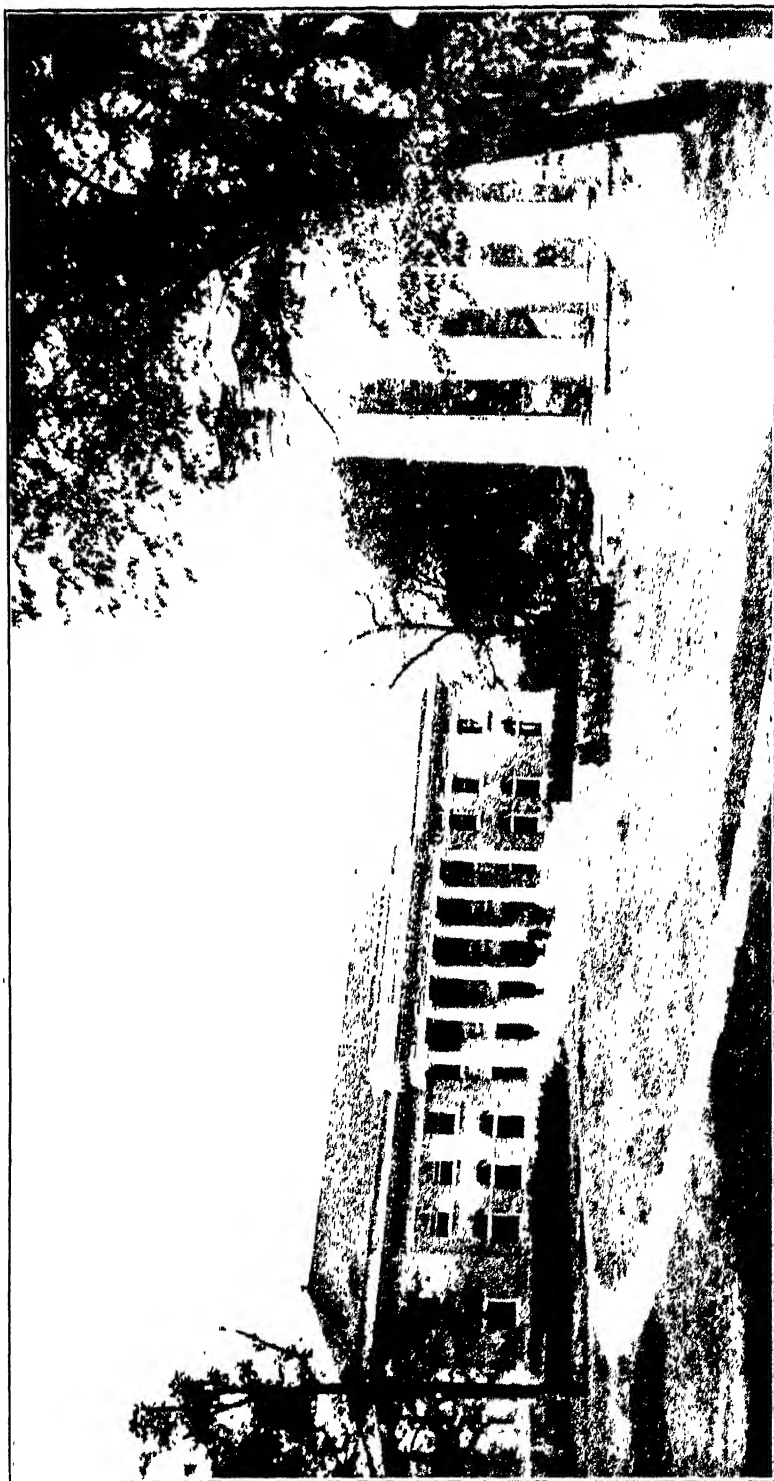
Any institution with a history of almost a century deserves a chronicle. Westminster College is certainly no exception to this rule. Its span of life is coincident with the development of the state of Missouri, from pioneer days to the highly industrialized present. In writing such a chronicle an author has a choice of inditing a purely factual text, interesting mainly to the professional historian, or writing a narrative with a more general appeal. This latter plan has seemed the more desirable in compiling this history.

The author does not expect this narrative to be without flaws nor to be received without criticism. But he has written the story as he has been able to read it and it is his story. Any opinions expressed or conclusions drawn are his opinions or his conclusions and are not necessarily the opinions or conclusions of the authorities of the college.

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A Great Small College



Westminster Hall and Columns

P R E L U D E



IN ALL HISTORY there is an age of fable that preceeds the age of fact. Dimly seen, in the shadows of the distant past, men become demigods; a trading expedition to Colchis is glorified into a quest for the hidden fleece. Hardships become heroic epics; ordinary successes are magnified into great achievements; and time, touching yesterday with its magic wand, makes of it the golden age.

Any history dealing with Presbyterian education in Missouri must touch the legendary, for no account would be complete without a reference to Marion College. The church has counted this as its first effort to erect a school for the training of its sons. It is proper that the story should be told at this time.

Col. Thomas Muldrow was one of the most remarkable men in the history of Missouri. Residing near Palmyra, he has always had the reputation of being something of a philanthropist; more properly he should be classified as a promoter. He foresaw the rapid development of Missouri, so recently admitted as a state, and projected not only one, but many, enterprises and cities.

Reverend David Nelson, a Presbyterian preacher, came to Marion County about 1830. In early life a contemptuous unbeliever, he had become converted; and, swinging away from the dissipated life of a careless soldier, the pendulum of his life carried him to the other extreme, the cloth of narrow and strict laced Calvinism. Soon after his arrival in Missouri he met Muldrow, also a Presbyterian, and together they visioned a college. According to Nelson's idea the school was to be run on the manual labor plan. A designated number of acres was to be assigned each boy; he was to work this land part time, and its produce was not only expected to pay tuition but to provide funds for collegiate salaries and overhead.

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The college was named Marion after the county in which it was located. The "Upper" college was located on a tract of land Col. Muldrow secured near the village of Philadelphia, about twelve miles southwest of Palmyra; the "Lower" college (or preparatory school) was in two places — at East Ely and at West Ely — these two small settlements being about six miles apart and each one about the same distance from the "Upper" college at Philadelphia. The land for the project having been obtained, work on it was pushed in the Colonel's usual energetic way. A charter was secured from the Legislature of Missouri. Substantial brick buildings, well designed and fully suited for their purpose, were erected. Men were sent out to solicit money and students. Col. Muldrow was himself the financial agent and went east to interest capitalists and churchmen.

Dr. Nelson aroused opposition by his pronounced anti-slavery views which compelled him to resign and leave the country but Col. Muldrow was not discouraged. He was a man of compelling personality and was able to convince any man with whom he talked. He quickly built up a faculty for the college composed of the best talent in the church. Reverend William S. Potts, D.D. resigned as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in St. Louis to become its President. Associated with him were men known everywhere in the Presbyterian communion. Reverend Job F. Halsey was Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy; Reverend Sam C. McConnell, M.D., was Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics; John Roche, Professor of Latin and Greek; Samuel Barschell, Professor of German, French and Hebrew; Allen Gallaher was Principal of the Preparatory Department. A Theological School was also a part of the college over which the eloquent and scholarly Potts presided. Reverend Job F. Halsey was Professor of Pastoral Theology; Reverend James Gallaher, Professor of Didactic Theology and Sacred Eloquence; Reverend Ezra Styles Ely, D.D., Professor of Polemic Theology, Biblical Literature and Sacred Criticism; Reverend Charles W. Nassau, Assistant Professor in Oriental Languages. Ely came to Marion College from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Gallaher from Cincinnati, Ohio; the others were from other distant points, all were men of

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prominence. The college gathered into its instructional force the intellectual giants of the day. Their names were names to conjure with; no wonder Marion College was the idolized child of the church.

However Marion College was only a part of Col. Muldrow's dream. He planned a great metropolis at Marion City which, prior to his promotion, had been called Green's Landing. Green's Landing, now Marion City, was situated on the Mississippi River about six miles from Palmyra and about twelve miles from the college. A wonderful city was projected there, one with wide streets and spacious squares; on paper it was by far the most pretentious town-site so far laid out west of the great river. Great public buildings were planned; hotels, churches, schools, mills, business houses of sorts. In his usual energetic way the busy Colonel projected other cities; Philadelphia, where Marion College was located; Ely; and New York in Shelby County, full forty miles away. Philadelphia and West Ely still remain as villages; New York has a filling station and a store. The Colonel envisioned a string of cities reaching across the continent, connected by a railroad which was to have Marion City as its eastern terminus and then stretch westward until a man might "eat breakfast in Marion City Monday morning and bathe in the Pacific the next Saturday night." It appears that the Colonel did not dream Eastern railroads would ever replace the rivers as means of transportation; hence travellers would come to Marion City by boat, then trans-ship to trains for the western journey over the plains and mountains.

The Colonel over-looked few financial bets. The men whom he invited to accept professorships in the college were designedly chosen because of their means as well as because of their educational qualifications. Dr. Ely is said to have invested \$100,000 in the lands and the speculation. Dr. Gallaher put in his fortune. A wealthy men named McKee from Pittsburg came with his all. Emigrants came to the new town in very considerable numbers. Ohio River steamboats found it profitable to turn north up the Mississippi at Cairo and go as far as Marion City before proceeding on their scheduled trips to New Orleans; while every boat on the Mississippi made this new

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town a regular port of call. It will be observed that the Colonel did not simply dream; he labored day and night to make his dreams come true. It is a matter of record that the first survey of a railroad in Missouri started down "Railroad Street" in Marion City and the first railroad roadbed ever thrown up in the state ran from that location to Philadelphia. This was in 1835, about a year after Dr. Potts assumed the Presidency of the college.

Marion City had become a boom town. Its future as a soon-to-be metropolis seemed assured. \$185,000 of eastern capital was invested there in a year or two; \$35,000 was expended at Philadelphia. As Marion City's fortunes improved so did the prospects for the college. Students were attracted in numbers; societies organized; commencements held; and real instruction was given to a splendid undergraduate body.

Colonel Muldrow seems to have had everything a promoter should have except common sense. With the whole world lying ready for exploitation he located Marion City in a place so low that it was almost a morass. Frogs and water snakes galore infested its site, venerable turtles swarmed in the shallows behind the town, shallows that the slightest high water transformed into a stream, cutting Marion City away from the high land on the west; converting the peninsula on which it was situated into an island. The Colonel held this to be a desirable feature; saying that a little dredging would make it possible for boats to land on every side of the city.

Misfortunes came all at once. The winter of 1835-36 was unusually severe with deep snows that remained long. The spring opened with heavy rains which, added to the quickly thawing snow, caused the river to rise to unprecedented heights. The turbulent waters of the river covered Marion City so deeply that the largest steamboat could steam safely down its streets. The railroad had not come; the Old School and the New School controversy had broken out in the church; the Marion College faculty was accused, probably with reason, of being abolitionist; and the financial panic of 1837-38-39 wrote the finishing chapter in the woes of the college.

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Marion City, after the flood, was little better than a swamp. Before the sun of adversity the Muldrow dream structures; cities, railroad, college; alike vanished like a mist. Blissfully depending on the eloquent Colonel's ability to make his dreams come true, Marion College found itself without resources or endowment. The President gave up the fight and returned to a charge in St. Louis; its faculty and students soon were scattered; its buildings and equipment went to satisfy its creditors; all that remained was a legend as intriguing as that of Atlantis. For Marion College has been regarded in about the same way as has that vanished continent; a place of splendors sunk by adverse fates in the trackless seas of misfortune.

Such is the story as it remains in the traditions of the church. But laymen say that Mark Twain in his "Gilded Age" has made reference to this almost forgotten episode in the history of the state and of the church. They suggest that "Col. Beriah Sellers" be substituted for the name of Col. Thomas Muldrow; that Marion City be called "Napoleon" and Palmyra be called "Hawkeye." This done, it is insisted that you have a picture of the man whose visions entranced a church; whose faith materialized a university; the failure of whose schemes caused the first Presbyterian College in Missouri to die. It is a strange story but insistantly asserted to be a true one; Colonel Thomas Muldrow, traditional benefactor of the church, reputedly is none other than Colonel Beriah Sellers of the "Gilded Age."

With Eyes of Faith

CHAPTER I



ONE NOVEMBER DAY in 1841 a young minister, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Fulton. Beyond commenting on the fact that the Presbyterians had a new preacher there was no unusual notice taken of the newcomers by the pioneer population of the town. Preachers would frequently come, remain awhile, and leave, without making any imprint on the community. Why should this new man be any different from the others who had from time to time served the struggling churches of this inland village. Like any other stranger William W. Robertson had to make his place in that young but even then conservative community; there were none wise enough to see that this young man was destined to profoundly affect the town of Fulton, the county of Callaway and the whole state of Missouri. It may well be claimed that many of the characteristics that have marked Fulton through the years are the direct results of the consecrated and persistent labors of this great man.

Born in Kentucky, Robertson attended Centre College for two years, then entered Miami University where he took his degree in 1835. For the following six years he remained at Miami as an Instructor, during which time he married the daughter of the President of the Institution. After studying theology and entering the Presbyterian ministry young Robertson came to Fulton with the zeal of an evangelist and the background of a teacher.

In that day churches builded colleges to train ministers. At once pioneer and missionary, Robertson saw a rapidly developing state without an adequate supply of Christian leaders;

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and perceived the imperative need for an institution of higher learning even while Missouri was almost a wilderness. It took no prophetic eye to see that the state would soon be peopled. As a faithful servant of his Lord, Robertson realized that if the church was to influence the future leaders of the expanding commonwealth it must educate those men into whose hands the reins of government would soon be placed. In a state as yet sparsely populated with unlettered men: while the plains and forests still teemed with game and the stealthy footsteps of the departing Indian could still be heard: Robertson, with eyes of faith, envisioned a college that would minister both to the minds and souls of men.

A very brief statement in regard to early Presbyterianism in Missouri will be helpful in understanding the developments in this narrative. The first organized effort of the denomination began with the erection of the Synod of Missouri by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church May 29, 1832. After the division of the church into New and Old School branches the Missouri Synod remained with the Old School Assembly. When organized the Synod included three Presbyteries: St. Louis, St. Charles (later called Palmyra), and Missouri. On coming into the Synod Robertson became a tireless and militant evangelist. Not only did he minister to his Fulton charge but it appears that he organized more churches in the Presbytery of Missouri than any other single man. He became so widely known in the Synod that an application was made for him to travel through the western part of the state as a home missionary. In that pioneer day the most alarming fact from the standpoint of religion was that very few preachers gave all their time to ministerial work: the poverty of the scattered churches forcing many of them to engage in part-time secular employment. Two years after Robertson reached Fulton the growth of Presbyterianism in the state warranted the division of two of the existing Presbyteries: Synod erecting Potosi Presbytery, from the southern part of the territory then included in the Presbytery of St. Louis; and Upper Missouri in the western part of the state.

In 1845 the minutes of Synod for the first time list the members present. At that meeting there were seventeen ministers

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(then called "Bishops") and sixteen elders in attendance; poor means of communication and great distances accounting for the absence of twenty-five of the forty-two ministers enrolled in the Synod. The poverty of the church is shown in the report of Synod's treasurer who certified that the cash balance of the church amounted to two and one-half cents. The Synod not only recognized the crying need of trained, religious leadership for the rapidly increasing population of Missouri, but the educational situation was almost equally appalling to its members with four-fifths of the inhabitants of the commonwealth unable to read or write.

Such was the educational-ecclesiastical condition when the first move toward the establishment of a college for men was made. The Presbytery of Missouri was in session in the isolated Auxvasse country church which had been organized nearly twenty years earlier with eighty-five members of the congregation, twenty-five being negroes. Only four ministers, with an equal number of elders, were present but these were consecrated men: accustomed to overcoming difficulties: possessed of staggering faith. On September 29, 1849, Rev. William W. Robertson offered the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, that the Moderator appoint a committee of three to inquire into the utility and necessity of menoralizing the Synod of Missouri, at its next meeting, upon the necessity of establishing within its bounds an institution of learning to be under the care of Synod."

The resolution having been adopted the Moderator appointed Reverends W. W. Robertson and W. G. Bell, with Elder Preston B. Reed; and this committee appeared before the Synod that same fall without success. However, having reported progress at the spring meeting of the Presbytery of Missouri in 1850, the committee was continued and again brought the resolution before the Synod at the 1850 fall meeting, but again nothing was done. While no action had been taken by the Synod of Missouri, either in 1849 or 1850, yet Dr. Robertson was much encouraged and felt that a favorable decision was only a matter of time and that a college was certain of establishment.

Schools had already been opened in Fulton but they were of

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a transitory character. In the late fifties educational activities began to stabilize. The *Missouri Telegraph* under date of March 14, 1850, notified its readers that the "Fulton High School" under the direction of Prof. J. H. Neville, would open its third session on Monday, April 28, 1850. This High School was for boys. While awaiting the establishment of his dreamed of college for men Dr. Robertson opened the "Fulton Female Academy," undoubtedly to give the girls an equal, Christian, educational opportunity with that offered the boys in the established High School. The same issue of the *Missouri Telegraph* which announced the third session of the Fulton High School stated that the first session of the Fulton Female Academy would begin on the second Monday (the 14th) of April, 1850. According to this notice the teaching in the new school was to be done by Dr. Robertson and Mrs. N. Dauber, while Rev. N. Dauber was to teach piano and vocal music. The advertisement states that the "courses of instruction will be thorough, useful, and practical; and will embrace all the branches of a most complete female education." Terms for a session of twenty weeks were eight dollars for students in the first class; ten dollars for those in the second, and twelve for the third year pupils. The advertisement further says, "The whole course will require at least three years for its completion, when the industrious pupil will be entitled to a certificate from the Academy." It may be of interest to know just what subjects were then thought to be necessary for "a most complete female education." The first class was initiated into the mysteries of English Grammar, Arithmetic, Modern Geography, United States History, Lessons in Reading, Orthography, and Penmanship. The work of the second class was in English Parsing, "Watts on the Mind," Universal History, Ancient Geography, Algebra, Botany, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric and Mythology. The final touches necessary to a complete "female education," were put on in the third class which delved into the problems presented in Plane Geometry and Trigonometry, Chemistry, Vegetable and Animal Physiology, Astronomy, Latin, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of Christianity. This recital of the terms and courses of study in the "Fulton Female Academy," is not only of interest because it illustrates the then educational conditions but also

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because it demonstrates Robertson's state of mind. Co-education was unheard of in Missouri in the forties and fifties, and all the time, even while conducting his school for girls, Robertson was constantly planning the founding of a real college, of high order, for men.

Unquestionably Dr. Robertson, who was all the time a member of the committee which presented the overture, had early assurances that made him confident of affirmative action by the Synod at its fall meeting in 1851. There is no reason to doubt that Robertson had long determined in his own mind that the college, when established, should be located in the town in which he lived. He was wise in the ways of the world and realized it would be much easier to secure the location of the about-to-be college in Fulton if there was already a college-in-being there which the Synod could adopt. There is always an argument in favor of taking over a going concern, and Robertson determined to have such a Fulton institution in operation when the Synod finally was ready to act favorably on the overture from the Presbytery of Missouri.

A resolution once formed in the mind of Dr. Robertson was speedily put into execution. Very early in 1851, he prevailed on the session of the Fulton Presbyterian Church to establish an educational institution for men under the name of Fulton College, the charter for this school being dated February 18, 1851. The charter of Fulton College was prefaced by the statement that "the members and officers of the Presbyterian Church residing within the County of Callaway, known as the Old School division of said Church, are desirous of owning and building up an institution of learning in the State of Missouri and to that end are about to erect and provide suitable buildings for that purpose." It authorized the establishment of such an institution in the town of Fulton, in the County of Callaway, and provided that Harvey J. Bailey, Alfred George, Alfred Ryley, Samuel R. Dyer, Solomon Jenkins, Israel B. Grant, David McKee, Isaac Tate, George Nicholson, Irvine O. Hockaday, Robert Calhoun, Thomas West, Martin Baker, Samuel Ryley, David Coulter, Joseph M. Duncan, Thomas B. Nesbit, and Nathan H. Hall, and their successors in office, were created "a body cor-

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porate and politic," with perpetual succession and a common seal, and in their corporate capacity might "sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, defend and be defended, in any court of law or equity in the State." The persons named as the governing body were officially styled "Trustees of Fulton College" and were empowered to fill all vacancies which might occur in their body by death, resignation or refusal to act, and might reduce the number of Trustees to nine; seven of the Trustees being declared a quorum for the first or organization meeting. The provisions of this charter thus made "the Trustees of Fulton College" a self-perpetuating body; here again we see Dr. Robertson's guiding hand.

"In the event Fulton College is adopted by the Synod" the Trustees shall be divided into six classes as nearly as may be, the seats of the first class to be vacated at the end of the first year, the seats of those of the second class to be vacated at the end of the second year, and so on to the sixth; vacancies to be filled by the Synod.

While the Trustees were empowered to solicit funds for the support of the college, to select the faculty and prescribe the courses of study, with the faculty given power to "confer such degrees as are usually conferred by colleges, and to grant diplomas attesting the same," yet it was distinctly stated in the charter that the right to make and enforce rules and regulations deemed necessary for the good government and discipline of the college did not include the power to make any religious test a prerequisite for enrollment. Quoting the exact language of the charter, "no student shall be excluded in consequence of his religious opinions, or the opinions of his parents or guardians." Thus, at the very inception of what is now Westminster, while Fulton College was owned and controlled by the strictly orthodox Scotch-Presbyterians of the Fulton Church, were the foundations laid for religious tolerance combined with individual liberty.

There were already a number of boys ready to enter the institution of higher learning since the "Fulton High School" as noted had been in operation for several years. With a charter granted, and a nucleus of prospective students already on the

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ground, the committee of the Fulton Church perfected their plans with the utmost dispatch so that their college might get under way with the least possible delay. On June 13, 1851, the present campus, except the extreme north end, was deeded to the infant college by H. I. Bailey. A frame dwelling, already on the tract, was to serve as the first college building. This was a house of two stories, with three rooms on each floor. One large, commodious room was on the first floor, a room of equal size was just above it on the second; and each story had two other small rooms. The house had never been designed for a school. It was poorly planned even for a dwelling but, such as it was, it had to serve. This house stood approximately on the present site of the Gymnasium. A second house on the property, was located about where Westminster Hall is today. This house was brick with two rooms and a frame kitchen attached on the west side. It faced south and was occupied by Prof. William Van Doren as a residence.

August 18, 1851, the committee completed its plans for the opening of Fulton College. Prof. Van Doren was appointed the first professor at a salary of \$800 per year and Dr. Robertson was chosen the financial agent. It was decided that the first session should begin the first Monday in October, 1851. The *Missouri Telegraph* duly carried the advertisement and notice of such opening. During the year 1851-52 about fifty boys enrolled. It is possible that "Fulton College" largely absorbed and continued the work of the "High School," also a private institution.

On January 15, 1852, when Fulton College was not yet four months old, the students organized the Philologic Literary Society, taking as its motto *Scientia, Eloquentia, et Amicitia*. The first officers were: President, George Washington, (a young gentleman living in Fulton who bore the name of the father of his country); Vice-President, Douglass M. Offutt; Secretary, T. M. Maughs; Treasurer, R. N. Baker; and in addition to these four gentlemen its charter members included: Nathan Kouns, Warren Grant, J. C. Armistead, Jacob B. Broadwell, A. W. Nichols, James C. Smith, Alfred George, John A. Hockaday, Tyre H. Jameson, J. McCabe, W. T. Grant, R. George, and W. George. The society in its own interest, for many years pub-

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lished a weekly paper known as *The Casket*, thus giving its members an opportunity to demonstrate their literary and journalistic ability. The issues of this paper were written and, except on unusual occasions, were only read in the secret sessions of the society. Honorary members were subsequently elected. The burned records of the Philologic Society told of the grateful acceptance of such election by Governor Fletcher of Missouri, Dr. J. J. Rice, and others, while its members were always exceedingly proud of a gracious letter from General Robert E. Lee, acknowledging the honor the society had bestowed on him in his election to membership.

There is a fable to the effect that the Philologic Society was the first such organization in the state of Missouri, or even west of the Father of Waters. Of course such an assertion is untrue on its face. Such societies had existed at Marion College, which was founded nearly a decade before the establishment of the University of Missouri, and which had passed into the limbo of forgotten things many years prior to the fateful meeting of the Presbytery at Auxvasse. As a matter of fact literary societies were existent in every institution of learning of that day. The Philologic Society, first at Fulton-Westminster College, was not a new idea but an easily understandable imitation of similar bodies everywhere flourishing in the early colleges.

The Fulton of 1852 was a town of about twelve hundred inhabitants; really little more than a village. By the seventh census, Callaway County had 13,828 inhabitants, of whom 3,907 were slaves. Newspapers were filled with the stories of the "Forty Niners" who were then in California, many having gone from Fulton and Callaway County. Since travelers from St. Louis came most of the way by water, river packets ran long advertisements in the papers, these river boats having regular schedules and time tables as the railroads do today. Agitation for a plank road, from Glasgow to St. Louis, by way of Columbia, Fulton and Danville, aroused much interest. On March 21, 1851, Dr. Robertson was chairman of a meeting held in Fulton, at which time five citizens were appointed to attend a convention at Danville where all the interested counties were to have delegations, and plans for the building of the road were to be per-

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fect. Arguments were offered to show that a plank road was cheaper to build and much cheaper to maintain, than a road of stone. Later a referendum, of a sort, was held on the proposal but the project was dropped when Howard, and afterwards other counties, refused to vote bonds for its building. Dr. Robertson was interested in such a thoroughfare because he thought it would assist the town, making it more accessible for students coming to his seminary, and to the Synod's college, which he hoped would be located in Fulton.

In 1852, the business enterprises in Fulton, according to a contemporary, were: "Mercantile houses, 10; steam grist mill and saw mill, 1; drug stores, 2; hotels, 3; furniture store, 1; saddle shops, 3; cabinet shops, 2; tinware and stove store, 1; carriage factories, 2; wagon factories, 2; printing office, 1; lumber yard, 1; tailor shops, 3; shoe shops, 1; bakery, 1; family grocery, 2; confectionery, 1; groceries, 3; barber shops, 1; millinery, 2; stone yard, 1; livery stables, 2; and also the main depot of J. Frink & Co., who operated the various stage lines running through the town. Besides the main depot, this company had a large livery stable, a wagon and blacksmith shop, and a repair shop for their conveyances."

Just what the difference was between "family groceries" and "groceries" does not appear; nor is it explained what is meant by "mercantile houses." Business houses were then principally about the square, not up Court Street as they are today. The names of Tucker, Hockaday, Henderson, Dreps, Harris, Kouns, Hardin, Reed, Grant, Bartley, Curd, with many others quite as familiar, are found among the various business and professional men. The firm of Tucker, Harris & Co., had six different "ads" in the same issue of the *Missouri Telegraph*, each one dealing with a different sort of merchandise; ready made clothing; moleskin hats; alum and madder; N. C. sugar; scythes, snaths, etc.; and books. John Hockaday, father of Hon. John A. Hockaday, one time President of the Westminster Board of Trustees, seems to have had a general store for he offered for sale clothing, hats, oilcloth, and wall paper. I. W. Boulware, his family later among Fulton's most prominent residents, was conducting an academy at New Bloomfield. Such was the gen-

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eral situation in Fulton and vicinity at the time that Fulton College, having replaced Fulton High School, was itself about to be succeeded by a new college, projected by the church, which would be called Westminster.

Synod met at Potosi in October, 1851. Sentiment favorable to the establishment of a college had so far crystalized that the commissioners were ready to act. Without any delay the following preamble and resolutions were speedily adopted:

“WHEREAS, The interests of religion and the wants of the church imperiously demand that there should be established at some eligible point within our bounds, a literary institution of high order, to be in control of the Presbyterian Church, subject to its control, and favored with its patronage and supervision; and

WHEREAS, the indications of Providence suggest that the time has come to set about the work; Therefore

1—RESOLVED, That we rise up and build.

2—RESOLVED, That Preston B. Reed, William Provinces, John G. Miller, James Young, Edward M. Samuel, S. S. Watson, Hamilton R. Gamble, M. P. Cayce, and James Sterritt be, and they are hereby appointed, commissioners, and empowered to select and recommend a suitable site, or sites, and report to the next meeting of synod.

3—RESOLVED, That said commissioners be requested to proceed without delay.”

There was now no division of opinion as to the necessity or the desirability of the establishment of a synodical college. The only differences in sentiment was between those members of the Synod who wanted the commissioners to take a year, and, in that time, to carefully survey the ground and pass their conclusions on to the Synod for final action; and the more impetuous group who advocated immediate action by the commissioners, entrusting those gentlemen with power to select the site, to determine the character and cost of the buildings, to erect the same and then to report to the next meeting of the Synod the results of their work. The more cautious urged delay, the leader

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in the group desiring the deliberate policy being Rev. W. S. Potts, D.D., then pastor of the Second Church in St. Louis. While Dr. Potts and his followers appreciated the need, and were in favor of speedy accomplishment of the project, yet they felt that it would be better for the commissioners to go no further than a simple recommendation of "suitable site or sites," and let the next meeting of the Synod make the final decision. Possibly Dr. Potts remembered his experience at Marion College. Be it as it may, his views prevailed. Dr. Robertson must have been disappointed when the Synod refused to locate the college at the Potosi meeting but instead took a year to investigate sites and to secure offers. But a resourceful man does not despair at discouragements. Foiled in his endeavor to have the synodical college located at the Potosi meeting, Dr. Robertson realized that if his plans were to be successful he must endeavor to locate the next meeting of Synod in a friendly atmosphere. What atmosphere could be more friendly to Dr. Robertson and his cherished project than to have the meeting in Fulton itself? There were six Presbyterian churches in Callaway County at that time, more than in any other locality in the state except in the city and county of St. Louis. Distances were great and means of travel precarious. The Callaway County churches could be relied upon to have a full complement of both ministers and elders if the meeting were held there. Therefore, the energies of the advocates of Fulton as the site for the new institution were directed towards the selection of Fulton as the place of the next synodical meeting: and in this endeavor their efforts were successful. The Synod adjourned to meet in Fulton, October, 1852.

The commissioners appointed at Potosi had been busy during the interim between the Potosi and Fulton meetings and made their report on Friday morning. The *St. Louis Presbyterian* gives the following account of the debate and vote on the location of the new institution:

"E. M. Samuel, Esq., from Liberty, made the opening speech in favor of locating the college in Richmond, in Ray County. He placed upon the table a sealed proposition from Ray County, which, when opened, was found to be an offer of \$15,000 in money, a tract of ten acres of land, adjoining Rich-

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mond, with a building upon it valued at \$2,000, and the privilege of purchasing seventy acres additional for \$4,000; or, in case it should not be done, Major Boyce, the chairman of the committee, pledged himself to raise \$2,500 more, making in all \$19,000; and, with the assistance of the Presbytery of Upper Missouri, Ray County further pledged to raise \$20,000 in scholarships. Colonel Samuel backed his proposition with a speech of unusual ability, as all the members of Synod whom we have seen unite in testifying.

"Preston B. Reed, Esq., of Fulton, supported the offer from Callaway County. This proposition consisted of an offer of \$15,391 in cash; together with a clear deed to eighteen acres of land including buildings now occupied by Fulton College, valued at \$5,000, making a total subscription of \$20,391, and pledged himself to raise \$20,000 in scholarships. Major Reeds' speech in defense of the offer is also spoken of as one of great power.

"Rev. Thomas A. Bracken, of Lexington, addressed Synod in favor of Richmond. He spoke of the great wealth of Upper Missouri, the immense fertility of the soil, and the laudable determination of its people to foster education. He contended that, if Richmond was not the geographical center, it must eventually become the center of wealth and population in Missouri.

"Hon. John G. Miller followed Mr. Bracken, and in a speech of great eloquence and beauty, argued in favor of postponing a decision until the next session of Synod and then locating at Boonville. If any proposition direct was made by Boonville we have not heard of it.

"Mr. S. S. Watson next came forward with the proposition from St. Charles City, accompanying it with some very sensible remarks. The offer consisted of a tender, on the part of Major George C. Sibley, of ten acres of beautiful grounds of his property of Lindenwood, valued at \$2,000, and a pledge on the part of Mr. Watson himself to raise the sum of \$18,000 making a total in all of \$20,000. The Synod could require no better guarantee than Mr. Watson.

"After Mr. Watson sat down, Colonel Samuel made a second speech in behalf of Richmond, and was followed by Rev. J. B.

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Harrison, who spoke with much energy for the Richmond location. After a few remarks by Dr. Goodrich all further discussion was arrested by the previous question when the vote was taken which resulted as follows: Fulton, 32; Richmond, 18; Boonville, 3; St. Charles, 3; *non liquet*, 1."

The St. Louis Presbyterian goes on to urge that the whole church shall consider the action of the Synod as the action of the church and that the new college should receive the whole hearted support of every member, no matter what his previous desires as to location might have been. It adds that all who went into the contest for the location should feel themselves bound in honor to support the action of the majority. It very pertinently closes its account with this observation:

"It will take all our resources to make such an institution as we must have if we do our duty. Money will not make it, nor large buildings, nor tracts of land. They are valuable and necessary. But, besides all these, there must be such united and harmonious effort as will secure public confidence, obtain exalted talent, and concentrate a moral influence of sufficient power to make it arise and prosper."

"There were present at Synod fifty-seven members; of these thirty-two voted for Fulton on the first calling of the roll. Before voting, prayer was offered for the blessing of God on the solemn duty that lay before them; and the action, when taken, was sealed with prayer."

"When the location of Westminster College was decided the attendance at Synod was one of the largest in the history of the church in Missouri. A full year had been given to the consideration of the establishment of the proposed school; everyone present knew what would be the subject for discussion and all came prepared to vote. More than half the members of Synod were Elders; five of the eight speeches were made by them. By previous agreement the vote was taken by roll call and Fulton had a clear majority of seven on the first and only ballot." [Fisher.]

The new college was called Westminster. It was a name peculiarly appropriate for a Presbyterian institution. The Con-

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fession of Faith, the basic law of the church, was written in the Jerusalem chamber of Westminster Abbey; and the name Westminster, and the Presbyterian denomination, have long been intimately associated. Up to this time no other Presbyterian college in the nation was so named. The location of the school in Fulton was as appropriate as the selection of its name. As has been previously stated, there were then six Presbyterian churches in Callaway County with an aggregate membership of nearly seven hundred; more communicants than there were in any other locality in the state, except in and about the city of St. Louis.

The citizens of Callaway County lost no time in fulfilling their pledges and in organizing the college. A charter was obtained from the Missouri Legislature in February, 1853. Westminster's original governing body was a Board of Trustees, composed of eighteen members, divided into six classes, each class serving six years from the time of its appointment by Synod. The names of the eighteen men who constituted the first Board were: A. A. Riley, M.D.; Rev. W. W. Robertson; Rev. D. Coulter; Hon. P. B. Reed; J. Whiteside; Rev. A. V. C. Schenck; Hon. E. M. Samuel; Hon. J. G. Miller; Hamilton Smith; W. Provines, M.D.; S. S. Watson, Esq.; Rev. W. P. Cochran; Rev. J. F. Cowan; Hon. H. R. Gamble; Rev. S. J. P. Anderson; Joseph Charless, Esq.; Rev. J. G. Fackler; and Rev. R. S. Symington. It was ordered that the names of these trustees should be put on record in the office of the Recorder in Callaway County, Missouri, and also the names of all future Trustees should be similarly recorded there.

As soon as the charter was granted and the Board named, the important duties committed to it were attacked with energy. Within a month from the time of the granting of the charter, Fulton College, having fulfilled its mission, ceased to exist, and its instructor, William Van Doren, was chosen as Professor, and N. C. Kouns, Esq., as Assistant Professor, for Westminster College, their duties to begin the next (first) session, which was to start the first Monday in May, 1853, the first recitations of the newly chartered Westminster being held in the buildings then on the campus, which had formerly been used by Fulton College.

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July 4, 1853, was a holiday in Fulton. Not only did the people plan to celebrate the country's natal day, but they were gathering to witness the birth of a college. Callaway County and Fulton being Presbyterian strongholds, it was natural that the institution of learning, about to be builded on the edge of the then western wilderness, should be formally ushered into being on Independence Day. The Covenanters, then and now, believed in, and sacrificed for, freedom and education. Thus the day chosen to lay Westminster's corner-stone was most appropriate for a Presbyterian college builded to train men in liberty and righteousness; dedicated, as it was, to the service of the state and to the greater glory of God.

On the brow of the hill overlooking the Stinson the people gathered. Horses were tied here and there to scattering trees; rude wagons and an occasional carriage were on the outskirts of the crowd. The day was warm and the sun beat down on the open hillside, where the men stood about the platform dressed in the heavy clothing of the period; the women in wide skirts and flounced dresses. A few slaves, attentive to their masters every want, were scattered here and there through the audience; the whole gathering was a typical cross-section of the pioneer Missouri of the early fifties. On the speakers platform sat a notable company of Presbyterians, both clerical and lay, headed by the learned and distinguished Nathan L. Rice, who was to deliver the oration at the laying of the stone.

Out of town visitors had come a day or two before. Those from St. Louis and the eastern parts of the state had traveled on steamboats to St. Auberts Landing, and thence to Fulton by stage over roads that would be thought impassable today. The courteous and gracious citizens of Fulton, who threw open their homes to their out of town brethren, could offer them no bath tubs for their refreshment after their journey, for such things were unknown and would probably have been deemed dangerous to health if they had been thought of. The guest rooms were lighted with candles; the bountiful meals were cooked over open fires by well trained slaves. The telegraph had just been invented, but there was none in Fulton; the telephone would be undreamed of for more than a generation. An inland village,

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Fulton's only dependable means of communication with the outside world was the Missouri River, fourteen miles away over an ill kept road. Mails, which were often delayed, never came more than once a day, never on Sunday; newspapers were old when Fulton read them. The duel was still so common among the hot-headed Southerners who had settled Missouri that it was deemed necessary to insert a direct prohibition against it in the first college catalogue.

The formal ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner stone were in the hands of the Masonic Order. In the stone was deposited a Bible given by Mrs. Alfred A. Riley, the Confession of Faith, and a copy of the action of the Synod establishing the college and pledging its support. After Dr. Riley's death Mrs. Riley married Rev. J. W. Wallace and her four sons and one step-son all graduated from the college.

Dr. Alfred A. Riley, the first president of the Board of Trustees, made a preliminary address, before laying the Bible in the receptacle in the stone. In the course of his remarks, he said: "We are here fixing the seat of science and erecting hereupon a habitation for her to dwell in, from whence she shall send forth her sons into the bosom of society to gladden and to bless. The founding and building of an institution of learning, fraught as it is with results full of interest to future generations—the rearing of a temple in which shall be erected an altar whereupon shall perpetually burn the fire of immutable truth, whose light shall expose error and false philosophy and lead to correct principles in morals and science, is of no small moment." Then, depositing the Holy Scriptures in the corner stone, he added: "I, in the name of the Trustees of Westminster College, deposit in the corner stone of the building, the Bible, the great corner stone of all truth; the basis of all knowledge, intellectual and moral."

The main address of the day was delivered by Dr. Nathan L. Rice, taking as his subject the "Three Great Interests of Man; Christianity, Education and Liberty." In the course of his impressive oration, he observed, "The immediate design of this institution will be to impart thorough instruction in the arts and sciences. Yet its name, and the character of the body by

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which it is founded, give assurance that Christianity will not only be a welcome guest, but the ruling spirit within its walls. It will aim to give a thorough Christian education; and only such an education can qualify men for the discharge of the duties of life, and for the enjoyment of the higher degree of freedom. Only such an education can sustain and perpetuate our free institutions;" and closed his speech with the declaration, "Christianity and Education are the two great pillars that support the Temple of Liberty."

At the close of the exercises accompanying the laying of the corner stone for old Westminster Hall the Masons and others present formed a procession and marched to the eastern part of town where, with the similar formalities, the corner stone of the State School for the Deaf was laid. It was a most memorable day for Fulton: two great educational institutions were begun within a few hours of each other. The populace fully understood the significance of the occasion and it was a day of great and unrestrained rejoicing. There were some citizens who are said to have celebrated not wisely but too well, as, for instance, the patriot who was so overcome with his potations as to fall out of the procession and into the creek as the marchers were passing over the bridge spanning the small branch which then ran about where the *Sun-Gazette* office now stands. Two great arbors, one for the citizens, and one for their slaves, had been erected on the lot at the northeast corner of Fifth and Westminster Avenue and in those arbors dancing and feasting was kept up until the next morning.

The corner stone laid, work on the new building was begun with vigor and it was completed early in 1854, classes being transferred to it from the frame building, formerly Fulton College, in February of that year. The building was classical in style of architecture; three stories high, about sixty feet in width by one hundred feet in length, the eastern end having a massive colonnade of Corinthian pillars the full height of the building. The rooms were commodious with very high ceilings; fireplaces in each, where wood was burned, supplied heat in the winter. Considering the times the structure was most imposing. Its cost was something more than \$15,000, a very respectable figure for

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that day. It may be remarked that there is a building on the campus of the University of Mississippi at Oxford that is an exact replica of Westminster Hall as it originally stood. This building at "Ole Miss" was completed in 1854 and it seems possible that the same plans were used in each instance. When the classes came from the former Fulton College frame building into the new Westminster the Philologic Society was also transferred and assigned a large hall in the northwest corner on the third floor.

With a new building, and a college actually in operation, it was imperative that the Board should consider the election of a president and an adequate staff of instructors. The Trustees were anxious to secure a man of outstanding reputation throughout the church as President of the college and before the end of 1853 offered the position to Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D.D., the man who had delivered the oration at the laying of the cornerstone, possibly the outstanding minister in the Presbyterian denomination. Dr. Rice refused to consider the position and, because of his positive refusal, no formal call to him was made by the Board. At a meeting in February, 1854, Dr. W. L. Breckenridge, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville, Kentucky, was offered the presidency; at the same time the Board elected Thomas D. Baird of Baltimore, Maryland, as Professor of Mathematics, and Rev. S. S. Laws, pastor-elect of the Lexington, Missouri, Presbyterian Church, to the chair of natural science.

Messrs. Baird and Laws accepted the positions offered by the Board, but Dr. Breckenridge, after considerable deliberation, declined the position of president. The Board, at the meeting of Synod at Boonville in the fall of 1854, again made an effort to induce Dr. Breckenridge to reconsider his decision and to accept the presidency, but he again declined. At that time W. L. Baird was elected to a professorship in the college and a rule was passed which in effect threw the instructors out of particular chairs and left them to divide the work among themselves as they might choose. As a result of this action it was the custom for a time for the professors to preside over the college in rotation; each, in turn, being president for a week.

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The first annual catalogue of Westminster College was issued early in 1854. This pamphlet is most interesting as it shows how promptly Westminster realized its opportunities and became a school of high order whose faculty and curriculum would compare most favorably with the best institutions of the time. There were four men in the instructional staff: Prof. William Van Doren, A.M.; Rev. Samuel S. Laws, A.M.; Prof. Thomas D. Baird, A.M.; and Mr. James Smith, Tutor. The enrollment for the year was 114, of whom about half were pursuing a regular college course. The Philologic Society was occupying the hall in which it was destined to meet regularly for more than fifty years. It is interesting to note in the first catalogue that "Boarding, including washing, fires and lights, in Fulton, or within reasonable distance, was \$1.50 to \$3.00 per week. The expense for books and stationery was estimated at \$5.00 per year. Tuition in the college was \$15.00 each session, or semester; in the preparatory department, \$10.00 each session." Whether in the college or in the preparatory department, every boy had to pay seventy-five cents contingent fees for each session. The catalogue estimated the total expense for the year to average somewhere between \$100.00 and \$150.00.

The catalogue further states that it is the design of the publication to communicate such information concerning Westminster that an "intelligent" person would desire to send his son to it. It then proceeds to state that Fulton is a healthy and pleasant village of about twelve hundred inhabitants, twenty-four miles from the capital of the state and one hundred and twelve miles from St. Louis by the stage, which runs daily. It is "only fourteen miles from St. Auberts landing on the Missouri River from which point a hack runs daily for public accommodation." "When the present system of railroads is completed, this place, lying at convenient distances from the North Missouri (now the Wabash) and the Mississippi and Missouri (now the Missouri Pacific) on either hand, will easily be accessible to all parts of the state. Fulton is beautifully located and blessed with religious, moral and cultivated society, so that parents may be assured their sons will here be exempt from many ruinous temptations and will be surrounded by many sacred influences. In

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addition to Westminster College there are other public institutions in this place, one is the Fulton Female Seminary (Dr. Robertson's school) in successful operation; and the others are the Deaf and Dumb and the Insane Asylums of the state, the buildings of which are of classic style and reflect great credit upon the state. Although scarcely finished, these roomy and magnificent structures, under the care of able and efficient superintendents, are attracting much public attention and bringing hither many visitors from all parts of the Commonwealth." Describing the college building, the catalogue says that, "It has an elegant colonnade front of sixty feet and a depth of about one hundred feet, and stands upon an elevated campus of twenty acres."

The catalogue leaves no room for questioning the serious nature of the work that the students are expected to do. See what it says regarding "Sessions and Vacations":

"The college year embraces forty weeks of study, divided into two equal sessions or terms, each consisting of twenty weeks. The first term begins the Thursday before the first Monday in September, and the second term succeeds immediately upon the termination of the first, without any intervening vacation, and closes the last Thursday in June. This arrangement will take effect next year. According to this arrangement a long vacation will come during the hot months of July and August; and a recess will be given of about a week before New Year's Day, and another of about the same length, sometime in the spring."

"It is absolutely necessary that the whole time thus set apart for study be faithfully and laboriously devoted to it, or the course of studies laid down cannot be mastered. But a young man of average ability, by diligent and persevering application, will find himself encouraged and strengthened at the conclusion of each term by having successfully and honorably performed its prescribed task. Hence, the Faculty will expect to keep a constantly watchful and impartial eye upon every student to mark any irregularities or delinquencies, not merely to give a faithful report of the same, but to take occasion therefrom to give admonition and counsel, and to take such steps as will free them from those who are found to be incorrigible; and will not

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encourage nor permit any to suspend their studies for any cause except sickness or some very peculiar and pressing exigency. Mental discipline and habits of study can be secured in no other way."

The course of study as set out below:

PRIMARY CLASS

English	Latin-Grammar-Reader
Geography	Caesar, Prose, Composition
Arithmetic	Ovid, Sallust
History	Greek-Grammar
Grammar	
The Bible	

SUB-FRESHMAN CLASS

English	Latin-Virgil
Ancient History	Cicero's Select Orations
Ancient Geography	Prose Composition
Exercises in Composition	Greek-Grammar and Reader
Reading and Declamation	Elementary Algebra
The Bible	

FRESHMAN CLASS

First Term

Grammar
Declamation and Composition
Historical Parts of the Old Testament with Lectures, Expository and Practical.
Grecian and Roman Antiquities
Latin-Livy-Composition
Greek-Xenophon's Cyropedia
Exercises

Second Term

Ancient History
Declamation and Composition
Grecian and Roman Antiquities
Historical Parts of the Bible (Old Testament) with Lectures, expository and Practical.
Latin-Horace, Odes and Epodes
Greek-Thucydides-Composition
Mathematics-Geometry

SOPHOMORE CLASS

First Term

History (Continued)
Declamation and Composition
Rhetoric
Latin-Horace-Satires and Epistles
Greek-Homer's Iliad, Six Books
Testament (Gospels) with Lectures, Expository and Practical.
Mathematics-Trigonometry, with its Applications

Second Term

Modern History
Elements of Criticism
Evidences of Christianity
Composition and Declamation
Latin-Cicero De Senectute et Amicitia; Tacitus (Begun)
Greek-Select Orations of Demosthenes
Xenophon's Memorabilia
Testament (Gospels) with Lectures
Mathematics-Analytical Geometry

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JUNIOR CLASS

First Term

Lectures on Ancient Literature
Composition and Declamation
Natural Theology
Mechanical Philosophy
Zoology
Latin-Tacitus (Continued)
Greek-Sophocles- (Edipus)
Testament (Acts) with Lectures
Mathematics-Differential and Integral Calculus

Second Term

Mental Philosophy
Logic
Philosophy of History
Composition
Chemistry
Physiology
Latin-Plays of Terence-Plautus
Greek-Plato Contra Atheos
Longinus de Sublimate
Testament (Doctrinal Epistles)
with Lectures, etc.

SENIOR CLASS

First Term

Original Orations
Moral and Political Philosophy
Political Economy
Butler's Analogy
Astronomy
Mineralogy and Geology
Latin-Cicero De Officiis
Greek-Aristotle (Art of Poetry)
Testament (Doctrinal Epistles)
with Lectures, etc.

Second Term

The True, Beautiful and Good
(Cousin)
Constitution of the United States
Hebrew Commonwealth
Botany
Latin-Horace (Art of Poetry)
Greek-Demosthenes de Corona

The most casual examination of this course of study, which was quite the usual type offered by the college of the day, shows how far out of line it is with modern curricula. There are no electives. There is no real course in any branch of science; with all work in scientific subjects being textual, experimentation on the part of the students was unknown. There were no courses offered in sociology, very little instruction in English Literature; practically no history except that of the ancient world and particularly of the Jews. Study of the Constitution of the United States was not undertaken until the senior year. The whole stress was laid on the classics and the Bible.

The catalogue categorically states the position of the college as regards teaching the Scriptures, as follows: "Students are made familiar with the Geography, History, Antiquities, Poetry, and Literature of the Scriptures as of the Classic Authors. It is the design, in a word, to put Jerusalem, Athens and Rome abreast." The ordinary procedure then, though unheard of today, was to have public oral examinations in every subject

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at the end of each semester. Visitors came to hear these oral tests, sometimes in considerable numbers. The rules provided that no student could be passed unless he had been subjected to this public questioning.

The catalogue proceeds to set out in detail the plan of endowment devised by the Board. This must be mentioned, for it caused more grief to Westminster than any other single thing in its history. It states that "the main reliance for the endowment of this institution is a scholarship plan, which has already been partially realized." According to this plan any person paying \$100.00; or by securing this amount on unincumbered real estate, and subject to legal interest; secures a scholarship, which will entitle the purchaser or his sons to a full course in the college during his natural life, or until his youngest son is twenty-one years old; or, if he has but one son under this age, then, in addition to him, a nominee for any twelve years within twenty years after the scholarship is secured. If the purchaser has no son, or if his sons are already educated, he or his assigns may send a nominee for twenty years. Fifty dollars in addition to the above amount (\$150.00 in all) would secure the tuition of another person, under the same conditions and for the same time, in the preparatory department alone; while \$500.00 was to secure a perpetual scholarship both in the preparatory department and in the college proper. Interest on the scholarships was at a rate of 10%.

When Fulton College was merged into the new Westminster its faculty and organizations, rather its one organization (The Philologic Society) was carried over into the new college. Hardly had the merger been effected, and the recently born Westminster begun to operate under its granted charter, when a second society was founded by the students. Since this was a church college, primarily designed for the training of ministers and Christian leaders, it was to be expected that this second organization would have a distinctly religious character. "The Society of Religious Inquiry" was of an evangelistic nature, highly spiritual in its design and activities. A hall on the third floor of the building, in the north-east corner, was assigned to this society and for more than a half century regular meetings

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of a strictly religious nature were held there every Sunday afternoon. Successive catalogues stated that this society owned a set of missionary maps and had begun a library. It exerted a powerful influence over the student body, was the nerve center of the religious life of the college, functioning regularly under the name adopted when organized until 1876 when it became identified with the Young Men's Christian Association. This Society of Religious Inquiry is said to have been the first organization of Christian men in a Missouri college and one of the first such societies, if not the first, west of the Mississippi.

Dr. Laws, elected as a member of the faculty in February, 1854, speedily began to influence the undergraduates and to suggest activities such as he knew to be desirable among college men. He had not been connected with Westminster long, certainly not more than six months or so, when he fostered the idea that a second literary society would be to the advantage of the students.

Possibly under his direction, certainly with his approval, the Polyhymnian Society was organized November 17, 1854. The name of the new society was too cumbersome even for the erudite students of the day, and on February 5, 1855, was formally changed to the Philalethia (The Philalethian Society) taking as its motto *Veritas Vincet*. The first resolution adopted by the new society was to "prohibit chewing and spitting tobacco, and to enter the hall with clean boots." On April 13, 1855 the society debated the action of the "Know Nothings" in opposition to Catholicism; and on January 15, 1856, decided that Kansas should be admitted into the Union as a slave state. The hall assigned to the society was in the southwest corner of the third floor, directly opposite the one already occupied by the Philologic Society; the college library being in a room between the two. This was a wise provision as the rivalry between the societies was great and not infrequently degenerated into considerable bitterness. These same halls were continuously used by the two societies until the fire in 1909.

The college took no chances and in its second catalogue laid down definite rules in regard to all student organizations. The regulations adopted by the Board were: 1) No society shall be

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formed by the students of Westminster College without the consent of the faculty; 2) All societies and clubs existing among the students shall be subject to the control of the faculty; 3) No society connected with the college shall hold any public exhibition without the previous consent of the faculty; and no person shall be invited to address the societies until his name has been presented to the faculty and approved by them; 4) The societies shall adopt articles of confederation regulating their intercourse; and the same, having been submitted to the faculty and approved, shall not be repealed, or altered, without their consent; 5) the societies shall exist and hold their property under the College Charter. The above rules were adopted by the Board the first year that a catalogue appeared after the assumption of the Presidency by Dr. Laws. There is a significance in these regulations that probably did not appear to the Board when they were adopted—though it is possible that the rules were made because of this very thing. There is an explanation for such rigid restrictions. Dr. Laws was a fraternity man at Miami but became a violent opponent of the system. He may have thought there was a possibility that the Greek Letter societies would seek to enter Westminster, in fact his own fraternity was petitioned within two years from the date of the enactment of these rules—possibly he knew at the time of the adoption of the rules that a petition was contemplated. Therefore, to prevent anything that would interfere with his absolute mastery over the internal affairs of the college Dr. Laws had these regulations adopted.

The collegian of those days was primarily a student. When boys came to Westminster they came to study. Books, and recitations, laborious wrestlings with Greek and Latin verbs, was the expected procedure. There were no organized athletics, no intercollegiate meetings anywhere. Baseball was the first sport, as we know sports, to be developed; and this would not come for years. Football would not be heard of for nearly half a century; basketball was still further in the future. Occasional games of town ball were played, but there were no masks or other paraphernalia; the bats were cut from nearby hickory trees and the balls were homemade. Wrestling, boxing with

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bare fists, foot races; these were about the limits of athletics as the men of the fifties knew them.

But college men, then as now, sought diversion. Their main entertainment came in their membership in the two literary societies of the college. Fraternities had not been introduced and the appeal of such brotherhoods was supplied by these literary organizations both of which were profoundly secret. The names of their officers were never mentioned; their meetings were strictly limited to the members and it would have been high treason for any man to reveal anything that transpired behind their closely guarded doors. The literary societies were taken very seriously and membership in either was very highly prized. Occasionally "open sessions" were held. On such occasions, people came from miles around, remaining in Fulton over night in order to attend these exercises. A packed house was certain every time an "open session" was held. Students practiced their speeches with as much diligence and persistence as the star athletes train today. The ambitious young speaker would go out on the hills along the Stinson and declaim to the assembled woods, giving his eloquence free rein as he trained his voice. The orators spent many laborious hours on their productions, and there were sylvan spots that were frequently visited by the star performers before these contests in declamation or oratory. Remember that dancing and card playing were strictly prohibited while all dramas and plays were under the ban. Under such conditions public exhibitions of the literary societies took the place of the theater, intercollegiate athletics, and the picture shows of today. No wonder the literary societies flourished.

The Golden Age

CHAPTER II



WESTMINSTER'S FIRST Commencement was in June, 1855. Although, counting from the foundation of Fulton College, Westminster was four years old, yet James G. Smith was its first graduate. Mr. Smith was born in Fulton in 1830, was a tutor in the college the latter part of his course and was given the first diploma which was conferred by Westminster. As the training of ministers was the primary purpose of all church colleges of that era the whole Synod and all the friends of the college were highly gratified when its first alumnus entered the ministry of the Baptist Church immediately after his graduation. After only eight years of service to his Master our first graduate died on June 30, 1863, and is buried near the college.

At the regular meeting of the Trustees at commencement in 1855 Dr. Samuel Spahr Laws was elected as the first president of the college and at the same time Messrs. Thomas D. Baird and William Baird resigned from the faculty. The Board authorized the newly elected president to fill all instructional vacancies and shortly after it was announced that the professorial staff for the year following (1855-56) was to be composed of President S. S. Laws, Prof. William Van Doren, Prof. M. M. Fisher, Mr. I. T. Hughes, Preparatory Department; and Mr. T. P. Barbour, Assistant.

The Board of Trustees in electing Samuel Spahr Laws as the third member of Westminster's faculty brought to the college the second of the two strong men who dominated the early history of the college. The place and fame of William W. Robertson as father of the institution is forever secure; he was

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to unselfishly serve as president of the Board of Trustees for forty years. Dr. Laws, the first president of the college was destined, in the seven years he served, to largely formulate the educational structure, policies and ideals of Westminster which in essence continue to this day. Robertson and Laws were both graduates of Miami; both were Presbyterian Ministers; both hardheaded and opinionated; both devout and devoted men; consecrated to the service of both college and church. It was but natural that two such natures should clash, and clash they did. Soon after Dr. Laws was elected president he asked Dr. Robertson for special pews for the Westminster students at church services, but Dr. Robertson replied, in effect, that Westminster's students looked like all other members of the congregation to him and they should come in and take any seats they might find. Dr. Laws resented this attitude and announced that the students would go to church in the college chapel and that he would preach to them himself. As a result of this difference between the two men, services were held each Sunday morning in the chapel of the college building and Dr. Laws regularly preached. This procedure brought about a rift in the Fulton church that even existed after the departure of Dr. Laws.

It is proper to write at some length regarding the first president of the college. Rev. J. A. Quarles, D.D., says of him: "It is not too much to say that Dr. Laws is one of the first men who has ever claimed citizenship in Missouri. If he had turned his thoughts to war he would have been as persistent as Grant, as invincible as "Stonewall" Jackson, as wise a strategist as Lee. If he had become a lawyer he would have mastered its profoundest principles, and have passed into history as an eminent jurist. If he had courted politics he would have become a senator and taken high rank as a practical legislator as well as an expounder of the Constitution. Medicine would never have suited him. In early life he was a minister of the Gospel and the successful pastor of a church. If he had continued in the pulpit he would have discussed its grand themes with consummate ability, and rendered plain to the common mind the subtleties of theology. He was a graduate in the sciences, a graduate in theology, a graduate in law, a graduate in medicine. There are but

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few men in this or any other country who have won those four diplomas. Moreover, he was a skilled financier, and a practical inventor, the stock-ticker being the best known of his inventions. But he was not a preacher, nor a lawyer, nor a doctor, nor a financier, nor an inventor. These were his recreations and accomplishments. He was a teacher and an executive; a professor and a president. As an instructor, we have never known his equal. Comparing him, as such, with the great men whom we knew at the University of Virginia and at Princeton Theological Seminary, we pronounce him the peer of the best of them. The abstruse points of metaphysics never became lucid to us until we heard him set them forth. As an executive his ability is proven by the prosperity of Westminster College during his administration and later by his great success as president of the University of Missouri. President Laws was without a doubt one of the really great men whom our country has produced. His was ever one of those mighty minds that impress you as having an unlimited reserve of force which it never needs to call into action."

The selection of Rev. M. M. Fisher, D.D., LL.D., as a member of the Westminster faculty was a most wise and happy choice. Prof. Fisher was one of the most accomplished and successful teachers of Latin in America. Every one of his pupils held him in the highest respect and the deepest affection. Recognized everywhere as an outstanding champion of the so-called English pronunciation of Latin, his text on "Latin Pronunciation" made him known to scholars everywhere, both in the United States and abroad; and while he was respected for his opinions, in this particular matter he fought a losing battle. Unquestionably one of the greatest of teachers, most distinguished as a Latinist, for fifteen years in the formative days of the college he gave Westminster his best efforts; and because of his ability, scholarship and scholastic prominence added lustre to its outstanding faculty.

When the Trustees held their meeting in Fulton at the time of the fall meeting of Synod in 1855 Dr. Laws formally accepted the presidency. The endowment of the institution at this time amounted to about \$30,000, nearly all in scholarships and the position of president required a man of the highest qualifica-

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tions if the college was to be raised to the status of a strong and outstanding educational institution. The Synod was agreeably surprised and greatly encouraged over the prospects of the college because of the large enrollment of students and the acceptance of the presidency by so able a man as Dr. Laws.

In addition to the other encouraging signs there was substantial hope for a gift of considerable size for the endowment. While visiting in Clark County in the interests of Westminster Dr. W. W. Robertson met a devout physician, Dr. Abraham Wayland, who had recently lost a beloved son. This boy, born when Dr. Wayland was far past middle age, had been dedicated to the ministry, and in memory of this son Dr. Wayland had determined to devote one-fifth of his fortune (a child's part) to some religious purpose. It was Dr. Robertson's good fortune to direct Dr. Wayland's attention to the newly founded college of the church, and as a result of his visit Dr. Wayland made a formal proposal in writing to the college, his letter being under date of January 20, 1856. In this communication Dr. Wayland stated that he believed that his estate, almost entirely composed of rich bottom land near the mouth of the Des Moines River, would amount to \$100,000, of which one-fifth would go to Westminster. If the one-fifth of the estate should amount to more than \$20,000 then Westminster should have the overplus; if less his bequest was to be put out at interest until it totalled \$20,000, the amount then thought necessary to endow a chair.

The year 1855-56 was another record of prosperity. A summary of students for the year showed that there were three seniors, six juniors, four sophomores, seven freshmen, twenty sub-freshmen; twenty second class, thirty-two first class, twenty-eight irregulars, a total of one hundred twenty. In explanation of the above classifications it should be explained that the first class consisted of those beginning Latin; the second class of those in second year Latin; the sub-freshmen, those in the third year of the Latin course.

The second annual commencement of Westminster College was on June 26, 1856. The two literary societies held their first joint session (celebrating their first anniversary) on Monday night preceding commencement day. There were four in the

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graduating class. Three of them, Messrs. Robert N. Baker, Jacob P. Broadwell and Robert McPheeters, were given the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while John A. Hockaday, who had not taken a part of the prescribed Greek, was given the degree of Bachelor of Science, the first to be awarded such a diploma. The catalogue of that year lists John A. Hockaday as an irregular, although he was ready for his degree but for the language requirement just noted.

It is unnecessary to say that the faculty was overworked. The first year Dr. Laws was connected with the college, though he was supposed to be Professor of Natural Science, he was forced to teach a class in primary geography and instructed at least one boy in the alphabet. Prof. Fisher, during one collegiate year was called on to teach Algebra, Elocution, Rhetoric, Trigonometry, Geology, Latin, and Greek. The professors worked six hours a day, five days a week. Gradually the departments became separated after the plan of the University of Virginia, and the faculty began to confine their work to specific subjects. The increase of students and the prospects for additional endowment caused the Board to add another professor in the fall of 1856, the choice falling on Prof. Frederick T. Kemper of Boonville, one of the most distinguished instructors ever known in Missouri. He was then conducting a private school in Boonville, but immediately closed it, sold the property and moved to Fulton where he assumed the chair of Natural Science at Westminster. A comprehensive narrative relating to the college cannot fail to call particular attention to its great instructors, among whom F. T. Kemper was the peer of any. Trained in Marion College, a most orthodox and devout Presbyterian, a scholar of the highest attainments, a teacher of extraordinary ability, he came into the faculty as second in rank only to Dr. Laws and repeatedly acted as president when Laws was absent on his trips soliciting endowments. Prof. Kemper was a rigorous disciplinarian, insisting on accurate scholarship, yet personally he was a kindly man, winning and holding the love of his pupils; this trait being emphasized when many of his pupils in Boonville followed him to his new work in Fulton. His connection with the college was all too short, yet in the five years

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he taught there he set standards of excellence that still endure. While appointed as Professor of Physical Science he soon assumed the duties of Professor of Greek Language and Literature, the first of that distinguished company of great teachers who have successively presided over that department.

During the year 1856-57 the enrollment again showed an increase, one hundred fifty-four students from seven states being in attendance. Thirty-eight of these were in the college proper and one hundred nine were studying Latin. The scholarly attainments of the student body at that time may be judged by a statement in a letter from Prof. Kemper before he was a member of the faculty. "The scholarship of the students surprised me much. The sophomore class would do credit to the senior class of most institutions that I have visited in the west." Then speaking of Fulton he says, "This is the most remarkable church going community that I have ever seen. The church which I attended is crowded every Sabbath and is very respectably filled at the weekly prayer meeting."

The third annual commencement took place on the fourth Thursday in June, 1857. The two literary societies were addressed by Hon. Edward Bates of St. Louis, one of the most famous men in Missouri. Five were in the graduating class and it was considered unfortunate that none of the five were ministerial students. The valedictorian was William Henry Bailey who died the following autumn, the first alumnus to die. Tyree Harris Jameson, James T. Marsh, William T. Steele, and Berry A. Watson were the other four.

Early in 1857 President Laws published a pamphlet in which he made a most wonderful case for the college. He declared, "This is a college for all, and all classes of persons are interested in its support. It is designed to resolve the responsibilities of the result on individual members of the Presbyterian Church especially, and of the community generally, who sympathize with our educational movements." This appeal was for a minimum of \$75,000 for endowment which, with the scholarships and the Wayland endowment, would, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, provide the amount of money needed at that time. President Laws called attention to the fact

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that there were about twenty colleges in various parts of the United States under the care of the Presbyterian Church. The largest of these was Princeton with an enrollment of 237. Next was Jefferson College in Pennsylvania with 225, followed by Centre in Kentucky with 220, Westminster with 140 ranking fourth among all the colleges of the church. He asked for funds to furnish class rooms, to build a chapel, to provide a large bell and to grade and beautify the campus. This was the first appeal for campus improvement.

Former students will be interested in knowing that a new court house was completed in 1857 and a town clock costing \$700 (which was raised by popular subscription) was installed almost as soon as the building was finished. Westminster men for seventy-five years set their watches by that clock and its clarion tones, when sounding the hours, to many is a familiar memory.

In 1857, during the sessions of the Synod at Louisiana, Dr. Laws was made financial agent of the college, and spent the most of the scholastic year 1857-58 soliciting funds, obtaining pledges and cash for about \$22,000 during the time. However, the Wayland gift was conditioned on the church raising an equal amount for endowment. Dr. Laws went to St. Louis on his campaign for money to match the Wayland gift and while there it was suggested that this Wayland money should be used to establish a chair for Mental and Moral Science and be called the Potts Professorship. The needed money was raised (according to Fisher) and the chair of Mental and Moral Science has since been called the Potts Professorship; and the president of the college for many years was the occupant of this chair.

Dr. Laws in his quest for funds visited many cities in the East and South without result. While in New Orleans he wrote Mr. Le Bourgeois, son-in-law of Joseph Charless, most devoted member of the Board of Trustees, and suggested that as the Department of Mental and Moral Science had been endowed and designated as the Potts Professorship that it would be most fitting to have a similar endowment for the Department of Natural Science to be called the Charless Professorship. Mr. Le Bourgeois made a pleasant reply and sent a small gift but later,

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after the assassination of Charless, he and his wife gave their notes for \$20,000 to endow this chair. This was the only substantial gift obtained outside the state.

President Laws was absent from Fulton almost the whole year 1857-58 raising endowment and while he was away Prof. F. T. Kemper performed the duties of President with marked ability and success. At the fourth annual commencement in 1858 Professor Kemper, at Dr. Laws request, delivered the diplomas to the five members of the graduating class: H. M. Corbett, John F. Cowan Jr., J. H. Jameson, J. P. McAfee, and J. A. Quarles; and for the first time the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred, the recipient being Reverend Samuel B. McPheeters of St. Louis. At this time Prof. I. M. Hughes resigned as Principal of the preparatory department and Dr. Laws reorganized the college work.

The pledges provided that when one hundred thousand dollars was secured for the endowment that this sum should be apportioned as follows: twenty thousand dollars to the Potts Professorship of Metaphysics and Sacred Literature, twenty thousand dollars to the Charless Professorship of Physical Science, and fifteen thousand dollars to each of the following four departments: Pure and Mixed Mathematics, Latin Language and Literature, Greek Language and Literature, and English Language and Literature. Had the war, soon to break over the land, not intervened, it is probable that the scholarships would ultimately have been good and that the college would have realized in cash the full net sum of slightly more than one hundred thousand dollars. Yale University was then only endowed for \$480,000, Amherst for \$150,000, Washington (now Washington and Lee) for \$160,000, with the University of Missouri having only \$15,000 to \$20,000 annual income. As the legal rate of interest was then ten per cent, with one hundred thousand dollars of productive endowment plus fees and tuitions, Westminster would have rivaled in income the university of the state.

The Trustees reappointed Dr. Laws as agent in June, 1859, so that he might finish his campaign for the desired one hundred thousand dollars. By the time of the fall meeting of Synod,

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1859, fifty thousand dollars additional had been secured, twenty thousand of this from Mrs. Le Bourgeois for the endowment of the Charless Professorship of Natural Science; a one thousand dollar subscription from each member of the Westminster faculty; and more than twenty thousand dollars from the people of Fulton and Callaway County. Emphasis is laid on this last subscription. Never a rich community, and often called on, yet Fulton and Callaway County have never failed to respond when asked to come to the help of the college. As a result of this final drive for funds James S. Henderson, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees was able to report as below to the Synod in session at St. Louis in October, 1859:

RESOURCES:

Bonds and notes bearing 10% interest.....	\$56,356.28
Bonds and notes bearing 8% interest.....	24,097.50
Bonds and notes bearing 6% interest.....	11,050.00
Bonds and notes maturing.....	3,155.00
Bonds and notes not available.....	850.00
Cash lent contingent fund.....	4,040.00
Cash on hand.....	770.00
Two dwelling houses, renting for \$300 per annum.....	4,200.00
448.4 acres nuimproved land, conveyed by Dr. Wayland.....	7,000.00
College building and 20 acres surrounding.....	25,000.00
Total.....	\$136,518.78

LIABILITIES:

Arrears on salaries.....	\$ 2,925.89
Orders of Executive Committee outstanding.....	1,900.53
Cash borrowed from Martin Butler.....	1,000.00
Cash borrowed from Permanent Fund.....	4,040.00
Total.....	\$9,866.42

There was a certain amount of the subscriptions obtained for endowment contingent on \$100,000 being secured. This made it necessary for the Board to make formal announcement that it had the designated amount. Therefore the Trustees deducted the value of the college building and campus, the land conveyed by Dr. Wayland as a part payment on his pledge, the notes not available and the cash on hand, in all \$33,620, from the \$136,518.78 resources reported to the Synod and then—by announcement in the *Fulton Telegraph* or *St. Louis Presbyterian*—gave notice that the endowment funds of the college totalled \$102,898.78.

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The indebtedness of the college at this time was about \$10,000 which had been incurred by the Trustees drawing on the permanent funds for the purpose of carrying on the affairs of the institution in the liberal scale demanded if they were to have a college of first rank. President Laws recognized the danger and wrote the Board in 1859 a letter warning, saying: "It is sincerely hoped that this debt of comparatively small proportions, all things considered, and easily managed if relief be given in a reasonable length of time, may not be allowed like a vampire to drink the heart's blood of the institution while its friends remain in heedless slumber. At the earliest practicable period measures should be devised and pressed by all who feel an interest here, to meet this existing and imperative want which must inevitably paralyze our movements to a considerable degree until removed." About half of this debt had been accumulated when Dr. Laws assumed the presidency in 1855.

There is no better way to visualize student life at Westminster than to quote from an undergraduate's diary. By a happy circumstance, H. M. Corbett, a ministerial student graduating with the class of 1858, kept one over a period of more than five years and the attitude of the students is reflected in this day by day account of his college life. Remarkable in the accuracy of his diction and clarity of expression, extracts from this diary follow, showing the interests of the early enrollees in the college. The excerpts given appear to be all in the same year, although they are taken from different years. This makes no essential difference as the purpose in giving these entries is to show the life of a typical student through a typical year.

September 5, 1857—I am now staying most of my time at the Asylum working 'at my cisterns. But 'misfortune seems to attend me in various ways so as to throw me back in getting through my work. Last week I had everything ready to go to work, after having had a great deal of trouble with digging the cisterns. Then Sunday it rained and caved in my cistern again. And I shall now lose two days or more cleaning them out. Whilst I might say with the Apostle: "All these things are against me," but I trust that I may say with the same inspired servant of Christ: "But none of these

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things move me." When I recount over all the dealings of God with me, Oh! how little grounds have I to complain at the slight misfortunes that I meet with. But how much have I to be thankful! But, ungrateful creature, I have felt it in my heart to murmur at the allotments of His Providences, and feel that the path in which my Heavenly Father leads me is a hard one, shutting out of mind the unnumbered blessings He is showering down upon my pathway.

The college began its exercises on last Thursday, though no recitations were recited until yesterday. The session is beginning under very flattering prospects. There are, I understood today, between sixty and seventy students in attendance. And quite a number of them are very fine looking young men.

On last Saturday evening the Young Men's Prayer Meeting met for the first time this session. Fourteen were in attendance, and quite a number of them are very fine looking young men. It will be some two weeks or more before I can expect to begin college. The vacation has past very pleasantly, and I feel very much more like studying than I did when the last session closed. I have spent the most of my time reading, principally histories, such as The French Revolution, Hume's "History of England. Western Africa, and Arctic Expeditions, and a number of other minor works.

In beginning another session of study new responsibilities will be laid upon me, and from my position will naturally be looked up to—to set a worthy example, and exemplify the character of a *good* student. May I enter upon this session with the determination to make a better use of my time than ever before, and make that progress in knowledge which it is my privilege as well as duty to do. And may each day witness not only a daily increase to my stock of knowledge, but may there be growth in Grace and a daily exemplification of the beauties and excellences of *true* piety and devotedness to my Divine Master. "O God, subdue my vile passions, and all the evil indications of my nature."

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September 10—Quite a number of old students have come in during the past few days. My time has passed more pleasantly and rapidly since I have resumed my studies. Will have some pretty heavy studies on my hands this session. I intend to take up the study of Hebrew in addition to my regular Senior studies.

September 21—The public examination is the time of trial to the student. Some of the boys, whom I suppose were fearful of an examination in mathematics, night-before-last carried off all the blackboards on the premises and concealed them, hoping in this way to get clear of the necessity but they were very much disappointed for the class was examined without them, and it made it far worse on the whole class.

September 25—We have been having a recess for the last three days in college on account of the Fair which has been going on here this week.

October 7—I have found it necessary to give up my Sunday School class in town, as my duties in college will not permit my attending there. I feel very sorry at being obliged thus to give up the class, but I must hold my duties in college paramount to all other claims upon my time—the duty I owe my God only excepted.

October 9—I find today I need greatly to watch and govern my temper. I was thrown off my guard by an insolent student.

October 13—I am again at the close of another week. The exercises of the college have been a good deal broken into this week by the meeting of Synod, and we have recited but very few lessons. Consequently, I have had a good deal of time to attend the meetings of the body. Today I have been there the most of the day—as the matter of the college was the main business of the day. The discussion was mostly interesting, but I was sorry to see so much feeling displayed—which I thought ill became such a body of men assembled for the purpose of transacting such business as pertained to the interest of the Church of Christ. The business, however,

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was settled in a manner gratifying to the friends of the institution.

October 26—President Laws made some remarks yesterday morning on the duty of the students attending our Saturday evening prayer meeting and also the claim of the Society of Religious Inquiry upon the professors of religion. As a consequence quite a number were in attendance at our prayer meeting last evening.

November 1—Recited my first lesson in Rhetoric today, like it very much. I have permission from the professors to be absent from recitation the remainder of the week to do a job of work I have taken. I regret being absent from the classroom so long, but it is a considerable job and I shall need the money in order to liquidate my expenses.

November 10—On yesterday evening there was a meeting of the young men of the college who have the Gospel Ministry in view; in accordance with a previous arrangement to take measures towards the organization of a society, the nature of which is to inquire into the *religious* condition of the world, and other matters strictly of a *religious* character. The society consists of two classes of members, *viz*: active and associate members, the former to consist only of those studying with the ministry in view, the latter of those members in good standing in Evangelical churches. Some who have already connected with the society, all being active members, are: J. P. McAfee of Boone County, George Suter, G. C. Swert, H. Albright, Denton Sonebraker, and Charles S. Fuller of St. Louis, C. B. Boyd, and C. Burrett of St. Charles, Missouri, E. M. Palmer, California, H. M. Corbett, Illinois. Also attended the meeting of the society connected with the college this evening. Discussed the proposition: "Signs of the Times Indicate the Dawn of the Millenium," which I found a very extensive subject.

November 11—For more than a week past I have been out of college working at my trade. I took the job of cementing the columns for the New Court House in place. I was five days and a half doing the work and made \$60.00 clear on

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the job, being over \$10.00 per day, which will be of very great assistance to me at this time when money is so scarce.

November 16—Have been engaged during my spare moments for the last two days in revising the Constitution and By-Laws of the Philologic Society.

November 17—Nothing of importance has occurred during the past week worthy of note with the exception of the *dedication* of our *new hall* of the Philologic Society, which was done last evening. It has been first fitted up in a very neat style, and Professor Fisher delivered the address on the occasion, and a very fine address it was, too. Although a very rainy night, yet quite a number of ladies were out on the occasion.

November 21—There was a case of discipline in the college this morning, the first of the kind that has occurred this session. Two of the students were cited before the Faculty yesterday for disorderly conduct in time of chapel services in the morning. The same were *publicly reprimanded* before the school this morning by the presiding member of the faculty in a very appropriate manner. And I am sorry to say that one from the church was one of the offenders. How inconsistent such conduct to the profession of a Christian! And how humiliating to think that any who wear the garb of Christianity should set such an ungodly example to the impenitent!

During the past few days, I have had my mind a good deal distracted on account of unsuitable language used towards me by the president in the recitation room, and which on yesterday called forth a note from me, stating my feelings, and that if it was persisted in, I should ask for my dismissal from college. He is a man that has scarcely any control over his temper.

December 7—Society of Religious Inquiry met last night. A good many of the members were absent. Still we had a good meeting. Elected Rev. H. M. Painter of Boonville to address the society at the conclusion of the present session.

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December 9—As expected, have been a good deal bothered about getting to college for the past two or three days on account of the creek. (Corbett lived west of the Stinson and after heavy rains it could not be forded.)

December 12—During the past week we have been called upon as students to follow one of our number to the grave. The young man who accidentally shot himself four weeks ago, died from the effect of his wound the night before last, and was buried on yesterday. And on account of his death, the exercises of college were suspended on yesterday, and the students turned out in a body to attend the funeral.

The circumstances of the death were very painful. He had no relation living anywhere near here. His father is an officer in the English army and his mother lives in England. He was sent to school by his uncle living in this country. He was a very wild and thoughtless young man, and his peculiar circumstances during his sickness were such that the eternal interest of his soul had to be neglected. His nervous system was so affected that the least excitement threw him into intense pain, so that he could not be conversed with on the subject of religion. And thus we have reason to fear he died as he lived, unprepared for the change that awaited him.

December 25—Wrote an essay today for the Literary Society on Retirement. Have been reading yesterday and today, "Campbell's Pleasures of Hope." A very exciting poem.

January 13, 1858—Again it is Saturday night. Another week has rolled around. Young Men's Prayer Meeting held its first meeting tonight in four weeks, various causes having prevented us getting together. Quite respectable number in attendance. Had a very pleasant meeting. Commenced an essay this evening to be read before the Society next Friday evening. My time had been entirely taken up this week with my studies.

January 27—Again it is stormy and almost a duplicate of last Saturday night. Attended young men's prayer meeting this evening as usual. And, as usual, spent the time very pleas-

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antly. I have been hurried very much all day with my studies, and although I have been studying the whole day until it is now after ten o'clock—yet I lack considerable of having my lessons prepared for Monday, which is unusual. I was very unexpectedly informed that I should be expected to have an essay on next Saturday and will, therefore, have to strain every nerve to accomplish it.

February 20—Considerable excitement has been felt during the past week in our institution and on the part of the members of the two Literary Societies in electing a speaker for next June. The faculty and the students are at a misunderstanding in regard to certain rules that are laid down for the regulation of the societies in such matters, and a strong opposition against the views of the Faculty is felt by quite a number of the students and up to the present has threatened something serious. But it is to be hoped that it may be set right again. But I feel it will require the greatest care on the part of both parties in order to prevent trouble.

March 9—Dr. Baird commenced his course of lectures on Europe today. Delivered three lectures, one in the morning, one in the evening, and one in the night. First lecture was on Russia, which was very interesting, giving a very considerable insight into the manners and customs of the Russians, the nature of their government, and a very good idea of their country. He is truly a very instructive lecturer. This afternoon he lectured on Greece and Turkey and his remarks on these countries were intensely interesting, especially the former. From his graphic style of describing, and with the aid of his maps, a person could almost imagine himself going through the classic land of ancient Greece, and had brought vividly before his mind the scenes of its former greatness.

March 23—We had in our Literary Society yesterday the discussion of the question whether the present condition of the world tended rather to encourage or discourage the Christian and Philanthropist. I was one of the disputants of the affirmative. The subject was very interesting, and owing to want of time it was continued until next week.

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March 28—Since I last wrote in my Journal several of the students have been quite sick, and two of them, at one time, were not expected to get well. They are now almost all well.

One of the students last week was suspended from college for one week for fighting. And what rendered it peculiarly painful was that the student was not only a member of the Church but professing to be studying for the ministry. Oh! What a reproach upon the cause of Christ.

Was elected two weeks ago president of the Philologic Society, an unexpected honor.

April 6—The Society of Religious Inquiry met this evening. There were quite a number in attendance and the meeting was very interesting. There seems to be a growing interest in this society and I am in good hopes that it will be productive of much good.

April 11—Never I suppose, since the days of Whitfield and Edwards has there been such an awakening on the subject of religion throughout the length and breadth of our land as there is at the present and has been for the past two or three months. I suppose it is not extravagant to say that during that time more than an hundred thousand individuals have been hopefully converted in the different portions of the country, and the interest seems on the increase.

Though we have not yet manifested in our midst any very marked interest on the subject of religion, yet I think there has been manifest evidence during the past week, tokens of God. Prayer meeting has been held every night at the church during the week, and also a students' prayer meeting at the college every morning, which has been crowded. May God grant us a blessing here, also, and may many be born into His Kingdom.

May 3—A heavy rain having fallen last night, I was unable to get to college today on account of the creek. I spent the forenoon in writing my speech for the close of the session. Have got it about done. My subject is the "Responsibilities of Educated Young Men," which I considered an appropriate theme for a *Graduating Speech*.

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May 11 — Last night I sat up a part of the night with Mr. Lapsley, one of the students who has been quite sick for the week past. He is thought to be getting somewhat better. Another of the students who is boarding at the same place, and who has been having chills for some time past, was today taken down, I think with typhoid fever. Called on them both and on Mr. McPheeters who is quite sick.

June 10 — My college days are drawing very near to a close. Two weeks from today is commencement, when I expect to sever my connections with this institution, and go forth in the world, having the title of an educated man. And as such, much more will rightly be expected of me than otherwise would be. May I be able to meet and discharge these responsibilities in a becoming manner.

June 14 — This afternoon our Literary Society had its last meeting this session. As the reading of the *Casket* was put off till this meeting, there was a large number of spectators present. There were two orations and some other exercises besides. Had a very pleasant meeting.

June 16 — Examination of the college commenced today, and is to continue through this week and part of next. During the past session we have been preparing for the occasion, and those who have made a proper use of this time will be able to stand the tests. While those who have made a bad use of their opportunities will make a bad appearance. So it is with life. We are all here on trial, and are fitting for an examination which we must pass before the bar of God. The whole assembled world is to be the spectators on this occasion. Christ will be the examiner and will award the prizes to those who are proved worthy. Oh! How important that we should prepare ourselves for that great examination!

June 25 — Yesterday I reached the goal of my toils for the last almost six years. The exercises of the college were brought to a close on that day, and with it ended my connection with Westminster College as a student. And I go forth as one of the *Alumni* of the institution. And as such bearing the seal of an educated man.

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We had three parties given to our class in connection with the Juniors, one of which was given by the president.

Our class took dinner together at Mrs. Machett's immediately after the commencement exercises, which is the last time in all probability we will be together.

I cannot but feel very lost at leaving this place where I have been so long, and feel so attached to the place and especially the people. But duty calls me and I must enter upon other scenes and other duties.

Dr. Laws plan of government contemplated that the discipline of the college should be in the hands of the president. This was fully understood when he accepted the presidency and he insisted on personally handling all such matters, although, before taking any action, it was his habit to consult with other members of the faculty. During the spring of 1858 there were many rumors of dissatisfaction on the part of students with the discipline as then administered by the college. So much concern was felt throughout the Synod that the Board felt called upon to ascertain the facts. Hon. Joseph Charless came from St. Louis, his only appearance at a June meeting of the Trustees, and personally conducted the investigation. President Laws and the other members of the faculty were examined by the Board and during the hearing Dr. Laws submitted to the Board a statement from the students; they having held a voluntary meeting to make a definite pronouncement of their views as to the discipline of the college. Instead of reflecting on the college authorities in this prepared statement the students, on the contrary, strongly supported the position of the president. John A. McAfee, '59, was chairman of this students meeting and personally presented its findings to the Trustees. According to the students there was no dissatisfaction among the undergraduates; there had been no unusual number of men leaving college before the end of the session and there had been only one expulsion during the year and that because of habitual dissipation. The statements of Dr. Laws and of the other members of the faculty having been considered, as well as this deliverance from the students, the Board felt satisfied that the govern-

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ment of the college had been wisely and judiciously administered and decided that no change in its affairs was desirable.

Beginning in the fall of 1858 the college was divided into six departments and the presiding professor had charge of all the work in his department whether in the college proper or in the preparatory school. It was the desire of President Laws that each of these six departments should sustain the relation of an associate school with each of the other five, each complete in itself and entirely under the control of its own professor.

With this reorganization of the college the Board introduced a new feature into the institution, this being the English school, the object of which was to afford a thorough course of instruction in the English Language and Literature. It was President Laws who originated this plan of having a separate department of English. In his report to the Board of Trustees in June, 1860, President Laws says: "The provisions for the English course are believed to claim special attention. * * * This department stands upon an entire equality with the others in point of compensation, dignity and authority. It is its province to open the eyes of the students upon the riches of their own language and literature, and then to go hand in hand with them to the end of the course. There is no such provision as this in any college in the Union and nothing could surpass its importance in an institution situated as is Westminster." This is a remarkable statement and clearly indicates that Westminster was the first American college to establish a full department—on a co-ordinate basis with the other departments of the institution—devoted to English exclusively. Dr. Laws was not only a man who was extremely careful in his statements of fact but his extensive knowledge of collegiate courses of study, joined with the first hand information he had gathered during his recent visits to eastern and southern colleges and universities, makes this statement of his worthy of the fullest credence. Professor Clarke Strong, a graduate of Yale and for several years in the St. Louis school system, was made the first professor of English and because of his experience and energy the school was most successful. His motto was: "Make classical English as profitable in the point of mental discipline as classical Latin and

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Greek." The popularity of the new school was evidenced by the fact that there were more than seventy students in the department of English during the year.

This new organization of the college attracted wide attention and Westminster not only held an enviable position among the other colleges of the country but in particular was moulding the educational interests of the West. Dr. Chester, secretary to the Board of Education of the Presbyterian church, visited Westminster during the fall of 1858 and gave it as his opinion that "in thoroughness, system and discipline, Westminster was superior to any synodical college within the range of his acquaintance."

In the course of this narrative it has been stated that the institution founded as Fulton College, chartered as Westminster two years later, was so wisely planned that it is today, in all essential respects, the same college as it was when Dr. Robertson conceived it and Dr. Laws so wisely organized it. As a matter of corroboration of this statement it may be permitted to refer to the report of the Trustees of the college, submitted at the Cape Girardeau meeting of the Synod on October 15, 1858. In this report the trustees set out the needs of the college in the way of equipment. These needs were enumerated as a large bell, a "hall" with dormitory and table accommodations, a suitable science building (the trustees regretfully admitting that Westminster could not then hope to equal the splendid \$50,000 science building at Harvard), a chapel, a library hall, and finally a gymnasium. The bell, speedily provided, was in use the next fall and it was of such superior quality and tone that its beautiful notes could be clearly heard more than three miles away. Some students ruined it in 1875 when, one cold night, they inverted it and filled it with water which, freezing, hopelessly burst it. The needed buildings were not so speedily provided. Westminster had to wait until 1901 to get the science hall asked for in 1858. It was not until 1903 that the college had a "hall" with dormitory and table accommodations; the present chapel came in 1918, and it was not until 1926 that the always needed gymnasium was erected. The college still looks and longs for the "library hall." But it is

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remarkable to note how those Trustees, looking into the future with prophetic eyes, could so exactly evaluate those things needed by the college of today, and, *mirable dictu*, list the needed structures almost in the exact order in which they were successively built.

The enrollment at this meeting of Synod totalled one hundred twenty-nine; twelve seniors, fifteen juniors, thirteen sophomores, twenty freshmen, with sixty-nine in the preparatory department. Fifty of the students were professing Christians with twenty of them candidates for the ministry.

In the spring of 1859 Westminster was prosperous beyond the dreams of its most enthusiastic friends. There seemed to be no reason to doubt that Dr. Laws would secure an adequate endowment and a meeting of the friends of the college had been arranged in St. Louis to complete the arrangements for its financial security.

Prominent among those who were planning to complete these arrangements was Joseph Charless, an outstanding citizen of St. Louis. Three days before this meeting was to have been held the whole state was horrified by the assassination of Mr. Charless who was shot by Joseph F. Thornton June 4, 1859, and died the next day.

Thornton had been an officer in the Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis and, coming under suspicion, had been dismissed from the bank. Later, on account of cumulative circumstantial evidence that had been assembled, Thornton was indicted for robbery; was tried in 1858, and acquitted. In the course of the trial Joseph Charless was put on the stand. Mr. Charless was then President of the Bank of the State of Missouri and his testimony principally had to do with certain water-soaked, muddy bills which Thornton claimed to have found under a stump on the bank of the Mississippi River. Charless refused to accept the bills for deposit and returned them to Thornton, dismissing the matter from his mind. But Thornton retained a deep resentment against Mr. Charless. On the morning of the fateful day the men met on Market Street between Third and Fourth Streets and Thornton drew a pistol and shot Charless twice; Charless

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dying the next day. A mob threatened the jail, the sheriff had to swear in extra deputies to keep order, while Charless on his death bed sent his physician to plead with the mob that the law might be allowed to take its course. Thornton was promptly tried, convicted and hanged; this being said to have been the third legal execution in the history of Missouri.

The untimely death of Charless cast a cloud of gloom over the 1859 commencement. While he did not live to see his plans for Westminster completed, his only daughter, Mrs. Le-Bourgeois, knowing her father's deep interest in the college, immediately endowed the chair of Physical Science which has ever since been called the Charless Professorship. This endowment made possible the formal establishment of the Department of Physical Science and the Board took prompt action, electing Prof. G. C. Swallow as the first incumbent of the newly created chair. Prof. Swallow was the outstanding available man and in selecting him the Board planned to add another brilliant instructor to the splendid galaxy then in the faculty. Prof. Swallow's ability may be judged when it is remembered that he was later at the head of the Agricultural College in the University of Missouri. Promising to conduct a series of lectures on scientific agriculture the following year Prof. Swallow declined the appointment and, in his stead, Prof. Alfred M. Mayer of the University of Maryland was elected and duly installed as the first professor of the Charless Professorship of Physical Science at Westminster.

Prof. Alfred Marshall Mayer, a native of Baltimore, was one of the prominent physicists of the time. For a considerable period he was one of the editors of the *American Journal of Science and Arts* and in addition to this editorial work, published a number of scientific texts: "Estimation of Weights of Very Small Portions of Matter," "Researches in Electro-magnetism," "Researches in Acoustics," etc. He specialized in acoustics and contemporary writers noted that he had established the connection between pitch and the duration of sound; that he had invented a method of determining the comparative intensity of sounds with the same pitch; and pridefully recorded that he first located the organs of hearing in the mosquito.

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Science has traveled far since Prof. Mayer was a member of the Westminster faculty, but when he was here, his scientific knowledge and accomplishments were so far in advance of his time that he was nationally known. Laws, Kemper, Fisher and Mayer were four of the greatest teachers in America during the late fifties, and their presence together on the Westminster faculty caused it to be recognized as one of the strongest colleges in the nation.

The graduating class of 1859 was the largest given diplomas up to that time. B. Y. George, later Professor of Latin in the college, was valedictorian; J. G. Bailey, Thomas Gallaher, J. F. Hanna, J. D. Kerr, A. Machett, and John A. McAfee completed the list. Bailey, Gallaher, George and Machett became ministers; Hanna and Kerr were physicians; McAfee, a teacher, founded Park College.

The catalogue of 1859-60 related that there were four educational institutions in Fulton: Westminster College, the State School for the Deaf and Dumb, Fulton Female Seminary (which was Dr. Robertson's school, operating under Presbyterian auspices), and Floral Hill Seminary conducted by the Christian Church. The Fulton Female Seminary was on the northwest corner of Seventh and Walnut Street. The two buildings are now used as residences. Floral Hill Seminary was south across the Stinson on the bluff, possibly a quarter of a mile west of Judge Hockaday's home on a point called Floral Hill. It burned many years ago.

The Synod met in Columbia in the fall of 1860. The college was in the zenith of its prosperity. All the departments were in excellent working condition and the college had the confidence and affection of the whole church in Missouri. Minutes of the Board in October of that year showed that the enrollment was greater than ever before; that the regular classes all showed an increase in numbers over preceding years; that about one-third of the students were members of the church, twenty of whom were studying for the ministry. Registration totals for the year 1859-60 showed that twelve seniors matriculated, together with fourteen juniors, sixteen sophomores, nineteen freshmen and thirteen irregular collegiates, a total of seventy-four in

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the college proper—almost half the total enrollment, which was a most remarkable showing for that time. Nineteen sub-freshmen, twenty-nine first and second classmen, thirty-four English students made a grand total of one hundred fifty-six. Students enrolled from Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico and California with representatives from thirty-one Missouri counties. The graduating class almost doubled that of the preceding year. Charles C. Hersman, who entered the ministry, then became Professor of Greek and finally President of Westminster College, was the valedictorian. C. B. Boyd, E. P. Cowan, E. R. Nugent, George Suter, and W. H. Jefferies entered the ministry. T. M. Crawford, H. C. Dodd, J. M. Nesbit, and C. R. Scott were lawyers; T. L. Harvey was a teacher and Hugh Muldrow a farmer.

At the commencement exercises in 1860 formal announcement was made that an agricultural school would be established and conducted on an equal plane with the other schools of the college. This announcement was seven years in advance of the establishment of the College of Agriculture at the University of Missouri. The idea of grafting vocational agriculture on the collegiate structure was likely brought to Westminster by Prof. F. T. Kemper. As before remarked Kemper had been trained at Marion College, the first college in Missouri if not in the nation where facilities were given so the boys might work their way through school. The crisis that developed between President Laws and the Board, together with the outbreak of the War Between the States, caused the proposed school to be abandoned before it was started, but the fact remains that Westminster would have been the first agricultural college in Missouri, one of the first, if not the first, in the nation, had not these unforeseen circumstances prevented. This idea, which was most probably Kemper's, did not materialize at Westminster but we shall see that a member of Prof. Kemper's classes and one of his devoted pupils did put it into successful operation elsewhere.

In amplification of the preceding statement an announcement is copied from the catalogue of 1860:

“As it has ever been the great object of this college to make the most ample provisions for such instruction

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as is adapted to the wants of the youth of this state, a course in Scientific Agriculture has been distinctly recorded among its contemplated enlargements. Since the meeting of the Board a favorable opportunity, which will be appreciated by the public, has been presented for initiating this matter in Westminster. Prof. G. C. Swallow, the state geologist, has been engaged to deliver a course of lectures in the college during the coming year, on the relations of physical science to agriculture. This course will be free to all.

"It is earnestly hoped that the vast importance of this department will lead the friends of Westminster to make this a permanent arrangement with such facilities as will enable the institution to meet the growing demand for education in Scientific Agriculture.

"It is profoundly believed that it is the true policy of our state that Agricultural Schools should be opened in connection with our existing institutions as much more effective and economical than the attempt to establish some one institution exclusively devoted to this fragment of a liberal education. Ten or twelve such departments connected with as many colleges, distributed all over this broad state, and properly endowed and manned, would obviously do more and at a less cost than a single school."

At the 1858 meeting of the Synod a resolution was passed requesting the several members of the faculty to reduce to written form the organization of the several departments under their care, the rules and regulations under which they were conducted, their adjustment to the other departments of the college, and to make such a report at the next regular meeting of the Board. This order was complied with but for some reason these formal reports did not come before the Board until its June meeting in 1860. It would be unprofitable to quote these reports in detail, yet the picture of the early days of the college would not be complete without some reference to the rules and instructions that then obtained. In the report to the Board it may be interesting to note some of the rules that seem

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strange today. Note the following: "No student is allowed to have or carry weapons, sword canes, pistols, and other than penknives, and the sending or accepting of a challenge is strictly prohibited." "Card playing, betting, and gambling in every form are prohibited." "Attendance at circuses is not allowed and attendance at shows when forbidden is an offense." "The property and peace of the citizens are in no way to be disturbed." "Students are never allowed to be on the streets or in the stores about town except on business which is to be promptly attended to, nor to be away from their own rooms except at certain times for recreation in some inoffensive and honorable manner." "All students are required to attend chapel services every morning conducted by members of the faculty, each a week at a time, and a sermon or lecture by the president of the college Sunday afternoon or night." "Students are not allowed to be about the building nor in the halls nor in any of the rooms of the building during recitation hours unless engaged in recitation or by special permission of some member of the faculty." "The drinking of intoxicating liquors, and not mere intoxication, is strictly prohibited and the rigid and inflexible enforcement of this rule is found to be indispensable." "It is always assumed that young gentlemen are truthful until the contrary appears. And when called on to do so, they are required to give frankly and truthfully all the information in their possession, respecting any occurrence or misconduct affecting the good order of the institution. It is believed to be a bad principle and a dishonor to allow students to cloak each other's misdoing and that it tends directly to overturn all the moral restraints of order and discipline and to train up corrupt citizens. This regulation in a college regarding open and truthful information holds the place of the grand jury in the community. The wrong doer must be known before he can be reformed by the exercise of forbearance and leniency as well as by admonition and justice."

Each member of the faculty appeared in turn before the Board and read his report. The college was under the personal government of President Laws and this caused a great deal of friction in the student body and throughout the church. All of the reports from the faculty, however, were exceedingly careful

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to sustain Dr. Laws in his position and there is no reason to think that these reports were not sincere.

In these reports to the Board in 1860 there are many things that seem strange to us and yet the wisdom of President Laws in outlining the courses to be pursued must be recognized. In his report it is stated that it is assumed that there shall be at least nine months of actual study each year, with seventeen hours of recitations each week, three hours every day except Saturday and Sunday with one recitation on each of those two days, the Sunday recitation being in Bible. Dr. Laws explained that the flexibility of the arrangement was such that a student might enter any one of the six schools and do all his work in it alone, provided he took enough hours. But Westminster would not confer a degree unless a student had completed the work in all of the six schools, in case of failure to do so only a certificate covering the work of the schools attended would be issued. The president said that the Trustees might establish a Normal School, an Agricultural, Medical or Law School, or even a Department of Theology, without interference with the labor of the faculty, and without any change of the arrangements as they were then or without any relaxation of the requirements for the undergraduate work.

It was emphasized that the prescribed courses required six years in Greek, seven years in Latin, seven years in Mathematics, and eight years in English; the Board being reminded that Westminster was the only college in America where the study of English was placed on a par with the study of Latin or Greek.

President Laws called attention to the fact that when he came into the faculty that there was no definite assignment of the professors but that each man undertook an equal portion of the work, no matter in what department it might be and without any regard to the attainments of the students. On becoming president he had, in order to promote efficiency and scholarship, divided the instructional work into six departments or associated school, *viz*: The School of the English Language and Literature, The School of the Pure and Mixed Mathematics, The School of the Latin Language and Literature, The School of the Greek Language and Literature, The School of Physical Science,

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The School of Metaphysics and Sacred Literature. There was no preparatory department after this reorganization of collegiate courses but each professor instructed all the students in his school from their entrance into the first class (later called first year Academy) through their senior year. It was claimed that much time and labor was saved by this arrangement as the pupil did not have to unlearn in his advanced subjects what he had been incorrectly taught in his earlier work. Dr. Laws insisted that the "means of illustration" (apparatus) in Physical Science then in the college were superior in extent to any similar collection in Missouri. However, the course in Natural Science was almost entirely confined to the study of text-books and all the instruction in that department was in the junior and senior years. Physics was studied the entire junior year, Chemistry was scheduled for the first term of the senior year, with the second semester given to Zoology, Botany, and to lectures in Physical Geography and General Physics.

The English School began with reading and embraced arithmetic and modern history with a course in geography and somewhat elaborate instruction in single and double entry book-keeping. When reciting in the department of English it was required that the student should assume an erect posture on the floor and be rigidly accurate in his language both in regard to construction and articulation. Considerable pride was taken that Elocution was taught, the Shakespearean Reader being the text used, and it was claimed that this work was too critical and exacting for any but the most persevering. Twenty lines of Shakespeare would often occupy an hour of practice and remark. A modern touch is given the report of this school when it says that "there is a crying necessity for the study of English sounding forth from almost every college in the land."

Prof. Kemper insisted in his report that Greek was not a dead language and in his discussion of the instruction in his department says: "Long experience has shown that rigid requirements having somewhat the type of military discipline are appreciated by good students as conducive both to interest in study and to general enjoyment." This is a rather significant statement in view of the fact that, after leaving Westminster, Prof.

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Kemper established a military form of control in his famous school at Boonville.

Present day students of the languages will be interested to know that when a Westminster student in the late fifties was called on to recite in Latin he would rise, advance to a table, and standing there in an erect position would read from a special book provided for him. This method was designed to throw every man on his own real scholarship — doubtless also removing any temptation to place helpful notes on the margin of his own text. When a word was given the student was expected, without any further delay, to tell all about it. If it was a verb, for example, he was required to give the conjugation, to conjugate it, and then give the voice, mood, tense, person and agreement with the rule governing that particular word by rule number. If an adjective, he was expected to state the declension, decline it, give number, gender, etc., and so with every other part of speech.

In the School of Mathematics the only unusual feature was the regulation, designed to secure familiarity with the fundamental branches of the subject, which provided that every student every year, took examinations in arithmetic, algebra, and geometry.

Finally, the report made much of the plan to establish the School of Agriculture which has already been referred to. As the students then were almost all from rural homes it was certainly a manifestation of wisdom and forethought for the authorities to plan this hitherto unheard of school, as distinct a movement and as far ahead of the times as was the creation of the first School of English Language and Literature known in an American college.

The year 1860-61 opened with every good augury for the college except the disturbed condition of the nation. The troubles which had so long agitated the people came to a head with the election of Abraham Lincoln as President, and partisan feeling ran high, yet the college students exercised remarkable self-control and industriously continued their scholastic work. Westminster's classes went on as usual, though the discussion

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of the burning issues of the day could not be excluded from the students. A picture of the times is afforded by the minutes of the Philalethian Society, of which the following is an exact copy:

Philalethian Hall, January 18, 1861.

The Society met. In the absence of the President the Vice-President called the house to order. The Censor's book being misplaced the roll was not called. The minutes of the last meeting and of all intervening meetings were read and corrected. A motion that the officers-elect take their seats passed. A motion to appoint a committee to conduct the Vice-President to the chair passed. Messrs. Davidson and Smith were appointed. A motion to appoint a committee to conduct the Censor-elect to his seat passed. Mr. Wright declaimed. Mr. Dunn was excused by Vice-President Fuller from reading an essay. Gibson orated, subject: "A Little of Everything." Mr. Walton paid his annual tax of \$1.00. Mr. Buckner paid his initiation fee of \$2.50.

Society took a recess of ten minutes. Mr. Waterbury moved that the regular debate be done away with to discuss the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That it be the expression of this society that it is the bounden duty of the State of Missouri to declare herself no longer a part of the United States of America and that she proceed to unite herself with her sister Southern States to form a Southern Confederation." After discussion, the motion was carried.

Mr. Anderson moved that the Union men occupy one of the sides of the house, and the Secessionists the other. Motion carried. Mr. Bishop moved that a committee be appointed to divide the house according to their political preferences. Carried. Messrs. Bishop and Anderson were appointed. Committee reported to the President the members were arranged; Union men occupying the north side of the house and the Secessionist men the south side. After the members had spoken on the reso-

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lution Mr. Waterbury moved to limit each speaker to five minutes. Carried.

After an exciting debate the resolution was carried by a majority of five votes.

Mr. Duncan moved that an account of this discussion, together with a copy of the resolution, be furnished the city papers for publication. Mr. Kerr amended the motion by a provision that a list of those who discussed the resolution, pro and con, be also furnished. The amendment was passed by a vote of the society.

The original motion was then carried. Mr. Kerr moved that a committee of one from each side of the house be appointed to confer with the Secretary and to examine the account which he may furnish before publication. Carried. Messrs. Duncan and Fisher appointed.

Society took a recess of five minutes. The following question was selected for the next evening's debate: *Resolved*, That the north and south ought to acquiesce in the Crittenden Amendment." Disputants, affirmative: Messrs. Smith, Waldecker and Stone; negative: Messrs. Kerr, Duncan and Walton.

Mr. Duncan moved to adjourn. Lost. Mr. Bishop moved to dispense with the regular order of business and proceed to the consideration of fines. Carried. After the consideration of fines the society adjourned.

(Signed) E. STEVENS WATERBURY,
Secretary *pro tem*.

The long smouldering passions between the sections finally burst into flame as southern guns thundered at Fort Sumter. State after state followed South Carolina out of the Union and a Confederate government was set up with its capital at Montgomery, Alabama. While President Lincoln was calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers to defend the Union the flower of the young manhood of the south rushed to enroll under "The Bonnie Blue Flag." The bitter discussions that were indulged in by partisan followers of the North and South were every-

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where and, invading Westminster College, even threatened to disrupt the exercises of such bodies as the literary societies.

One unfortunate circumstance marred the otherwise happy and prosperous record of the year 1860-61. During the early winter of that year eight students were dismissed, four of whom were seniors. Two of the eight were expelled for drunkenness, the four for violating the rule already quoted which required students to give all the information in their possession "when called on to do so," and the remaining two for their refusal to give any answers to questions as to drinking, either by themselves or others, though it was common report that they themselves had been intoxicated. The faculty felt that the rules should be rigidly and impartially enforced. There was no question in regard to the correctness of their decision in expelling the men accused of drunkenness, but the dismissal of the six who refused to testify against their fellows aroused deep resentment in the student body and throughout the Synod of Missouri. While the matter was under consideration a petition was received from prominent men in St. Louis, asking that the whole matter be referred to the Synod, but the faculty refused to consider this petition and proceeded to take drastic action. In considering these cases of discipline President Laws, and Professors Kemper, Fisher, Strong, and Mayer were present at all times, and every decision was by unanimous vote. Professor Van Doren, who, from this distance seems to have been an extremely cautious man, on every occasion was confined to his home by sickness, for which intervention of Providence he undoubtedly was reverently thankful. Because of these recurrent indispositions he took no part in the trials and cast no ballot when the faculty was considering the verdict.

One spring day in 1861 some students were in what was called the preparatory department. It was the large room at the west end of the first floor, afterwards known as the Lower Chapel. It was noonday. The students, mostly seniors, were eating lunch from opened baskets. All were earnestly speculating on Missouri's ultimate stand in the conflict, some insisting that the state would secede, others arguing that it would remain in the Union. The Union men pointed out that the

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President had called for a quota of Missouri volunteers. The Confederate sympathizers insisted that Governor Jackson would not respect that call, and that he, and the Southern men who were his associates as state officers, would carry Missouri into the Confederate camp. It is not hard to visualize the controversy that took place. As the students wrangled a messenger hurried into the room and called to Daniel H. McIntire and Joseph S. Laurie that they were wanted at the court house square where a company of Confederate cavalry was organizing and they had been elected Captain and Lieutenant respectively of that troop. Without closing their books or finishing their lunch these two chivalrous young men hurried from the college and rode away to the war.

In those days seniors completed their work at Westminster a month or more before commencement, spending their last few weeks in working on their graduating speeches and in luxurious idleness. Both McIntire and Laurie belonged to the class of 1861 and both had passed their final examinations. Their leaving, the method of their departure, or the reasons for their absence, was of no particular importance, for everyone was excited and popular feeling was tense and feverish. Passions were rising high and partisan bitterness seized on every opportunity to attack their opponents with charges of bad faith, or worse, on the slightest provocation. Westminster's scholarly faculty strove to keep the scholastic atmosphere free from acrimonious discussions of the impending strife.

Nine men were candidates for degrees that spring. McIntire and Laurie, both afterwards attorneys, had gone, but seven remained and used their utmost endeavors to prevent undue excitement and to preserve the educational ideals of the college. Thomas Carr Barrett, Robert Allen Davidson, John Preston Foreman, and Charles Fuller became ministers, John David Jolly was a farmer, John Samuel Baker and Edwin Monroe Kerr were physicians. Their efforts as seniors, and as leaders of the student body, were for peace within Westminster's walls.

Commencement came in June, 1861. The program proceeded after the usual form. The seniors spoke guardedly in their graduating orations. No war talk, no partisanship, noth-

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ing in any of them to mirror the speaker's feelings on the subject that was uppermost in everyone's mind. Union men suspiciously listened as oration followed oration and heard no secession sentiments. Southern men, equally suspicious, sat beside them and found no orator demanding the preservation of the Union. The exercises were almost over—peace reigned.

President Laws rose to deliver the diplomas. Nine seniors were to get their degrees, although two of the nine were not present. According to the custom of the time the president conferred the degrees in resounding words of sonorous Latin. One after another the seven seniors present rose and were presented with their parchments. Finally, with two diplomas still in his hand, the president said: *Haec duo (diplomata) absentibus in agro tentoriis conferto, legato Joseph Scott Laurie et centurio Daniel H. McIntire.*"

The effect of this speech was serious. The words used by President Laws ("These two diplomas are conferred on Lieutenant Joseph Scott Laurie and Captain Daniel H. McIntire, absent in the field crowded with tents") certainly could not have justly been termed seditious in any way; yet, having been spoken in a foreign tongue, and listened to by an audience inflamed by partisan feelings, caused Dr. Laws to be later accused of having uttered treasonable sentiments. The falsity of the charge is demonstrated when it is recalled that in the faculty, and on the committee of the Board that authorized the conferring of the degrees, there were at least three outspoken Union men, but all of these, faculty and Board members alike, justly considered that political opinions had nothing to do with men obtaining their earned literary degrees. Furthermore, a college established by creed-conscious Presbyterians, that in its inception provided that no religious test should ever be imposed on its students, would not have allowed partisan feelings to mar its commencement season nor made allegiance to either of the sections a pre-requisite for a diploma. However the charges of disloyalty lodged against the president of the college later caused an extensive withdrawal of support of the college by Union sympathizers and affected the welfare of the institution for a generation.

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It is proper to present a synopsis of the condition of Westminster in the summer of 1861. Its charter had been obtained a little over eight years before. The assets of the institution had grown from nothing to nearly one hundred fifty thousand dollars, largely in scholarships it is true, but scholarships which, in 1861, were absolutely good. It enrolled one hundred sixty students, which enrollment was exceeded by only three colleges under the control of the Presbyterian Church. Its senior class had grown from one to fourteen. Approximately seventy students were in the four college classes, and almost twenty of its alumni had entered, or were preparing to enter, the ministry. In mental culture, as well as in training young men to preach the Gospel, the college was regarded as having exceeded the fondest expectations of its best friends. Educational matters were in a formative state in Missouri and in the field of education in this state Westminster was a far-seeing pioneer for righteousness in a sense that has never been realized by Missourians or even by the members of the Presbyterian Church.

The terrible uncertainties that over-shadowed the whole country in the summer of 1861 profoundly affected the faculty and students of the college. Many friends expected that Westminster would be closed. Few of the faculty had any other idea and the students shared this feeling. But if the War Between the States had forever closed the doors of the college, viewed in the light of the seven years already spent, and the work already done, it would have been a literary and financial success without parallel in the educational history of the United States.

Synod met in Palmyra in October, 1861, without a quorum as a result of war conditions. Adjournment was taken from time to time until early in November a quorum was finally obtained at Mexico. The Synod increased the number of Trustees of the college from eighteen to twenty-four and at the same time filled three vacancies. Then, having a majority of its members present, the Trustees went into a meeting, taking up the affairs of the college—in particular those in regard to discipline. After carefully considering the whole question, the Trustees passed a resolution expressing their confidence in the earnestness, fidelity and good faith of the faculty, but disap-

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proved of the expulsion of the six young men whose offense had been a refusal to obey the rule requiring them to testify against their fellow students or against themselves. The Board further ordered that the four seniors who had been expelled should be granted diplomas and the other two lower class men should be reinstated in the college without prejudice. As soon as the Trustees had formally adopted this resolution President Laws, without rising from his seat and using the top of his hat for a desk, wrote his resignation, which was promptly accepted.

It is most regrettable that some accommodation between the faculty and the Board, particularly between Dr. Laws and the Board, was not arrived at and his resignation prevented. His administration had been remarkably successful and the college was in a most prosperous condition, having reached it under his wise direction. The War Between the States was just breaking out, all educational institutions were in grave danger, and now Dr. Laws resigns as president. This unfortunate series of happenings was the beginning of the sorrows of the college. It was the end of an era.

The Storm Leaves Its Scars

CHAPTER III



IT IS NOVEMBER, 1861. The storm of war is raging with increasing fury. Fulton and Callaway County, predominantly Southern in descent and sentiment, located in the midst of a confused and distracted state, are in a situation that grows increasingly tense. Missouri is on the border line between arming sections and the mustering armies threaten to make it a battlefield. Conditions were so unsettled, the storm clouds hung so low, that no provision had been made for the opening of college on the last Thursday in August as provided in the catalogue. Prof. Kemper returned to Boonville immediately after commencement in June, at the same time Prof. Mayer went east and became a member of the faculty of the Stevens Institute of Technology. Professors Strong and Fisher were not in Fulton and their chairs were declared vacant. As a capsheaf of woe the president of the college had resigned in the midst of the deliberations of the Board. Four attempts were made before a meeting of the Trustees could be held at Mexico; while the constantly increasing confusion over the country seemed to indicate that it would be increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to hold any future meetings of the college Trustees. At this time a committee composed of D. H. Bishop, Isaac Tate, G. C. Swallow and Dr. Abbott was appointed to examine more minutely into the financial conditions of the college and report to the Board. This committee found the assets of the institution to be as below:

Bills receivable	\$ 86,644.79
Interest due and unpaid.	12,937.40
Productive real estate	4,200.00

\$103,782.19

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The value of the endowment at this time was of course greatly affected by the deplorable state of the country and in fact the entire fund, according to the report of the committee, "could only be regarded in the light of a suspended debt which might prove eventually to be something or as likely to be worthless." The debt, at the time the above financial statement was made, amounted to \$19,984.16, of this \$12,435.94 had been borrowed from the endowment, the balance being arrears on salaries, plus \$1,000 borrowed from Martin Butler in 1855 when it was necessary to have cash to settle with the Messrs. Baird at the time of their leaving the college faculty.

Note that the debt owing the endowment from the contingent fund was only \$38.71 if the Board had collected the interest due on the notes which constituted the endowment. Fisher says: "Prior to the time when the funds of the institution were declared to be in the condition of a suspended debt, no reliance could be more sure for meeting any obligation than the matured and maturing interest on solvent paper held by good men all over the state. In a word, as long as the amount borrowed from the permanent fund did not exceed the interest on sound notes, the Board acted on genuine business principles in borrowing from itself. As a general fact there was always more due in interest than the contingent owed the permanent fund * * * Of course the statements just now made could not apply to the funds when declared to be in the condition of a suspended debt."

The last recommendation of President Laws to the Board was that the college should be closed for the duration of the war, urging that such a step would be the only way to conserve the property. In support of his recommendation he submitted an opinion by Judge W. L. Wood, a distinguished attorney of the time. Judge Wood maintained that a temporary closing would, under the terms of the charter, in no way impair the assets, scholarships, or pledges of the college. The Board was not inclined to follow President Laws or his legal adviser and, after a lengthy discussion, overruled him; the first time the president had not been followed when he submitted a major proposal.

The condition of the country is shown by a story in the *Chicago Tribune* under date of July 19, 1861, which was sent

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from St. Aubert's and told of the first skirmish in Callaway County. "Rev. Mr. Fisher just arrived from Fulton reported a skirmish between Col. McNeill and a party of state rebels at nine o'clock yesterday in sight of Fulton on the Jefferson City road, in which eleven of the Federal troops were wounded, two supposed to be mortally. One of the state troops was killed and three wounded. The state troops were dispersed. Col. McNeill is in Fulton awaiting reinforcements. About seven hundred of the state troops were mounted. The camp at Wood Springs is supposed to be broken up."

Another dispatch says: "Mail carriers bring news of a fight three miles this side of Fulton between Col. McNeill heading about four hundred (men) and Gen. Harris with a force estimated at one thousand. Six Federals were killed, eighty Secessionists were killed and two hundred taken prisoners. Only the advance guard of the Federal forces were in the engagement and they were fired upon from ambush. The Rebels then fled and some of them were seen afterwards quietly at work in their fields as though nothing had happened." Finally an official dispatch from the Federal commander put his loss at twelve wounded and said that the force of Gen. Harris was "considerably diminished." The fact seems to be that the skirmish amounted to little and that both accounts were colored for public consumption. The account of this minor engagement not only vividly portrays the anxieties and dangers the innocent and peaceful people of that day suffered but at the same time shows the trend of sympathy for the South that existed throughout the town and county.

Instead of closing the college the Board, with almost unbelievable faith and determination, undertook to keep its doors open and to continue its work. While no other institution in Missouri, outside of the city of St. Louis, planned to continue operations, Westminster issued a circular (no catalogue was issued either in that year or the next) announcing the opening of the fall session on December 5, 1861; thus not suspending the collegiate work but only delaying the opening of the session. Two professors were to carry on the collegiate work: William Van Doren and M. M. Fisher being appointed, each being given

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a residence and a salary of five hundred dollars for the balance of the year. Prof. Fisher declined the appointment and the executive committee of the Board selected Rev. J. P. Finley, who accepted. Owing to the terrible conditions there were fewer students than ever before in the history of the college. The session had hardly started when, during the very early winter, more discouragement came as Prof. Van Doren resigned and removed out of the state. He had been the first professor in Fulton College and had been a member of the Westminster faculty ever since its organization. A man of ability and reputation, with more than ordinary skill as a teacher, his resignation came as a serious blow. While the executive committee fully realized the loss sustained when Van Doren left they determined that his going should not cause the college to suffer, so they lost little time in filling his position and called Prof. John Newton Lyle to succeed him. Dr. Lyle was to be a member of its faculty almost continuously for nearly thirty-five years, being one of the group of instructors whose names are inseparably woven into the history of Westminster.

Continual interruptions and discouragements beset the college and its devoted faculty of two. The temerity of the Board in keeping the school open is evidenced by the fact that even the State School for the Deaf was closed from July 1, 1861, to June 2, 1863, yet Westminster proceeded under such conditions that it was a marvel that the students could be induced to study at all. In spite of all obstacles the prescribed work continued to be given and two men, W. A. McLure and J. C. Renshaw, finished the course with credit, being given their degrees in June, 1862.

At that time the Board of Trustees held two regular meetings each year, one at Fulton at the time of commencement in June, the other in connection with the fall meeting of Synod. At their June, 1862, meeting, in spite of war conditions, the Trustees felt so encouraged that they not only decided to continue the college but to add a professor. After approving the action of the executive committee in selecting Messrs. Finley and Lyle, the Board reappointed both for the following session, Finley's salary being fixed at seven hundred fifty dollars and

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Lyle's at six hundred dollars for the year. The executive committee was empowered to select the third instructor, and a circular was again issued instead of a catalogue.

During the so-called "long vacation" (between commencement and the opening of the fall term) the only important engagement in the county was fought at Moore's Mill, about seven miles northeast of Fulton. Col. Porter of the Confederate Army, without artillery and with less than four hundred men, attacked Col. Guitar commanding an effective force of eight hundred seventy-five Missouri and Iowa troops with two guns of an Indiana battery. After a two hour fight the Confederates retreated having suffered a loss of six killed and twenty-one wounded, the Union forces lost fifteen dead and forty-two wounded. The immediate effect of the battle, so far as it affected the college, was to necessitate the Board taking the oath prescribed by the Missouri Convention; it being administered to them in Fulton, October 11, 1862 during the fall meeting of Synod. Being then in Fulton the Board took occasion to critically investigate the college. They were so favorably impressed by its attendance and condition that instead of electing one additional instructor they appointed two. Rev. A. V. C. Schenck was assigned the Potts Professorship and Dr. J. H. Lathrop, formerly President of the University of Missouri, was chosen for the other position, and duly notified of his election, but declined the appointment. The Board having adjourned, the executive committee invited Prof. M. M. Fisher to resume his place in the faculty; who, promptly accepting, entered at once upon his duties.

While wartime conditions prevailed and the work of the college was carried on with difficulty, yet everything being considered the session of 1862-63 was most harmonious and remarkably successful. Salaries were small, prices were very high, and the faculty was compelled to work six hours a day to conduct their recitations. The whole course of study was taught: the classes being as large as the times and conditions allowed. Of course, the war drastically reduced the enrollment. In 1859-60, the last year a catalogue was issued, Westminster enrolled one hundred fifty-six men, ten states being represented

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in the student body, with thirty-one counties in Missouri having one or more on the college register. That year the students from Callaway County numbered sixty-five or about forty per cent of the total enrollment, while there were twenty-two from the city and county of St. Louis. In 1862-63 the attendance had become almost entirely local, war conditions precluding any students except from the immediate vicinity. Eighty-nine students were in college during the year of whom sixty-seven, more than seventy-five per cent, registered from Callaway County. Four enrolled from Boone, three from Lincoln, two from Audrain, with one each from Shelby, Lewis, Marion, Montgomery, St. Charles and Howard. There was a student from Illinois, the only one from outside the state. None came from St. Louis city or county, and none (excepting the Illinois man) from more than one hundred miles away. Almost ninety per cent of the students lived within thirty-five miles of Fulton.

In spite of war conditions the college not only carried on but with sublime faith made provision for happier days. A catalogue was printed in 1863 and the faculty, looking into the future when peace should come again, announced the establishment of the degree of Master of Arts. The announcement says: "The following is the rule adopted by the faculty for recommending to the Board candidates for a second degree in course, Viz; That the graduates must be of good moral character, of three years standing, and must have devoted themselves during the interval to professional, literary or scientific pursuits. Graduates of longer standing may also have the Master's degree upon the same condition. In all cases application should be made either personally or by letter at least two days before Commencement."

The poverty of the institution during this fateful year of the war had a direct and fortunate bearing on the future history of Westminster. The faculty was then composed of Rev. J. P. Finley, Greek; Prof. J. N. Lyle, Physics and Mathematics; Rev. A. V. C. Schenck, Metaphysics and Sacred Literature; Prof. M. M. Fisher, Latin; and John Harvey Scott (then a sophomore) as Tutor in Mathematics. Two years later (in Scott's senior year) the Board elected him full professor. The desig-

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nation of Scott as Tutor was a routine action caused by the necessity of in some degree relieving the over-worked faculty of a part of its burden without any great cost to the college. In such an inconspicuous way began Scott's marvellous service. For more than two generations, as we count generations; for a span of years only five short of the three score and ten which, the Psalmist says are allotted to man; Westminster men were to sit at the feet of one of the greatest teachers of mathematics in the world.

Scott was not one-sided. As a young man tradition depicts him as quite a Beau Brummel; few men of his period had a broader and more all inclusive liberal education; particularly in history was his knowledge extensive and accurate. But, with the passing of the years, Dr. Scott became identified with his department; the department became synonymous with Scott. There was a considerable period of time during which it was impossible to obtain a degree from Westminster without completing the full course in mathematics; and not a few of the alumni lack degrees because of this requirement. The "Anti-Calculus Society" was an informal organization which lasted through the years; the well understood interpretation of the society's name being "These could not pass under Scott". Yet not one Westminster man during sixty-five long years, whether he was a "shark" in the calculus or dumb as an oyster in every branch of mathematics, but held this beloved professor in the highest respect and affection.

At the commencement in June, 1863, degrees were conferred on Charles Hale Abbot, Fulton; Francis Thornton Buckner, Jones Tan Yard; John Augustine Flood, Fulton; Joseph Bailey Merriweather, LaBelle; Barton Warren Stone, Naylor's Store; and John Milton Tate, Jones Tan Yard. The passage of the years has obliterated the names of many smaller places from present day maps. It may be explained to any interested reader that Jones Tan Yard was in Callaway County; while Naylor's Store was a settlement in St. Charles County. At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1863 the members of the faculty were catagorically asked by the Federal authorities whether all had taken the oath of loyalty to the government of the United

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States and the State of Missouri. "Professor Schenck, as Secretary of the Faculty, replied that Professors Fisher and Finley had done so; that he personally had not known that it was required, and that Professor Lyle was not in Fulton." [Fisher.]

At the close of the 1862-63 session Professor Finley reported that the total income from tuitions during that year was only \$425.60. Although eighty-nine students were enrolled but fourteen paid full tuition, and only one of the fourteen was in the college department. Tuition was \$15.00 per session, or semester, in the college; \$12.00 per session in the preparatory department; with an incidental fee of \$2.00 per session exacted from every enrollee. This incidental fee was frequently all that the college collected from the students holding scholarships, which were now utterly worthless and bringing in absolutely no revenue. Good in 1861, the war had rendered the scholarships valueless because of the financial ruin of the makers of the notes securing them. Continual complaint and criticism of the scholarships, and denunciation of that plan of raising endowment, fills the minutes of the Synod for the next few years and is the text of every Jeremiad in Dr. Fisher's exhaustive history. But it is to be remembered that the scholarships were good when accepted by the college; that they were given in good faith by men who were, at the time of their gifts, financially responsible; that the terms set out in the scholarships, and the obligations of the college under them, were not unreasonable; that they became worthless on account of a destructive war; and, finally, that there is no assurance that the endowment of the college could have survived intact, or nearly so, even if the scholarships had all been paid in money and invested by the Board prior to the outbreak of the war. We are prone to denounce anything that does not succeed. Had the war not occurred, and had conditions remained in the sixties as they were in the fifties, the scholarship plan would have worked; Westminster would have had comparatively no financial troubles; and, because of this plan for raising endowment, President Laws would be remembered as a financial genius of the first order. It was no fault of the plan that an endowment based on scholarships was a mistaken way to raise money. It

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was a mistaken way of raising money because of a war and because of the crash of property values and the obliteration of fortunes. In further references to the monetary troubles of the college, growing out of the scholarships—real and desperate as those troubles were—it is proper to remember the above facts.

August 25, 1863 is remembered in Missouri as the date General Ewing published his famous "Order No. 11." The War Between the States, as it affected Missouri, had become a guerilla struggle; occasionally breaking out in sometimes important skirmishes or small scale battles at strategic points, to keep the rivers open, protect lines of communication, or prevent recruiting for the Confederate Armies. General Ewing was in command of the Union troops at Kansas City. Confederate raids across the border into Kansas were frequent and he determined to end such expeditions by the issuance of this order. "Order No. 11" provided that the western part of Missouri between Westport and Nevada, embracing the counties of Jackson, Cass, Bates, and northern Vernon, were to be depopulated, stock and goods confiscated, houses destroyed, and the countryside made into a desert. On General Ewing's staff was the most famous painter who ever lived in Missouri, Major George C. Bingham, who pleaded vainly with his chief for the cancellation of the order. Finally, when convinced that his pleas were useless he told General Ewing that if he persisted in promulgating that order he "would damn him to everlasting fame." After the publication of the order, Bingham painted his famous picture "Martial Law" which vividly depicted the horrors and desolation which accompanied the execution of this proclamation.

Among the families driven from Jackson County by this decree was that of Rev. J. W. Wallace. Devout Presbyterians, deeply concerned about the founding and upbuilding of Westminster, their interest dated from the very beginnings of their synodical college when Mrs. Wallace gave the Bible which was placed in the original cornerstone, and in that cornerstone, never disturbed even after the fire, it remains today. Naturally the Wallaces turned to Fulton for refuge and putting what portable property they had in ox-drawn wagons, made their slow and laborious way to the college town. The youngest child, an infant

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then about nine months old, was carried most of the way in his mother's arms. One after another five Wallace boys attended Westminster and were given their degrees by the college, the fifth and last son being Addison A. Wallace, '84, the baby of the family at the time of the Wallace hegira from Independence.

Continuing efforts were made to collect on the scholarships even during the darkest days of the war, the college authorities leaving no stone unturned in their endeavors. Preston B. Reed, one of the first and most interested supporters of the college, issued a printed circular in the late winter of 1863 urging payment of overdue accounts. This not only asked for money but also took occasion to deny the rumors that the college had closed. As a part of the record this circular letter is quoted:

"As Agent and Attorney for Westminster College I address you on the subject of your indebtedness to that institution. The impression has, to some extent, prevailed that the exercises of the College have been suspended. Such is not the fact. The College has been, and is now, in full and successful operation.

"There are those who seem to consider their obligation to pay the College of inferior dignity to their obligations to pay other and ordinary indebtedness. I do not know that such is your conclusion—hope it is not.

"The subject has received my most serious consideration, and my conclusion is, that duty to the interest represented will require the collection of all interest, as well as principal due, or that the same be properly secured.

"It is sincerely desired, and respectfully requested, that this communication be promptly responded to, by letter or otherwise. Large amounts have been lost, and unless the funds of the Institution are collected or secured according to the organic law of the same, losses will continue to be sustained to a ruinous extent."

The lack of a catalogue had probably fostered the feeling that the college was about to close, or had actually ceased to exist. To remedy this condition the faculty took formal action and Prof. A. V. C. Schenck, Secretary of the faculty sent the

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following communication to the Board of Trustees under date of March 21, 1863:

"At a meeting of the Faculty of Westminster College, held this day, it was Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to furnish Fifty Dollars (\$50) for the purpose of putting out a Catalogue of the College.

"The speedy attention of the Committee is requested to the Resolution as we think it of great importance to have the Catalogue ready for distribution at the approaching Commencement. The (small) amount required beyond the \$50 can be procured outside of the Committee."

As a result of this faculty action a catalogue was issued in 1863 after a lapse of two years when only circulars were issued.

It was during the session of 1862-63 that it seems rumors arose which questioned the very existence of the college. As a matter of evidence that there was no break in the scholastic program it may be interesting to note a few monetary transactions of that period; both because of the articles purchased and the salaries paid; possibly also because of the spelling. For example, "craons" seems to be the way that "crayon" was spelled at that time. Let us go back to 1862-63 and sit on the Board while we audit and approve the following bills—only a few of many similar ones—presented and allowed during that period.

Nov. 22, 1861—To J. B. Williams, Dr.		
To adv. College during session.....	\$10.00	
To printing 500 circulars.....	5.00	\$15.00
Nov. 25, 1861—To E. T. Mack; $\frac{3}{4}$ day two		
men repairing windows.....		2.06
Jan. 1, 1861—To hire of Bob one year as janitor.....		100.00
June 26, 1862—Dr. to J. N. Lyle		
To services rendered in said institution from 7th of		
April, 1862, until June 26 of the same year.....		190.45
Aug. 19, 1862—To George Knapp and Co., St. Louis —		
To 300 Tuition Bills W. College.....		3.00
Sept. 16, 1862—To J. S. Henderson, Treas., Stamps.....	\$5.00	
Express on books	1.50	6.50
Sept. 28, 1862—Paid Sherman Spencer, Printer, 28 Market		
Street, St. Louis — Two Books Printed Receipts,		
Original and Duplicate, 150 leaves in book.....		6.00
Nov. —, 1862—In acct. with E. and I. Curd		
4 Boxes craons at 75c, 2 Pad Locks at 25c.....		3.50

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Nov. 10, 1862—1 Book Blank Orders.....	3.00
Dec. 9, 1862—To W. B. Tucker; To 1½ lbs. Gum Acacia..\$1.20	
To 1 Paint Brush.....	.60
To 1½ Gal. Alcohol.....	2.25
Dec. —, 1862—3 Candles, 15c; Matches 10c.....	.25
June 16, 1863—Paid Daniel Sartor; For hauling 3 boxes	
and 1 package from St. Aubert.....	2.00
Aug. 19, 1863—To St. Louis Union for Advertising	
Card, 2 Months.....	25.00
Nov. 10, 1863—Jno. N. Lyle acknowledged receipt on	
account of warrant No. 124.....	35.00

Not only may we sit in a supposititious Board meeting, allowing bills, but it is not hard to visualize an actual meeting of the Trustees during these trying times by reading the following minutes:

“Presbyterian Church, Fulton, Mo., October 16, 1863.

“The Board met. Rev. R. L. McAfee was invited to act as chairman pro tem. Opened with prayer. J. A. Quarles was elected temporary clerk. Present Revs. R. L. McAfee, W. W. Robertson, A. P. Foreman, J. F. Cowan, A. Machett, and J. A. Quarles, Col. I. Tate and Prof. G. C. Swallow. Took recess until 4 P. M.”

“College chapel, 4 P. M.

“The Board met. Rev. R. L. McAfee was chosen chairman of the Board for the ensuing year. J. A. Quarles was continued as temporary clerk for the same period. Minutes of the last meeting were read. Rev. H. P. S. Willis and Hon. P. B. Reed appeared and took their seats.

“Prof. G. C. Swallow was appointed a committee to prepare a form of matriculation and present it at the next meeting of the Board. The same committee was requested to prepare some regulations relative to the absence of students from the examinations.

“Revs. Robertson, Forman and Willis were appointed a committee to take into consideration the interests of the English school and report to the Board to-morrow. Hon. P. B. Reed presented a verbal report as the financial agent, which was received and approved. The thanks of the Board were tendered to Maj. Reed for his interest and fidelity in attending to the finances.

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Col. I. Tate was appointed a committee to inquire as to whether scholarships, on which the interest has not been paid, have been used and what steps have been taken in reference thereto. Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock."

"Prof. Schenck's study, October 17, 1863.

"The Board met, Rev. R. L. McAfee in the chair. Opened with prayer. Present Revs. R. L. McAfee, A. P. Forman, H. P. S. Willis, Jno. F. Cowan, A. Machett, and J. A. Quarles, Prof. G. C. Swallow, Hon. P. B. Reed and Col. I. Tate.

"The committee on the English school was continued to report this afternoon. Rev. W. W. Robertson was called away, Rev. J. F. Cowan was added to it. Col. I. Tate reported as committee on the scholarships whose interest has not been paid. In connection with this it was resolved that the faculty be instructed to admit no more students on such. Hon. P. B. Reed laid before the Board a letter from Dr. Abbott in relation to the debt of M. G. Singleton. It was adopted as part of his report.

"The Treasurer was instructed to draw no further from the Permanent Fund to meet the expenses of the College. Col. Tate was appointed to examine into the five conditional notes given to the Board by Profs. Laws, VanDoren, Kemper, Fisher and Strong. Took recess until 4 P. M.

"Prof. Schenck's study, 4 P. M.

"The Board met. The committee on the English school made a verbal report. It was instructed to confer with Rev. J. W. Wallace in reference to his acceptance of the professorship in the English department. The Treasurer was instructed to omit the five conditional notes of Profs. Laws, VanDoren, Kemper, Fisher and Strong from his list of available funds, but to retain them in his possession. (These notes were long in possession of the college. They were clearly conditional on the makers remaining as professors in the college and became, by their face, null and void immediately on the departure of the individual makers from their several professorships in the college.)

"It was resolved that the College open its exercises on the third instead of the last Monday in September. Rev. A. Machett, Hon. P. B. Reed, Col. I. Tate and Rev. W. W. Robert-

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son were added to the executive committee. Took recess till 7 P. M."

"Prof. Schenck's study, 7 P. M. The Board met. The committee on the English school reported that they had seen Rev. J. W. Wallace and that he had signified his willingness to accept the position of professor in the English school. He was accordingly elected to the position and a salary of five hundred and fifty dollars (\$550) for the remainder of the college year was promised him. The same committee was appointed to inform him of his election and to invite him to enter upon his duties as soon as convenient. Rev. R. L. McAfee and Hon. P. B. Reed were appointed to examine in regard to the late Dr. Hall's library, said to have been given the college by him in his lifetime.

"It was resolved to adopt the recommendation of the faculty in regard to a Diploma and charging fees for a degree. The appointment of a janitor was referred to the executive committee. A proposition to reduce the fees in the Preparatory Department was referred to the same committee. Thos. B. Nesbit, Esq. and Rev. A. Machett were appointed a committee to report a suitable compensation to the Financial Agent for his services. The minutes were read and approved. Adjourned until the next regular meeting. Closed with prayer."

It is not necessary to further quote from the records of the Board during these tumultuous war days. The only purpose of setting out the above records is to show that the Board was continually laboring for the college all during the period when other Missouri institutions were suspended, and that Westminster's exercises were continuing even when the skies were darkest and the future most uncertain.

It was customary for formal reports to be made to the Board by each member of the faculty at the June meeting of the Trustees. Prof. Schenck's report dated June 21, 1864, is as follows:

"Concerning the chair occupied by me, as 'Potts Professor of Metaphysics and Sacred Literature,' I Submit the following Report for the Collegiate Year now closing.

"The Senior Class have pursued the regular course of study in this Department, including the subjects introduced in Butler's

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Analogy, Moral Science, The Constitution of the United States, Natural Theology, and concluded the course of Metaphysics commenced in their Junior Year, and also the course of Physiology with skeletons and plates.

"The Junior Class have regularly pursued Natural Theology, Guizot's History of Civilization, Evidences of Christianity, and also Political Economy, as far as time permitted.

"The Sophomore Class, beside being combined with the Juniors in Evidences of Christianity, have gone through a course of Rhetoric, and with the Freshman Class have thoroughly gone over the History of the Middle Ages and a large portion of Modern History. Last year they finished Ancient History.

"The Sub-Freshman Class have carefully studied Ancient History. By this arrangement in the subject of History (United States History is pursued in another Department) I have been enabled to get the classes in such a position, that henceforth the Sub-Freshmen, Freshmen and Sophomore classes will be able to pursue their studies in this all important branch in a systematic and profitable (manner), an arrangement which, to me at least, is a matter of great gratification.

"Besides these regular studies, I have formed the 1st and 2nd Latin classes into 1st and 2nd classes in Elocution, which has been made a subject of regular study and practice. I am glad to be able to say that the effect of this study and the accompanying exercises, has been satisfactory in a high degree, and the result, as seen in the public performance of the students, has been marked and excellent. The importance of this branch of instruction to those who are to occupy public and prominent positions in life cannot easily be over-rated; and it is to be hoped that it will grow continually in favor and attention."

At the same time the above report was submitted Prof. Schenck, as Secretary of the Faculty and Librarian of the College, submitted the following statement:

"The following students have not yet taken their tickets and therefore have not arranged their bills with the Treasurer; viz., John Studdart, A. Larimore, S. Larimore, R. M. Harrison, J. L.

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Harrison. In regard to the last two it should be said that \$160 has been paid upon the scholarship belonging to the estate of the late Rev. Dr. Harrison. The others have been depending on friends who promise to pay the bills.

"The Faculty have been able during the year to add to the value of \$175 to the Library in valuable and useful books of reference. We expect that in a reasonable time other additions, and to a larger extent, will be made. The Library has been arranged — the books properly shelved, labeled, numbered and catalogued, except the copying into a suitable book. So far as I know no catalogue of the Library has even before been attempted."

The following scholastic year was uneventful, war alone being in the hearts and on the minds of the people; still Westminster's doors remained open and its faculty of six — Schenck, Fisher, Finley, Lyle, Wallace and Scott, carried on. During this period, when students were largely from the select families of Fulton and its immediate vicinity, families conservative by training and tradition; inclined to seek the best form of cultural education; good breeding their birthright, and courtesy their heritage; there was stamped on Westminster those idealistic characteristics which were destined to influence it all through the coming years. The splendid faculty of deeply religious men sought daily to teach the young men in the college how to live; there was no attempt to graft vocational work on the structure of the college nor materialistically to prepare them for making a living. To a very large degree, to an extent never fully realized, those dark hours of the war were the formative days for the college. Colleges have a spiritual inheritance as families have a biological inheritance. Fortunate indeed is Westminster in having the Fulton traditions of loyalty, graciousness, gentility and righteousness as its spiritual endowment.

Sometime in the latter part of the war an incident occurred that gave Callaway County its name of "The Kingdom" by which it is known to every Westminster man, and by every citizen of Missouri. The story is that General John B. Henderson, in command of some Federal troops, was warned by Colonel Jeff F. Jones that he "could not take his army across the King-

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dom of Callaway". Whether Henderson could, or could not, do so is beside the point; the fact remains that for some reason the Union Army's plans were changed and that there was no invasion at that time.

There was a law that forbade drafting students into the Union Army and this probably had some effect on maintaining the enrollment at Westminster but there were times in the latter days of the conflict that probably less than twenty-five were in actual attendance. It is worthy of remark, however, that so thoroughly was the work of the college done, and so carefully was it completed, that the full senior honors—Latin valedictory, Greek salutatory and Latin salutatory—have only been conferred twice in its history, once in 1861, and the second time at the commencement in 1864. Finley and Wallace had resigned at the time of the 1864 commencement; Finley going to Palmyra where he became pastor of the Presbyterian church, Prof. C. C. Hersman being chosen as his successor; Wallace returning to his Jackson County farm. The Trustees, at this time, conferred the Bachelor of Arts degree on three men who had completed their work: W. B. Dunn, P. B. Dunn, and I. Van Wert Schenck.

The desirability of having the institution conducted by a president was recognized by all and the Board elected Rev. John Montgomery, pastor of the Longwood, Pettis County, church, to that position. Largely due to the persistent urging of Preston B. Reed, Dr. Montgomery finally consented to serve for the first half of the year 1864-65. The war conditions steadily grew worse: and since there was no income from the scholarships it was clear that enough money could not be collected to pay the salaries of the six men then composing the faculty. All of the members of the faculty volunteered to retire, but Professors Schenck, Lyle and Hersman insisted that they be allowed to go. Hersman was elected professor in Carroll College, Wisconsin; Schenck went to Pennsylvania; Lyle to Carondelet, Mo. This left the college with three instructors; President Montgomery, Professor Fisher and Tutor John Harvey Scott, now a senior but who had been in charge of the department of mathematics since the fall session in 1862. While there were Union troops using the buildings of the State Insane Asylum for a

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hospital, sometimes for a prison; and while some Federal soldiers were almost constantly doing garrison duty in Fulton; there is no record of any clashes between soldiers and students, this in spite of the fact that practically every remaining registrant at Westminster was an ardent southern sympathizer. The fact that the war was going on could not entirely kill the exuberance of youth and there are many stories told of their pranks even in the darkest days. One often told is about John Harvey Scott whose duty it was to call the roll each morning at chapel service. One day he went to his desk on the platform and started to unlock it but, hearing a noise, returned to his recitation room where he obtained a book, containing a duplicate roll, which he used. That noon, after all the boys left the building, the desk was opened and an indignant hen flew clucking out.

At the beginning of the second semester, 1864-65, Dr. Montgomery desired to retire from the presidency and to accept a call to the pastorate of the Pine Street church in St. Louis but the critical state of the college caused him to remain even at a very considerable sacrifice. During this year Preston B. Reed died. Mr. Reed was one of the staunchest supporters of the early college, making the principal speech before the 1852 synod in behalf of Fulton as its site, and, as financial agent, served with self-sacrificing earnestness and great labor all during the troublesome days of the war. A devoted and interested member of the Board of Trustees, his death was a great loss.

At commencement in June, 1865 only one diploma was granted, but that was given our greatest alumnus, John Harvey Scott. The Trustees prevailed on Dr. Montgomery to remain as President in spite of the fact that he wished to retire and again assume a pastorate, his original acceptance of the position of President having been with the greatest reluctance. Rev. W. W. Robertson was elected financial agent in place of the lamented Reed. During the year 1864-65 the Board's report to the Synod indicated that there had been one hundred ten students enrolled but that eighty had entered on scholarships from which there was no revenue. Dr. Robertson was therefore instructed, as the Board's financial agent, to spend "his entire time in the field

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and use his best efforts to settle up the scholarship notes, getting the relinquishment of all the scholarships in his power." The situation was the more serious because the Trustees had been compelled to use part of the endowment in order to keep the doors of the college open though they had repeatedly resolved not to impair it. Many insisted that Dr. Laws had been right in advocating a suspension of all collegiate activities as a means of conserving the assets. Of course it was a question, as has been remarked before, what value such assets would have really had under war conditions. The records show that all money taken from the endowment was by order of the Board of Trustees. At this June, 1865 meeting of the Board, when President Montgomery was prevailed upon to remain at the head of the institution; Prof. Charles C. Hersman was again elected as Professor of Greek. Hersman heeded the call of his alma mater and returned to Westminster. John Harvey Scott, until then a tutor, was elected as full professor of mathematics where he was to serve for sixty-three additional years, a total of sixty-five continuous years of service in the same chair in the same college, a record unparalleled in the educational history of America. The Board called another alumnus, Rev. John A. McAfee, '59, to the chair of English but he refused to leave his position as principal of Watson Seminary in Pike County.

At the fall meeting of Synod in 1865 the Trustees felt that they must accept the resignation of President Montgomery, which he again most insistently presented. With Montgomery gone it was not possible to do the work of the college with only Fisher, Hersman and Scott, so Judge Joseph Flood was elected Professor of English Language and Literature, beginning his work promptly on his appointment. Besides the four professors mentioned there were two assistants: Leo Baier, a senior, being designated as assistant in English and teacher of German (the first time that instruction in a modern language is given a place in the catalogue), and J. A. Scott, assistant in mathematics.

It is desirable that a record be made of a meeting of the Trustees held in St. Louis, October 13, 1865:

"The Board of Trustees of Westminster College met in the Basement of the 16th Street Presbyterian Church, present Rev.

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W. W. Robertson, Chairman; Rev. J. P. Finley; Mr. D. H. Bishop; A. Wayland, M. D.; Mr. Isaac Tate; Thos. Nesbit, Esq.; Rev. S. J. P. Anderson and Rev. John Montgomery; opened with prayer by Dr. Anderson; minutes read—Montgomery, Clerk pro tem. Mr. D. H. Bishop was appointed a committee to investigate the condition of notes given to endow the Charless Professorship. Dr. A. Wayland, M. D., was empowered to sell at his discretion a part or the whole of the lands deeded by him to Westminster College and report what he may do herein to this Board.

“Mr. D. H. Bishop was appointed a committee to procure a seal for the College.

“The Board approved of the sale of the Dr. White Farm to William B. Walthall: and that W. W. Robertson, President of the Board of Trustees, and Thos. B. Nesbit, Recording Secretary, be directed to make the proper deed transferring our right in said farm.

“Rev. W. W. Robertson was chosen financial agent of the College to act until the regular June meeting of this Board and the Board expected him to spend his entire time in the field and use his best efforts to settle up the scholarship notes getting the relinquishment of all scholarships in his power, also that he collect all the funds for the college he can, and they promise him at the rate of \$1,000.00 per annum as a compensation for his services.

“The Board elected Allison a professor in the English school at a salary of \$800.00 per annum and directed that in case this gentleman can not be procured, the executive committee proceed to fill this chair at the same rate of compensation.

“Professor Fisher is allowed to occupy one of the houses belonging to the College free of rent.

“The resignation of John Montgomery as President of the College was accepted at his request.

“The Board directed the executive committee to proceed at once to grade the ground in front of the College and make other necessary and permanent improvements which they may think

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needful to beautify the grounds of the College at as little cost as possible.

"The Board took recess until called by the Chairman."

The grading and other work on the college campus was delayed until the spring of 1866 when considerable work seems to have been done. The college accounts show that not less than nine men and six or more teams were employed in grading the grounds—which must have been exceedingly rough and unsightly to have lead the authorities in those days of scarcity to expend \$113.50 for grading, for blacksmithing and shovels; and another \$774.03 to twenty laborers (under the direction of Jos. G. McCord, the contractor) for work of various kinds in connection with this grading and beautifying of the grounds.

Primitive educational conditions existing at this time are manifest when it is known that the diplomas so far given had all been written. The graduates had been promised a parchment document when it might be possible to have some printed. Prof. M. M. Fisher was delegated to write the diploma and a plate was made prior to the commencement in 1866; Leo Baier and William C. Dyer, the graduates of that year, being the first to receive diplomas formally printed on parchment. Both these gentlemen entered the Presbyterian ministry, but both subsequently became teachers. While there were only two in the class the program for commencement was elaborate. After a full week of public examinations, which began Monday, June 18, the Society of Religious Inquiry was addressed Sunday night, June 24, 1866 by Rev. John Montgomery, D.D., retiring President of the college. The annual exhibition of the Philologic Society was on Tuesday night, June 26; Rev. James H. Brookes, D.D., delivered the address before the literary societies Wednesday morning, June 27, with the exhibition of the Philalethian Society that night and commencement the next morning.

The year 1866-67 opened with a faculty of six: Fisher, Scott, Hersman and Flood as full professors with Leo Baier and J. A. Scott as assistants; and when the Synod met in Boonville in October, 1866, Nicholas D. Thurmond of Fulton was added as assistant in English, his appointment being made necessary by the large attendance. Professor Fisher was made

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chairman of the faculty and had general oversight of the administrative affairs of the college, but each professor remained supreme in his own department; this being essentially the organization of Westminster today. Seven members of a college faculty in that day was an imposing array. One hundred sixty students were enrolled, the largest registration so far recorded, an attendance that was not again to be equalled for thirty-eight years. Unfortunately, the increase was in the lower classes or the English School. There were two seniors (not counting Thurmond, who graduated with the class but having practically completed his course before entering the Confederate Army was not counted in the catalogue as a student), three juniors, eight freshmen, thirteen collegiate irregulars, four sub-freshmen, fifteen second Latin, twenty-two first Latin, and ninety-three in the English School, or almost two-thirds of the total enrollment. Tuition in the college was \$20 per semester, in the preparatory classes \$15, and in the English School \$12, with a \$2 contingent fee charged every student each semester. Many were still using scholarships which brought in no revenue, and, in spite of the serious financial situation caused by lack of income from students entering on these scholarships, it would seem that the college had determined to run without collecting any money at all—for the catalogue says that the faculty are authorized "To receive into the college young men not able to pay tuition at once, upon their giving their promissory notes payable in five years after graduation, said notes to bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum." No provision seems to have been made for the payment of such notes if the maker did not graduate—which comparatively few did—nor for co-signers if the maker was a minor. Two years later the Board raised the tuition, the new rates being \$25 per semester in the college classes, \$20 in the preparatory department and \$15 in the English School—at the same time increasing the contingent fee for each student to \$4 per semester—but did not repeal the objectionable provision permitting the registration of students without any cash outlay: taking notes of doubtful value instead of the stipulated fees necessary for the operation of the college. The use of scholarships was bad enough

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but this promissory note provision made it possible for the undergraduates to attend practically without any cash expenditure on their part and without any immediate income to the college except that which came from the contingent fees. Board, as compared with earlier years, was comparatively high, the catalogue, quoting rates for room, board, fire, etc., at from \$3.00 to \$4.50 per week "within walking distance of Fulton."

The rules regarding the regulation of societies ceased to appear in the catalogue, possibly repealed or allowed to lapse, with Dr. Laws' retirement. This omission was significant in view of the movement, already under way, to introduce the fraternity system. There is, under the rules regarding vacations, a pertinent illustration of the conservative character of the college, and how unchangeable are its customs, even though the times change and leave such customs without the original excuse for their existence. The catalogue says: "There is but one vacation which extends from the fourth Tuesday in June to the first Monday in September. A short recess is given at Christmas and in the Spring." The collegiate year thus was almost ten calendar months long, and a spring vacation, if given at Easter, was then possibly three months before commencement, giving the students the only opportunity to visit their homes from December to July. Now, with the school year ending the latter part of May or the first Tuesday in June, a spring vacation, given at Easter, may be less than five weeks before the end of the session. A spring vacation, given with reason in 1866 and under the then existing conditions, now continues to be given with a much shorter college year and with greatly improved means of rapid transportation which permits easy home visitation all during the session. Like the laws of the Medes and Persians the customs of Westminster alter not.

There is a typographical error in the catalogue of this year, the address before the Society of Religious Inquiry, which was delivered by Rev. A. P. Forman of St. Joseph, being recorded as having been given on Saturday night, June 23, when June 23 was Sunday, the traditional day on which this address was given. Rev. E. F. Berkley, D.D., addressed the Literary Societies Wednesday morning at 10 A.M., June 26; the Philalethian

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Society gave its exhibition Tuesday night and the Philologic Society Wednesday night, with commencement on Thursday, June 27. Three men received the Bachelor of Arts degree: Joseph Nineon Cook, Christiansburg, Kentucky; Nicholas Dameron Thurmond and Joseph Watkins, both of Fulton. All three became teachers, though Thurmond later entered the field of law and became one of the most distinguished attorneys of Missouri.

It seems advisable here to briefly consider the ecclesiastical history of the Synod during the war and the educational outlook of the college in early reconstruction days. More than seventy-five years have now elapsed since the close of the War Between the States. A noted Presbyterian divine observes that the war "was the greatest stress of the century and it was inevitable that it should be reflected in the church." Fifty or sixty years ago the so-lately-aroused passions of the people, particularly in a border state like Missouri, made it seem unwise for churchmen to make even a casual reference to the then recent struggle: thus Fisher's *History of Westminster* has no word of comment on the war-time events which, immediately touching the church, had such a far-reaching effect on the college.

In comparatively recent years two eminent ministers, Rev. Walter M. Langtry, '89, D.D., and Rev. J. M. Garrison, D.D., have made careful, dispassionate and exhaustive studies of this distressing and lamentable period in Presbyterian history. Their official positions, one as stated clerk of the Synod and the other holding the same office in the Presbytery of Missouri: their access to, and close study of, the records of all the Presbyteries of both Synods: their scholarly background and personal integrity, make their accounts of the sorrowful days dependable. Their statements supply the material needed for an historical recital of the tribulations of the church, while their sympathetic approach is demonstrated in Dr. Langtry's affectionate statement: "We are far enough from it (the war) now to review it with no bitterness, but with a great regret that it should have divided the fair heritage of God, and with a great admiration for the many sincere and godly men on both sides who followed their consciences, even though it meant the loss of friendships, associations, property, and sometimes even their lives were in

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jeopardy." A brief account of those troublous days is necessary if the privations of the college, child of the conflict-torn Synod, are to be understood. Dr. Garrison succinctly says: "The controversies leading up to the war were unpleasant and involved organized religion."

The outbreak of the war so disturbed the normal lives of the people, and so disrupted all means of communication in the state, that no quorum was present on the date of the appointed meeting of Synod at Palmyra in October, 1861. A quorum finally gathered later that fall and a meeting was held at Mexico. "The General Assembly of the (old school) Presbyterian Church, with which the Synod of Missouri had been harmoniously and happily connected, had passed (during its meeting the preceding spring) a resolution declaring the allegiance of the Presbyterian Church in this country to be due to the government at Washington and appointed a day of prayer to be observed in all the churches of the land upon the basis of this declaration. Against this resolution solemn protests were made by some of the most distinguished ministers of the North, by the Synod of Kentucky and by the Synod of Missouri which, at this meeting at Mexico, took the position that the province of the Church was purely spiritual and that, as a Church, it should take no stand on secular affairs; and, basing its action on this premise, declared that the Assembly's action "Violated the Constitution of the Church" and "Unanimously declared it to be un-Scriptural, unwise and unjust, of no binding force whatever on this (Missouri) Synod nor upon the members of the Presbyterian Church within our bounds." [Langtry].

Meetings of Synod were sparsely attended, sometimes omitted, and its minutes seem to make no mention of the war for three years. However, on March 8, 1864, General W. S. Rosecrans, commanding the Department of Missouri, issued "Special Order No. 62" which made an oath of allegiance to the government a necessary qualification for membership in an ecclesiastical court. Possibly because of this order, the Synod of Missouri at its fall meeting, with a majority of its attendant members evidently Union men, formally reversed the action taken at Mexico and the temporary clerk wrote "Rescinded"

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across the face of that resolution where it appeared on the minutes. The "Test Oath," an elaboration of Special Order No. 62, was enacted by the state the next year. However at the meeting of Synod October 14, 1865, the Southern sympathizers were in the majority and ordered the then temporary clerk to reinstate the controversial Mexico resolution by writing "Reaffirmed" across the face of the record.

The contention of those who signed the "Declaration and Testimony" was that the Church should not take any official stand as a Church on any secular matter: but that each individual member should be free to determine his own allegiance as a citizen. Generally, but not universally, those who supported the "Declaration and Testimony" were Confederate sympathizers, while opponents of that deliverance were most frequently Union men.

With such hostile views obtaining between the almost equally divided Northern and Southern partisans in the Synod it was inevitable that a catastrophe would befall the Church. The great separation occurred the next year when Synod met at Boonville. A motion was made to purge the roll by striking off the names of all who had signed the "Declaration and Testimony." When Synod refused to adopt this motion, but instead voted to lay it on the table, a considerable number of conscientious men withdrew and later became identified with another Synod in connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

The General Assembly, meeting in St. Louis that year, set aside the "Declaration and Testimony" and detached the Synod of Missouri from that Assembly. "For the next seven years the Presbytery of Missouri, along with this Synod of Missouri, was an outlawed religious body. They ceased to send representatives to the General Assembly. Presbyteries outside the Synod of Missouri refused to give ministers letters of dismissal to Presbyteries within the Synod on the grounds that they were unlawful organizations. Church buildings were destroyed. Church members were scattered, frequently leading to permanent disorganization of Churches." [Garrison].

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About the time of the separation at Boonville the college buildings and grounds were foreclosed for debt, and as 1867 dawned Westminster faced the future with no rights to its own campus and with its patron Synod outlawed both by the state and by the church.

Preparatory to the session of 1867-68 there were several changes in the faculty. Judge Flood, Mr. Baier, and Mr. Thurmond retired; Dr. Charles H. Abbot, '63, was prevailed upon to assume the combined chair of English Language and Literature and the Charless Professorship in Natural Science, and J. D. Robnett was appointed assistant in mathematics.

The scholastic year 1867-68 was made memorable at Westminster because of the introduction of the Greek Letter fraternity. This narrative is not intended as an argument for, or a defense of, the system. However these societies do exist in the college and for seventy-five years have exerted a marked influence on undergraduate life. It is therefore proper and fitting that due notice of their inception here, and incidentally of some of their activities, shall be taken. A very brief recital of the organization of the first fraternity, and a mention of the close proximity in point of time between the establishment of the system in the nation and at Westminster, may not be out of place.

Phi Beta Kappa, founded at the College of William and Mary, December 5, 1776, was the first Greek Letter society in America or the world. It had all the characteristics of the present day fraternity: ritual, grips, the charm of secrecy and of exclusiveness: a badge for display, and a background of high ideals and brotherhood. After a half century of more or less checkered existence it ceased to function as a social organization and became what it is today, an honorary society with membership in it conferred by reason of outstanding scholastic achievement.

The Greek Letter fraternity as it is known today began in the autumn of 1825 when certain members of the class of 1826 at Union College organized the Kappa Alpha Society, which met with immediate and vigorous opposition; but whose popularity was evidenced by the formation of Sigma Phi at Union

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in March, 1827, and by Delta Phi at the same college in November of that same year. These three societies, called the "Union Triad," were the patterns for the American fraternity system. The fourth fraternity founded was Alpha Delta Phi at Hamilton in 1832, which placed the first western chapter when it issued a charter in 1835 to a second chapter at Miami University. There were then only eight fraternity chapters in existence: three at Union, two at Hamilton, two at Williams, and this one at Miami. Four years later the first western fraternity was born. Eight undergraduates at Miami, headed by John Riley Knox, and including Charles H. Hardin, organized Beta Theta Pi. When Westminster, as Fulton College, was chartered in 1851 Beta Theta Pi was twelve years old; the fraternity system had only been in existence twenty-six years. In 1858, seven years after the founding of Fulton College, a group of Westminster students petitioned Beta Theta Pi for a charter but failed to secure enough votes for a successful issue. The names of those petitioners are lost in the shadowy past, but it seems certain that the movement was sponsored by Charles H. Hardin, one of the founders of Beta Theta Pi, an attorney then living in Fulton, who was later Governor of Missouri. Despite the rejection of the Westminster group's petition in 1858 it was renewed two years later, undoubtedly with Hardin's active approval and assistance. That Hardin's dream of a chapter at Westminster seemed about to come true is evidenced by the following extract from *Beta Life*, by Dr. Francis W. Shepardson. "At the third biennial convention at the Neil House, at Columbus, Ohio, on August 15 and 16, 1860, a committee on state of the chapters was appointed. In its report this committee stated: 'Since our last convention Beloit College, Wisconsin; Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri; and others petitioned. We only feel safe in recommending among these William and Mary College, Virginia; Beloit College, Wisconsin; and Westminster College, Missouri.'"

Nothing more is heard of Westminster in the annals of Beta Theta Pi for about seven years. The favorable report of the convention committee was negated by the lowering storm clouds of the War Between the States. With the passing of that

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war and with the recovery of the nation from its turmoil and destruction, Westminster took on new life; the petition for a charter from Beta Theta Pi was renewed and was successful. At the convention held at Nashville, Tennessee, in July, 1868, the presiding chapter (Mu at Cumberland) announced that sufficient votes had been cast during the year 1867 for a chapter at Westminster, the new chapter being called Delta Delta, and that the charter had been issued.

While the charter of the new Delta Delta of Beta Theta Pi was granted in 1867 the formal installation was not held until March 5, 1868. On the afternoon of that day the installing officer, John A. Keller of Hanover College, formally conducted the initiation of the six charter members: Frank Charles King, '70; Charles McClung Napton, '70; Thomas Nesbit McClelland, '70; George Clifton Heard, '70; Archibald Gamble, '71; and James Bona Snell, '71. None of the six obtained a degree from Westminster. McClelland became a merchant, the other five were attorneys. All were leaders in the Westminster of that day. The first initiates of the new chapter were: William Hockaday Wallace, '71, and Thomas West Shaw, '71, both of these gentlemen taking their degrees.

It is worthy of remark that the Delta Delta of Beta Theta Pi was established when the college was but sixteen years old and doubtless would have been chartered seven years earlier had the war not prevented. The University of Missouri was without fraternities for the first thirty years of its life, Washington University was thirty-eight years old before a fraternity entered there that endured; William Jewell did not have a chapter until 1886; Drury was thirty years old before a charter was granted there. Not only is the Beta Theta Pi chapter at Westminster the oldest fraternity chapter in the state of Missouri but it is the oldest chapter with a continuous existence of any fraternity west of the Mississippi River. Thus fraternities were installed at Westminster early; in fact a petition for a charter was drawn almost as soon as the college was founded; and this college was the fortress and the stronghold of the system in Missouri for more than a quarter of a century. In 1880 there were only three Greek letter fraternity chapters in the state, two were on

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the Westminster campus, the other was the sub-rosa Phi Delta Theta chapter at the University of Missouri. As late as 1890 there were but eight chapters in the commonwealth, three at Westminster, three at Missouri, one at William Jewell, and one at Washington.

Established as the Delta Delta of Beta Theta Pi the convention at Richmond, Virginia, in 1872 changed its name to Alpha Delta, by which title the Westminster chapter has since been called. Changes in nomenclature were quite frequent in the early days of nearly all fraternities and usually were caused by the death or withdrawal of chapters. However, in this particular case the change was made because of a new system of nomenclature.

Originally Beta Theta Pi designated its chapters by the letters of the Greek alphabet in order: *Alpha*, *Beta*, *Gamma*, *Delta*, and so on; then, when the alphabet was exhausted began indicating its chapters by duplicating the letters as *Alpha Alpha*, *Beta Beta*, *Gamma Gamma*, etc. This system proved to be so cumbersome that this Richmond convention renamed the chapters as follows—The first chapter was called Alpha, the second Beta, the third Gamma, and so on to Omega, the end of the Greek alphabet. The Greek alphabet being exhausted the next chapter was called Alpha Alpha, then Alpha Beta, Alpha Gamma, Alpha Delta, and so on; and in starting again the first chapter would be Beta Alpha, then Beta Beta, and so on through the alphabet again. Thus Delta Delta, under old nomenclature, became Alpha Delta under the new.

As has been before related, when Beta Theta Pi entered Westminster there were two literary societies in the college which were, in effect, fraternities, strictly secret, and indulging in intense and bitter rivalry. The non-fraternity members of the Philologic and Philalethian societies were accused, possibly justly accused, of working against the members of Beta Theta Pi, refusing to elect them to office or to permit them to speak in the inter-society contests. The fight grew so bitter and the antagonism to fraternity membership so strong that a new literary society was formed with the strict provision in its constitution

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that no member of Beta Theta Pi might belong. This society lived less than two years and its very name is lost.

At the close of the year 1868-69 a banquet was held by the Beta Theta Pi chapter at the Moore Hotel in Fulton, the first such event in Fulton. No women attended, their presence then being deemed unnecessary for the proper enjoyment of the evening. Three years later the attitude of the chapter had so completely changed that an active membership of seven young men elected eighteen young ladies to honorary membership.

Being without rivals for thirteen years the chapter was extremely conservative in the selection of its men and the membership roll was never large though the fraternity enjoyed a steady and prosperous growth. The chapter had no regular meeting place. Sometimes a hall would be rented for a time but usually meetings were held in the private living rooms of the members. Literary exercises were regularly a part of the program and the Beta banquet in June was the outstanding social "splurge" of the collegiate year.

In those early days the initiation ceremony was seldom followed exactly but was largely in the hands of a special committee which directed the exercises, often varying widely from the established form. Tradition has it that a bona fide goat was used at times and there was a period when "one sturdy gander" had a regular place in the initiatory rites of the chapter, though none of the profane can never hope to know what "one sturdy gander" was, or meant.

In the fall of 1868 John McDowell Trimble, '71, and George Singleton, '71, were initiated into the chapter, and a little later Press Grave Kennett, '71, Albert Walton, '71, and Frederic Schroeter Newland, '70, were admitted. In those days the dates of the initiations were not kept and, for some unexplained reason, the minutes of meetings at the time of such proceedings were seldom preserved. It should be remembered that this was an isolated chapter, and, because of this, there was no rivalry to give the chapter life and enthusiasm. There was no Beta Theta Pi magazine, no song book, practically no national organization. The Westminster chapter kept up a regular correspond-

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ence with the head of the fraternity and rather frequently with other chapters; but all this correspondence was unfortunately destroyed about 1888.

During 1869-70 DeWitt Clinton Mize, William Potts Kennett, Henry Samuel Priest, and James Elbert Powell, were initiated—Newland graduating with distinction in the class of 1870, the first Beta Theta Pi to receive a diploma from Westminster. *Beta Life* says: "The first notable prize offered after the establishment of the chapter was to the Junior Class of 1870 for the best oration. It was contested with great spirit and awarded to William Hockaday Wallace, already mentioned as the first initiate of Delta Delta after its establishment."

There are few records of the collegiate years 1870-71 and 1871-72. The only echoes that have come from the distant past are that there were eight members of the chapter the first of these two years and but four the second. For some unknown reason no new members were admitted during these two collegiate sessions. In June, 1871, four men graduated: T. W. Shaw of St. Louis, C. G. Singleton of Fulton, J. McD. Trimble of Mexico, and William H. Wallace of Independence, all of whom were Betas. By September, 1872, there were no Betas in Westminster and the fate of the chapter was in the lap of the gods. Fortunately, Singleton, '71, was visiting his home in Fulton—being on vacation from his legal studies at Washington University. He learned with dismay that there was a movement afoot to organize a new fraternity and immediately interviewed the members of the embryonic society, the result of his work being the revival of the Alpha Delta after a negligible inactive period of not more than three or four weeks. On September 25, 1872, Singleton initiated James Nolley Tate, '73; Walter Bond Douglas, '73; Leander Stone, '74; and William Alexander Barr, '74. The next day a meeting in the Philalethian Society Hall was held—Douglas was chosen president of the chapter, Barr was elected recording secretary. Later in the year James E. Powell returned to college and was made corresponding secretary. "Thus Alpha Delta passed the greatest crisis in its history and became a healthy and enthusiastic chapter. The Beta Theta Pi magazine was established in December

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of this year (by the national fraternity) and the Beta firmament became brighter. During 1872-73 three more were initiated and the session closed with a membership of seven."

"There was no regular place of meeting. Many very enjoyable gatherings of a literary and social character were held at different places in town, in which Beta girls participated. Some of these entertainments had a strong banquet feature, but no actual banquet was given in any one of these years (1870-73). The college year usually closed with what was called a 'June dorg.' This often became an extensive affair under the management of a 'dorg committee,' appointed several weeks before the event." (*Beta Life.*)

The Trustees held a special meeting in St. Louis, March 10, 1868, at which time Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D.D., was elected president of the college. Dr. Rice, formerly pastor of the Second church in St. Louis, had just resigned the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York City and was visiting friends in St. Louis. The situation at Westminster was such as to necessitate the election of a man with an established reputation throughout the church and the nation. A man widely known was sought because of the powerful assistance he would give toward raising an adequate endowment, necessary for the continued life of the college.

Dr. Rice knew Westminster. He had delivered the oration at the laying of the corner stone and was universally recognized as being one of the outstanding ministers in the Presbyterian communion. The Board hoped to have his acceptance at commencement but he disappointed them by declining the position. Hon. Thomas B. Nesbit of Fulton, long active in Westminster's affairs, felt very strongly that it was necessary for the college to have Dr. Rice as its president and urged the Board to persist in its offer and at the same time elect him professor of Theology. Dr. Rice promptly accepted as soon as the Board gave him the opportunity to personally train young men for the ministry. The fact that Dr. Rice had agreed to become president was received with great enthusiasm all over the Synod and it was the general feeling that now an adequate endowment and generous support would be secured.

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The attendance for the year ending June 25, 1868, was one hundred twenty-four. At this June meeting of the Board Prof. John N. Lyle was recalled from Marietta College, Ohio, to become Charles Professor of Physical Science, at the same time the Trustees refused to accept the resignation of Prof. Fisher; instead, as a testimonial of appreciation, giving him a year's leave on full pay together with five hundred dollars for traveling expenses. W. A. Hersman, one time a student at Westminster, but who took his degree from Centre, was elected to the chair of English Language and Literature.

The annual address to the Society of Religious Inquiry was delivered Sunday night, June 21, 1868 by Rev. W. H. Burham with Rev. B. Y. George addressing the first scheduled alumni meeting on the following Tuesday morning at 10 A.M.; Rev. A. P. Forman speaking to the Literary Societies the next morning. The Philologic Society held its exhibition Tuesday night, the Philaethian on Wednesday night; commencement was on Thursday morning with Sidney Clark Hensley and Joe Andrew Scott being given their degrees.

Dr. Nathan L. Rice attended the meeting of Synod at St. Joseph in October, 1868, and addressed it in behalf of the college. Delighted that he had come to Westminster as its president, enthusiasm for the college was high throughout the church and the situation warranted a vigorous endowment campaign, but this great opportunity was neglected and it was a year before any organized effort along that line was suggested. During this meeting Synod reviewed the work of the last session of the college, rejoiced that a great revival had swept Fulton with eight or ten conversions among the students, and, approving the Trustees action in establishing a Department of Theology at Westminster, urged the several churches to encourage young men to pursue their ministerial studies there. The financial recommendations were that the scholarships be disposed of in some effective way; that an endowment of not less than one hundred thousand dollars be raised for the Department of Theology; and that the several churches should take special collections for the current expenses of the college. This action was unusual, never before had the churches been directly appealed to for help,

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but it was necessary since the income from the endowment was so scanty.

Another recommendation of the Synod's committee on the affairs of Westminster College was to urge each church to establish a parochial school. This is a vivid commentary on the then state of public education in Missouri, not only showing the lack of educational opportunity in the commonwealth but demonstrated that the Missourians of that day were still influenced by their aristocratic background which taught them that private schools were the proper places in which to teach the sons and daughters of gentlemen. Whether or not we believe that it is unsafe to divorce education and religion, unquestionably the Synod was wrong in suggesting that each church should establish its own academy. The cost of such schools would have taken so much money that there would have been nothing left for the college, while Westminster would have gained little by having numerous weak academies scattered about the state.

The session of 1868-69 was conducted by a faculty of six outstanding men. Dr. Nathan L. Rice was President and Professor of Theology. John Harvey Scott ably filled the chair of Mathematics; Rev. M. M. Fisher was Professor of Latin; Rev. Charles C. Hersman, Professor of Greek; Rev. W. M. Hersman (who succeeded Prof. Abbot, resigned) Professor of English; and Professor John N. Lyle, as Charless Professor of Natural Science. The School of Theology, just established under the authority of the Board, was taught by a faculty of three: President Nathan L. Rice, D.D., Professor of Theology, Didactic and Polemic, and Ecclesiology; Professor M. M. Fisher, Hebrew Language and Literature; Professor C. C. Hersman, Greek Language and Literature. From that day to this there have been few theological seminaries that have had a stronger faculty. Synod, at its Palmyra meeting in October, 1869, expressed great gratification over the auspicious beginning of the theological work at Westminster, at the outstanding character of the faculty of the department, and was particularly happy to note that there were six theological students enrolled the first year. The Synod's joy over this auspicious start of the School of Theology was tempered by the announcement that the

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appeal of the college for funds to cover contingent expenses had been indifferently received by the churches; only twenty-eight of the one hundred twenty in the bounds of the Synod had responded at all, and their contributions only totaled \$2,171.05.

Dr. W. W. Robertson had been appointed financial agent for Missouri in June, 1865, and was directed to spend "his entire time in the field and use his best efforts to settle up the scholarship notes, getting the relinquishment of all the scholarships in his power. Also that he collect all the funds for the college he can." At the Synod in Lexington in the fall of 1867 Robertson reported: "Since my appointment in June, 1865, I have collected and paid to the Treasurer of the Board twelve thousand, nine hundred twenty-three dollars and twenty cents. There are about three thousand dollars in process of collection by law which I think will soon be paid. Besides the Charless Professorship Endowment (of which by a late agreement of the Board of Trustees, five thousand dollars were due November 1, 1867, and ten thousand will be due April 1, 1868, all bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent from maturity until paid), there are also due the college in solvent notes given to endow the Potts Professorship, and for scholarships, about thirty thousand dollars; making an income from interest on said endowments about four thousand dollars. The tuition per ten months may be estimated at, say six hundred dollars. There is now due on solvent notes about two thousand dollars. The interest due and that which will be due the first of June, 1868, if all paid, will be sufficient to pay the salaries of the professors and incidental expenses." [Fisher.]

At this time (October 12, 1867) the Board adopted the following:

"Whereas, the Board of Trustees are satisfied that the Perpetual Scholarships owned in Westminster College are a burthen to the College, and that their continuance would be detrimental to the true interests of the Institution; and, *Whereas*, the principal sums by many who subscribed remains unpaid, in whole or in part; therefore, be it

"Resolved and Ordered, That all persons who own such scholarships, the principal of whose subscription remains un-

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paid, in whole or in part, may, at their option, on full payment of all interest and on the surrender of their certificate, as well as their right to scholarships, be entitled to demand and have the return and surrender of their scholarship note, or other obligation given for the same."

The financial agent was at the same time directed "to make any compromise or arrangement, which may seem to him to be for the best interests of the college, to induce those who hold temporary scholarships to surrender and relinquish such scholarships."

These actions of the Trustees seemed to have settled the scholarship matter and Dr. Robertson reported to the Board on June 24, 1868, that he had canceled about forty scholarships and reported as to the pecuniary situation of the college as of that date:

Scholarships that are "worthless" about	\$17,000.00
Available Permanent Fund, including Charless	
Professorship, about.....	33,000.00
Doubtful, some \$3,000 or.....	4,000.00
Due (interest?) on Charless Professorship.....	1,600.00
Due on solvent notes.....	2,000.00

This report was indefinite and perhaps a trifle optimistic. The Board was determined to ascertain what the real assets of the college were so they would know exactly where they stood. On motion of Mr. Edward Bredell a committee of two (Messrs. Edward Bredell and D. H. Bishop) was named to make an exhaustive study of the "books, papers, accounts, evidences of debt" and to make a full exhibit of the actual value of the assets, and calling on Dr. Robertson to collect from all present and former officers of the college "all accounts, books, and evidences of debt for said committee and to be present with them and aid them in making such exhibit." This committee called to its aid Major Daniel Nolley of Fulton who made a careful and painstaking investigation and reported that the available funds in the endowment amounted to thirty-five thousand dollars, which included the twenty thousand dollars given to endow the Charless chair of Physical Science, then in arrears. Subtracting this Charless endowment (which was hereafter always in default and was finally settled at fifty cents on the

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dollar with complete loss of interest), the college had actually not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars left of the permanent fund which had been reported as totaling \$103,778.19 in November, 1861. The war had swept away Westminster's endowment — and the church, lead by the Board, had to begin again.

On February 24, 1869, the Trustees, without waiting for a report of the special committee of Messrs. Bredell and Bishop, adopted what was called the "Amended Plan for the Special Endowment of Westminster College." This was to appoint a Board of Trust, composed of five substantial business men living in or near the city of St. Louis, the members of such Board of Trust to be appointed by the Synod and to serve at the Synod's pleasure. Members of the Board of Trust were not necessarily members of the Board of Trustees but must be members of the Presbyterian Church and connected with "the Synod which met in the city of Lexington, October 9, 1867; in the city of St. Joseph, October 13, 1868;" such designation of the Synod being necessary as it will be remembered that Westminster's sponsor, this Synod of Missouri, was then not connected with either Assembly of the Church. All funds that might be raised for the college were to be immediately turned over to this Board of Trust which should invest the same in real estate loans, at the highest legal rates of interest, payable semi-annually; which should turn such interest over to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees at least once a month, forwarding him the receipts from interest on the investments of the college endowment. It was strictly forbidden that the Board of Trust should "diminish the permanent fund for the endowment of the college, or use it to any extent in meeting the contingent expenses of the Institution, or to employ it for any purpose except to invest it for the benefit of said institution: but only the interest may be used." "Said endowment fund shall be raised by subscription. Subscriptions of amounts below one hundred dollars may be payable in three annual installments; of amounts above one hundred and less than five hundred dollars in five annual installments; and of amounts above five hundred dollars in ten annual installments; all of the notes bearing interest from date at 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually." One further instruc-

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tion was given the Board of Trust in this Amended Plan; "The instruction to be imparted from the Theological chair * * * shall be in conformity with the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechisms as interpreted by the Old School Presbyterian Church in the United States, and consistent with the exclusively spiritual character and functions of the Church, and of the Presbyterian system of government, which are held by the above mentioned Synod of Missouri."

The Trustees were now in earnest in their determination to raise an adequate endowment. Rev. J. A. Quarles went into the Presbytery of Lafayette; Rev. W. W. Robertson ranged over the state; and the churches in St. Louis put on an intensive campaign. Dr. Brookes' church subscribed about \$30,000; and every Presbyterian family, practically every Presbyterian communicant, was reached. One devoted woman in indigent circumstances subscribed one hundred dollars and earned the money to pay it over the wash tub. The St. Louis canvass was exhaustive and the churches gave as much as they could be expected to contribute. By June the Board could report that since the Amended Plan had been put into operation Rev. J. A. Quarles had raised \$7,084; Rev. W. W. Robertson \$10,400; and in the city of St. Louis, in negotiable notes, the sum of \$40,000; a total of \$57,484 subscribed in about six months. The Board reconsidered the figures as to the actual amount of good securities remaining from the original endowment; decided that not more than \$30,000 of it was unimpeachable; and, adding that to the sums raised from February to June, announced that the endowment, under this new (or amended) plan totaled \$87,484.

A detailed study of financial affairs in a narrative such as this would serve no good purpose even if it were possible to unravel the tangled skein of monetary transactions. It has seemed wise to incorporate this Amended Plan because it did two things: attempted to settle the scholarship matter, and was the basis of the present endowment of the college. While nearly \$57,484 had been subscribed in six months yet this, after all, was mainly in subscriptions, and there is always a greater shrinkage in subscriptions than there is danger of shrinkage or

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loss in invested funds. Further reference to the endowment will be for the purpose of suggesting the reasons for continued financial embarrassments of the college.

It is hard for present day students to really translate themselves into the conditions as they existed in the late sixties. The primitive means of communication in that day are almost incomprehensible to undergraduates accustomed to streamlined trains, powerful automobiles, and airplanes. No more striking contrast between the public carriers of today and those of 1869 could be had than to quote from the Westminster catalogue of the last named year. "Fulton is only fifteen miles from St. Aubert's landing on the Missouri River, the same distance from St. Aubert's station on the Pacific Railroad. It is twenty-four miles from Mexico on the North Missouri Railroad. There being a daily line of stages between Fulton and the places named it may be deemed one of the most accessible points in Central Missouri." The catalogue conveniently forgets to say that it is necessary to cross the Missouri River to reach St. Aubert's station on the Pacific Railroad, or to mention that the steamboats—usual means of transportation for both freight and passengers—were unable to move during a great part of the winter because of the ice which effectually stopped all navigation. Finally, after reaching Mexico or St. Aubert's, there was another obstacle in the muddy, and frequently almost impassible, roads. If Fulton, under conditions as above set out, was "one of the most accessible points in Central Missouri" the rest of that section of the state was certainly completely isolated.

The commencement exercises closing the 1868-69 session began Sunday night, June 20, 1869, with an address before the Society of Religious Inquiry delivered by Rev. B. T. Lacy. There is no mention of any formal Baccalaureate sermon at this time, nor for some years thereafter. The Philologic Society held its exhibition on Tuesday night following, the Philalethian on Wednesday night. The formal meeting of the alumni was on Wednesday afternoon but there were no graduates this year. Prof. F. T. Kemper delivered an address before the literary societies Thursday morning, June 24, with Rev. C. Fuller

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closing the commencement season with his address before the alumni that same night.

When the Board met at commencement in 1869 they were disturbed to find that the enrollment for the year only totaled 93, the smallest in many years; and were also confronted with President Rice's intention to resign; his action being based on the continued failure of the Board and Synod to raise the endowment that had been promised when he accepted the position. A call from a Chicago church was about to have a favorable response when repeated promises on the part of the Trustees and friends of the college prevailed on the venerable president to withdraw his resignation and to remain. At this same meeting Rev. W. M. Hersman resigned to re-enter the ministry, and John J. Rice, son of the president of the college, was elected Professor of English Language and Literature. Rice was the second of the professorial trinity, each one of them destined to adorn the faculty for more than fifty years. By a peculiar coincidence Rice and John Harvey Scott, (already having served eight years as Professor of Mathematics) were both born on the same day of the same month of the same year and were to sit together on the Westminster faculty for more than a half century.

Few men have more powerfully affected a student body than did John J. Rice. He was a man of superior attainments with a wonderful personality. Tradition says that he had been an amateur light-weight boxing champion in his younger days, maybe in the city of New York; but whether tradition is correct or not he was assuredly a patron of all sports, occasionally playing baseball with the college teams even though he was a member of the faculty. All through his lifetime of leadership and service at Westminster he was consistently the friend of the student and never lost the viewpoint of the undergraduate. He was always a young man, yet far wiser than most old men. His teachings were never of a partisan character, and at no time did his students ever perceive in his lecture room that there was any particular theory of political economy being taught; yet few completed his course without being forever committed to free trade and the gold standard. In the next half century it would occasionally happen that Westminster students would

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fall into the hands of the law, and on such occasions "Johnnie" Rice would hasten to the local bastille, release the offender, and then attend to him personally in the morning. A profound scholar, a teacher of great ability and of national reputation, a friend of every student, a courteous gentleman, a devout and consecrated Christian, John J. Rice was to long and nobly serve.

At the same time that the Board elected Professor Rice it raised the salaries of the professors of Greek, Mathematics, Natural Science and English from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year, and appointed a committee consisting of Dr. R. P. Ferris and D. H. Bishop, Esq., to arrange for the formal inauguration of Dr. Rice as president of the college. As there was no graduate from the college that year the alumni present were spurred into action, enthusiastically declaring that they would raise enough money to endow a chair; the Board giving them permission to designate the professorship that their funds should endow. This was the first recorded instance where the alumni expressed their determination to do anything definitely constructive and on a comprehensive scale. Enthusiasm waned after the alumni scattered and lacking sustained effort nothing was accomplished.

"Wednesday after the first Monday in September, 1869," was the day appointed by the Board for the first inauguration of a president of the college. The Trustees had ordered that Dr. Laws should be duly inaugurated when he assumed office but, as it was in the middle of a term and as the anxieties of an infant college pressed, there was no formal installation of the first president. The inauguration of Dr. Rice was held in the college chapel, a place where space was limited. Of course, the room was crowded. Two exercises were held. At eleven o'clock in the morning of the designated day the audience was addressed by Hon. John A. Hockaday, Rev. J. A. Quarles, and Rev. A. P. Foreman, D.D. That same night at eight o'clock the addresses were by Professor M. M. Fisher, Rev. J. H. Brookes, D.D., and by the honoree of the occasion, Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D.D., the president of the college.

Ben F. Reed, who came from Mexico, was a student in Westminster during the session of 1869-70. Sixty-three years later

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he tells a story of an incident that is of interest to every Westminster man.

"Fulton was then a thriving, hustling, little inland city of about 3,000 population, and was twenty-five miles from the North Missouri (now Wabash) Railroad. Our means of travel, after we left the North Missouri Railroad at Mexico, was by a four-horse stage line that made daily trips to Fulton by way of Concord. We refer to them as "daily trips," but as a matter of fact we did not always get to Fulton the same day we left Mexico. In the spring of the year we had to contend with mud and high water, and often in the winter time the north and south lanes, what few we had, were filled with snow to the top of the stake and rider fences. These snows often fell in November and stayed on until the next March or April.

"In the spring of 1870 I helped to set out the trees on Westminster campus. Prior to that time the campus was almost barren, except a few scattering crab apples and red haw bushes. A young, energetic, enthusiastic, theological student by the name of Clagett, with a desire to do a good turn and make a name for himself, made a proposition to the faculty that he would have the ground surveyed and furnish five hundred trees if the faculty would have them set out. A few mornings afterward the faculty laid the proposition before the students at chapel services, with an offer of two days holiday to every boy who would volunteer to dig holes for the trees. To the great astonishment of the faculty one hundred boys responded the next morning with spades, shovels and grubbing hoes ready for business. With only five trees apiece it was a small job and finished the same day, leaving one whole day clear profit.

"In platting the grounds Mr. Clagett made a circular driveway in front of the college and trees were set out along both sides of this drive. Another inducement held out was that each boy should have one tree that he should call his own. My tree is now a mammoth elm seventeen or eighteen inches in diameter." The youth that planned the scheme afterwards became Rev. W. H. Clagett, D.D. Incidentally Dr. Clagett's love for trees never left him. On the campus of Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, there is a stately pecan that he planted,

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after having received formal permission from Bishop C. C. Selecman, then the president of that institution. Dr. John J. Rice states that the first summer after the trees were planted it was exceedingly dry and they all would have died had not Clagett hired wagons and hauled water from the creek to irrigate them—there being no water works in Fulton.

During the spring of 1870 an oratorical contest, seemingly limited to members of the Junior Class, was held and the award went to William H. Wallace. This is the first recorded instance of such an event though it may be reasonable to suppose that others were held earlier. It is possible that this contest was not confined to Juniors but that any student not in the Senior Class was eligible, as such were the regulations when the Marquess Prize was established later. It seems probable that oratorical contests were regularly held although no record of others is available.

While no provision was made for instruction in French or German by the appointment of a professor the catalogue of this year says: "A part of the time heretofore given to Classics will hereafter be devoted to the study of the Modern Languages" and the next year German and French were given among the required subjects both in the Classical and Scientific courses.

Entering students were still subject to examination by the faculty, the object, of course, being to properly classify the new men. This provision was rendered necessary because of the entire lack of any systematic gradation in the private schools of the state, and an equal lack of proper regulation of the comparatively few public schools. With no restrictions as to the age or preparation of entering students such examinations were imperatively necessary.

For the first time the Theological Department is mentioned in the catalogue for the year 1869-70; and the names of the students given. These were six in number: William H. Clagett, William McCarty, and O. S. Thompson, all three from St. Louis; W. S. Earls, Savannah, Missouri; A. W. Milster, M. D., Altenburg, Missouri; and James F. Watkins, Clinton, Missouri. The college enrollment for the year totaled one hundred seventeen; but, as the students were listed alphabetically in the catalogue,

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it is not possible to state accurately the numbers in each college class. With the theological students added it made the enrollment for the year one hundred twenty-three. The faculty included Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., President; Rev. Michael M. Fisher, D. D., Latin; Rev. Charles C. Hersman, A. M., Greek; John Harvey Scott, A. M., Mathematics; John N. Lyle, A. M., Physical Science; John J. Rice, A. M., English. The student body was substantial and the undergraduates made good progress.

The Fulton Telegraph under date of June 17, 1870, has the following account of the commencement season: "The closing exercises of Westminster have been of unusual interest this year, so far as they have gone. Rev. S. S. Laws, former president of the institution, addressed the Society of Religious Inquiry on Sunday night. The weather was unfavorable but the audience was immense; so much so that all available standing room was occupied. People looked forward to the speech with an interest never before manifested in Fulton. Citizens came fifteen miles to hear Dr. Laws, and this was due doubtless both to the reputation of the man and the history of the past. The address was a masterly effort, and involved questions of metaphysics and theology of the very highest importance. These questions were handled in a manner that would have done honor to the first thinkers of the age. The great subject was the influence and importance of religious truth in education, a subject certainly quite appropriate to the Society that invited the speaker."

The exhibition of the Philologic Society was on Monday night, June 13, and the Philalethian Society held its exhibition Tuesday night. A copy of the program for this Philalethian exhibition has been preserved, and is as below:

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION,

PHILALETHIAN SOCIETY,

Veritas Vincit

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE,

TUESDAY EVE, JUNE 14, 1870.

President, Rev. W. W. Robertson.

Committee, Joe S. Powell, Will R. Boal, Jno. M. Trimble.

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ORDER OF EXERCISES

Music

Invocation

Music

ORATION — Singleness of Purpose..... B. R. Foster, St. Louis

Music

ORATION — Pleasures of Hope..... J. E. Powell, Lee's Summit

Music

ORATION — Poetry..... B. R. Singleton, Centralia, Mo.

Music

ORATION — Man's True Greatness..... W. S. Trimble, Sante Fe, Mo.

Music

ORATION — Our Age..... W. P. Kennett, St. Louis

Music

Benediction.

The program that has been saved seems to have been used by one of the judges as there are grades after the names of each of the speakers, it being safe to conclude that this was an oratorical contest within the Philalethian Society. The program in the college vaults ranks Kennett first, with Trimble, Powell, Foster and Singleton following in that order.

Résuming the account of the commencement season as given in the *Telegraph*: "Wednesday night the two literary societies were addressed by Rev. B. M. Palmer, D.D., of New Orleans. This speech had been looked to with an interest unequalled on any occasion of the kind in this or any other college within our acquaintance. Nearly two hours before the time set people were making for the chapel in order to secure seats. The chapel was packed and still many could not get standing room. The speaker unfolded the elements of a massive character, which were: truth, will, faith, and self abnegation. The exordium was eloquent as it should have been to precede such a speech. The orator, for such he truly is, held his audience from the opening sentence. Without notes or stand the ideas came forth dressed in sentences, each in itself grand, beautiful and complete. We had heard much of Dr. Palmer as an orator but he surpassed our expectations. The hour was a brilliant one and an honor to the entire state.

"The commencement was at 10 o'clock yesterday. There were two in the class, Messrs. Foreman and Newland. They

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acquitted themselves like men, proving an honor to their friends and the college. The following is a program of the exercises”:

ORATION—“Show Thyself A Man”——Frederick S. Newland, Hannibal

ORATION—“The Voice of Sorrow”——Hodge Foreman, Sidney, Mo.

CONFERRING DEGREES.....By Rev. N. L. Rice, D.D.

The catalogue shows that there were three graduates this year, all receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree, though the above newspaper account mentions only two. The third graduate was O. S. Thompson who was enrolled in the Theological Department and evidently graduated from it though he was given the A.B. degree. The college does not seem to have ever given the degree of Bachelor of Theology.

While the Trustees were in session in June, 1870, Prof. Fisher asked for a year's leave of absence without pay, being desirous of taking a much needed rest. The Board urged him to remain, arguing that the college could not then spare him, and flatly refused to grant his request. However, his mind was made up and late in July he wrote Dr. R. P. Farris, Secretary of the Board, definitely resigning and saying that on the eighth of the following September he would sever his connection with the college. The Board then most reluctantly released him and by formal resolution gave expression to the high esteem and affection in which he was held. Dr. Fisher had unselfishly served for fifteen years with only one short intermission. During the time he was a member of the Westminster faculty he had, at different times, acted as Professor of Latin, of Greek, of Hebrew, of Physical Science, of Metaphysics, and of the Bible and Sacred Literature. He was peculiarly gifted as a teacher and blessed with a most wonderful personality; his graciousness and charm endearing him to every student. Fifteen years of service seemed a very long time in the late sixties; and few, if any, then realized how a long period of continuous service by a competent professor strengthens both his department and the college itself. Westminster has realized this truth and its faculty, strong intrinsically, is stronger yet because its personnel does not change. At the time of writing these lines (1941) there are in the faculty of the college five men with an aggregate service of more than one hundred fifty years, an aver-

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age of thirty years for each professor, or twice the fifteen years that was thought too long a service in 1870. Westminster would have been most fortunate if Dr. Fisher had never left its halls.

Some new things were incorporated in the requirements for 1870-71. "Every student, on being admitted, must write in the matriculation book of the college his own name and the name and abode of his father or guardian." Why the student himself had to make this entry is not explained. "Candidates for the freshman class must be examined in the first two books of Caesar's Commentaries, the first two books of Virgil's Aeneid, Bullion's Greek Reader, Jones Exercises in Greek Prose, also in Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Elementary Algebra."

Westminster was now nineteen years old—the college was growing up—and, on Dr. Fisher's retirement, the Board for a second time looked to its alumni for a member of the faculty. There was among the students of Fulton College the year of its opening a lad, B. Y. George. He continued in attendance when Fulton College became Westminster; he was a member of the freshman class at the early age of twelve years and graduated with valedictory honors at sixteen. He studied in theology at Princeton and, after two other pastorates, was minister at Columbia when called to the Professorship of Latin Language and Literature at his Alma Mater. His work at Princeton was distinguished, and as a theologian and pastor, he was most successful.

For the first time the catalogue mentions a Scientific Course. In making the announcement it is stated that, "It has always been the aim to maintain in Westminster College a high standard of classical scholarship: and, if there were no other reason, the demands of the church as to the training of her ministry must prevent that standard from being lowered, yet there is a large class of students who, having neither the means nor the time to pursue all the studies in the college curriculum, wish to devote one, two or three years to branches directly bearing on the practical business of life. The following course has been devised in order to meet the wants of such students. In teaching some of the branches here laid down, especially those comprehended under Civil Engineering, the professors have been

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greatly embarrassed by the want of suitable instruments. Before the opening of another session this want will be, in large measure, supplied. Those who complete this course will be recommended to the Board of Trustees for the degree of Bachelor of Science. Candidates for admission to the lowest, or junior class of the Scientific Course are examined in Geography, Descriptive and Political; Arithmetic; English Grammar; and Algebra, as far as Quadratic Equations."

The course covered but three years, one year of French and an equal amount of German being required. The work of the course demanded mathematics through Analytical Geometry; stressed Surveying, and included Book-keeping.

At this time there were two Presbyterian Synods in the state. The original Synod of Missouri, heretofore constantly referred to as the sponsoring and supporting body for Westminster College, was not connected with any General Assembly; a General Assembly of course being the governing body of any Presbyterian Church. The Synod of Missouri in connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (commonly known as the Northern Presbyterian Church) was larger in number of communicants and possessed of greater wealth than the Synod of Missouri (Independent). It was clear that it would be vastly helpful to the college if both Synods could be brought together in its support. The Board of Trustees was then largely composed of ministers and, for their convenience, a meeting was usually held at the time of the fall meeting of Synod. Following this custom the Board met at Kansas City, October 12, 1870, and, in connection with its other business, adopted a resolution that "the Board suggest to Synod to invite the co-operation of the Assembly (Northern) Synod in sustaining the college." Dr. John J. Rice says that this resolution was passed at the suggestion of Dr. Nathan L. Rice, president of the college. Hon. Wm. Chrisman of Independence and Judge Breckenridge of St. Louis were appointed as a committee to draw the legal papers needed in the event the plan was adopted. There is no further mention of this matter in the Board's minutes and it is said that joint control was not effected because the plan outlined did not have the approval of the business men

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in the Northern Church. In this suggested plan of union it was proposed that the funds subscribed for endowment by the Northern Church should be kept separate and only the interest thereon be paid to Westminster. In the event that either of the two Synods should withdraw from the agreement, the Northern Church could use its funds as the beginning of an endowment for an institution of its own. Co-operation was further conditioned on the Northern Synod raising the salary of at least one professor. That Synod had no machinery set up to collect such funds for Westminster; moreover, almost every Presbytery in that Synod had its own local school, either an academy or so-called college, so that plan failed. It was well that it did fail. It would have been unfortunate to have started such a plan of joint control, more properly, joint support. Suppose the Northern Church had accepted the proposal and started building an endowment. Cooperation might then have ceased, with or without reason, as another effort of practically the same character did cease at a somewhat later date. Such a failure would have probably caused the Northern Church to erect its own college on an inadequate foundation; giving the Presbyterian communion two weak institutions in Missouri and possibly forever preventing joint control of Westminster in the future. This was the first attempt to unite the two Synods in Missouri in common support of the college.

At this meeting of Synod it was resolved to found an institution of learning of high order at some central point where the daughters of the church could receive training under the same religious influences, and in the same thorough manner, as its sons were being trained in the Synod's college for men founded two decades before. After entertaining bids from Lexington, Boonville, Columbia, and other places it was decided that Fulton had made the best and most substantial offer. The Synod, meeting in the fall of 1871, formally located the "Synodical College for Young Ladies" in Fulton. During the following spring and summer (1872) the college building was erected. It was a four-story, brick structure, 105 feet long by 60 feet wide. The building contained a large chapel, six recitation rooms, a dining room, double parlors and twenty-five rooms

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for the accommodation of boarders. This college was to live for nearly sixty years and its history and that of Westminster were frequently closely related.

Westminster's financial difficulties seemed to increase. In spite of every effort there were many scholarships still in use. The Charless endowment was entirely unproductive and the situation became most serious when borrowings from the endowment ceased. A formal and urgent appeal was made to the churches for a contribution of two dollars per member to provide for the emergency but the response was small. In spite of the lack of money there was a splendid student body; not a few of whom were marked for future distinction. The class of 1871 included T. W. Shaw of St. Louis, C. G. Singleton of Fulton, who did not take his degree with his class; J. McD. Trimble of Mexico, later to be a distinguished corporation lawyer; and William H. Wallace of Independence, the fearless prosecutor who was to win national fame by the conduct of his trials against members of the "James Gang" which effectually broke up that notorious organization. During this year it is seemingly certain that the first regular college publication was started. Copies of the *Monthly*, the then name of the college paper, for the year 1875-76 composed Volume V of that publication. This indicates that the students must have first published a school paper as early as 1871, possibly sporadic issues were printed even earlier. The magazine for years carried *Alma Mater Floreat* as its motto.

Final examinations began June 8. The sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry was preached by Rev. John G. Fackler on Sabbath evening, June 11. Monday evening, June 12 the Philalethian Society gave its annual exhibition; the next night the Philologic Society held forth. Wednesday, June 14, at 8:30 A. M., the alumni had their annual meeting, and at ten o'clock that same morning they were addressed by C. O. Bishop. Wednesday evening Rev. R. G. Brank, D.D., of St. Louis delivered the oration before the Literary Societies. Thursday, June 15, 1871 was commencement, at which time the Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred on T. W. Shaw, J. McD. Trimble and William H. Wallace.

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The Board of Trustees reported to the Synod that the preceding year's attendance of ninety was the smallest in the history of the college and while the registration for 1871-72 had increased to one hundred one yet the inability of the college to collect tuitions and fees from the students, plus the lack of income from the endowment, forced the resignation of Prof. George and the consolidation of the chairs of Latin and Greek under Prof. Hersman. The Charless fund, a major factor in the endowment, was still non-productive and as few students paid tuition it was impossible to find enough money to pay the running expenses of the institution when borrowing from the permanent fund ceased. President Rice relinquished five hundred dollars of his salary and each member of the faculty three hundred dollars of their slender income. The instructors at this time were: Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D.D., president; and Professors Charles C. Hersman, J. N. Lyle, John Harvey Scott, John J. Rice, and B. Y. George, the last, as has been stated, resigning at the close of the year.

The Board of Trustees reported at this time that the assets of all kinds applicable to the endowment fund of Westminster College consisted of \$36,000.00 in notes and bonds, \$26,970.94 in subscription notes in process of collection, and \$20,000.00 Charless endowment (which was in default). A considerable portion of the \$26,970.94 subscriptions were thought to be valueless, and some of the notes and bonds were not bringing in any revenue. The actual productive endowment was certainly less than half of the announced \$82,970.94.

Only one man was listed in the catalogue as pursuing the theological course; in the regular, or classical course three were seniors; six were juniors; eight sophomores; eight freshmen; eight sub-freshmen; twelve first class; a total of forty-five. In the scientific course were two seniors; four middle class; eighteen juniors, with thirty irregulars. The monetary troubles and the small attendance at the college did not concern the students nearly as much as did the extension of the Chicago and Alton Railroad which came to Fulton this year and the college ceased to be situated in an inland town. This was only a branch line but every Westminster man for the next six decades has vivid

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memories of the ambling cars and the never-to-be-forgotten conductor, whose cardinal principle was not to accept a cash fare; an understandable peculiarity but one that afforded an opportunity for many student pranks and was the basis for many anecdotes. Not only did the railroad come, but all during the year undergraduate interest was centered on the building of the Synodical College for women, which was completed in the summer of 1872, and the school opened in September of that year.

Student activities did not cease. Among the few relics of the past which have been fortunately preserved is an elaborate program of a "Junior Exhibition" on Friday evening, February 8, 1872. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. W. W. Robertson, D.D. and then six juniors orated in turn: "Missouri," J. O. Pierce; "Great Men As Types and Individuals," J. S. Dobyns; "Nobility of Sorrow," W. H. Marquess; "Veritas Vincit," W. S. Trimble; "To Thine Own Self Be True," J. E. Powell; "A Good Character, the Secret of Success," B. R. Foster. Music was interspersed between the orations. The program seems to indicate that this exhibition took the nature of an oratorical contest and the evidence seems to show that W. H. Marquess, afterwards President of Westminster, ranked first.

Final examinations were then oral and were frequently attended by relatives and interested friends, sometimes by the idly curious. A committee was regularly appointed to be present and attend these finals and then make a formal report at the next meeting of Synod. A characteristic example of such reports, and an interesting picture of such oral examinations, more properly exhibitions, is found in the report to Synod of Rev. John F. Cowan after attending the examinations in June, 1872.

"I report to Synod that I attended the examinations four days of the six. These were the first that I have attended since leaving the college class-room fifteen years ago. The hearing of these examinations made me feel that the advantages of students attending the college now are, in many respects, greatly superior to those offered then. Students in Dr. Rice's classes showed great familiarity with the truths of mental and moral science, and that they have been posted fully both as to ancient

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and modern forms of error. Prof. Rice's instruction in English Literature is invaluable in the college course, filling a void painfully felt. Professors Scott and Lyle exhibited the best skill in giving instructions to the students in their departments, the method of written examination in the class room of Prof. Lyle is especially commendable. Prof. Hersman's examination of his classes served to convince the member of the examining committee that the said member's own knowledge of that language was very superficial. It is a matter of great regret that one so fully competent to fill the Latin chair as Prof. George should be lost to the college through lack of funds." The fact that Dr. Cowan commented on the written examinations in Prof. Lyle's room clearly indicates how unusual they were, this introduction of the written test evidently marking an educational advance.

As usual the commencement program filled a week, beginning with the sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry by Rev. M. M. Fisher, D.D., on Sunday evening, June 16. The annual exhibitions of the Philologic and Philalethian societies followed on Monday and Tuesday nights. The Alumni met Wednesday morning at eight-thirty A.M. with an address to them by James Clarence Renshaw at ten o'clock. At night, on Wednesday Prof. LeRoy J. Halsey, D.D., delivered the address before the literary societies, followed by the formal commencement on Thursday morning, at which time the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Walter A. Nesbit and William Potts Kennett.

The Starving Time

CHAPTER IV



THE NEXT SEVEN YEARS are called the "seven years of famine" or "the starving time." So critical were the conditions that the faculty asked the Board to hold a special meeting in April, 1873, to consider the desperate situation of the college. At this meeting President Rice submitted two communications. The first of these was from the faculty. It explained that the faculty had asked for this meeting of the Trustees since nothing had been paid them on their salaries for the current year, although it was customary for payments on account of salaries to be made from time to time during the session. Because of this non-payment of any amounts the faculty was uneasy lest their salaries would not be paid at all; and furthermore, there were rumors that the college would be closed; or, at the very least, that the number of professors would be drastically reduced. The financial crash that shook the whole country in 1873 was in full swing and clouds of uncertainty and doubt overhung the college. No catalogue had been printed, nor had any announcement been made, for the next collegiate session; and every professor was naturally disturbed over his own future. In addition to all these things there was a small but pressing debt of five hundred dollars incurred in the purchase of needed apparatus when the scientific course was introduced. Several men, four of them members of the faculty, had given personal notes, each for \$100; the debt was now more than a year past due; and the holders of the notes were getting impatient. Some adjustment of this obligation was earnestly asked of the Trustees. President Rice then submitted a second communication of his own. If, and provided, the

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Trustees would guarantee his salary being paid at the end of the collegiate year he would accept \$2,000 instead of the \$2,500 due him; with the further statement that if no funds came to Westminster during the next year from the Northern Synod (for Rice was still hopeful of joint control) he would further reduce his own salary to \$1,800.

The Board again resolved to bring the expenditures of the college within its income and—already having combined the departments of Latin and Greek—attempted to merge the departments of English Language and Literature and that of Mental and Moral Science, but this idea had to be abandoned as the work so outlined was too great for any one man. The faculty were usually paid in college warrants and, to relieve the acute financial conditions, the Trustees appointed a committee to negotiate the sale of these warrants at their face value, thus getting the faculty their money; the Trustees assuming individual responsibility for any loss by a purchaser.

It is again stated that in this narrative it is unnecessary to devote any considerable time to the recital of financial affairs, particularly is it useless to go into details and to give tables of complicated figures. It will be sufficient—as we go on with the story of the “years of famine”—to refer to Fisher’s “History of Westminster” and see what was the condition and amount of the endowment. Dr. Fisher certainly knew the situation and his figures must be taken as authoritative.

In the report of the Board of Trustees to the Synod of Missouri in October, 1872 the following “combined statement of assets of all kinds applicable to the Endowment Fund of Westminster College” was submitted:

Notes and bonds in hands of Board of Trust.....	\$29,300.00
Subscription notes in agents hands for collection.....	23,745.00
Charless obligations of Mrs. LeBourgeois.....	20,000.00
Estimated amount of notes in hands of Rev. J. A. Quarles or W. J. McCausland for collection.....	8,000.00
Sundry notes.....	350.00
Cash in hands of Treasurer, Board of Trust.....	3,520.72
Total.....	\$84,916.61

In addition, the college owned two lots, one given by Dr. Brookes, the other by Mrs. Gibson; and had a note for \$5,000

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from Mr. T. B. Nesbit of Fulton, conditioned on his selling a certain farm. The whole situation is summed up in a letter from Rev. J. M. Farris, dated November 8, 1872: "If we had the Nesbit note, and the two lots sold, and the money loaned out, it would increase the endowment to about \$90,000.00; that is—provided there are \$8,000.00 yet unpaid in your (Lafayette) Presbytery." [Fisher.]

As a matter of fact the endowment was far from being \$90,000.00. In the very first place the Charless obligations of Mrs. Le Bourgeois were, to say the least, unproductive and threatened with cancellation by their maker; the Nesbit conditional note was not an actual asset, nor were the two lots which were of problematical value; nor were the notes in process of collection, totalling more than \$32,000, bringing in any considerable revenue. To turn it around, the actual assets of the college—the income bearing, gilt edged securities, were composed of the \$29,300 notes and bonds in the hands of the Board of Trust and the \$3,520.72 cash on hand. If certain things happened the college was endowed for \$90,000.00; actually it possessed \$32,820.72. Manifestly the income on such a small sum, even at ten per cent and with the additional revenue from collectable tuitions, could not sustain the college. Hence the "starving time."

It is crystal clear that the troubles of the college were entirely financial. The faculty was small but in ability and reputation was not surpassed anywhere. Too poor to print a catalogue; with disquieting rumors regarding the closing of the institution afloat; with the actual existence of the college in question; Westminster gave degrees in June, 1873 to one of the great classes in its more than ninety years' history. By a happy circumstance a copy of that year's commencement program has been preserved and it is as below:

MORNING SESSION

Invocation

Music

LATIN SALUTATORY.....Benjamin R. Foster, St. Louis

Music

SUBJECT—"Culture Not All-Powerful".....J. Nolley Tate, Auxvasse

Music

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SUBJECT— The End Not Yet”.....J. Lanham Conway, St. Louis County
Music

SUBJECT—“Progress of Literature”.....Walter B. Douglas, Brunswick
Music

SUBJECT—“The Dead Living”.....John Owen Pierce, Louisiana
Music

(Absent by permission) James Elbert Powell, Lee’s Summit
SUBJECT—“Problems”..... J. Sumrall Dobyns, Fulton
Music
Benediction.

EVENING SESSION

GREEK ORATION..... ..W. Sterritt Trimble, Santa Fe
Music

SUBJECT—“The Importance of Independent Thought”
.....B. R. Foster, St. Louis
Music

SUBJECT—“The Heart’s Minstrelsy”.....W. Sterritt Trimble, Santa Fe
Music

SUBJECT—“Missing Elements of Progress”
AND VALEDICTORY.....William Hoge Marquess, St. Louis
Music

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.....Rev. N. L. Rice, D.D.
Music
Benediction.

James Nolley Tate and Joseph L. Conway were given the degree of Bachelor of Science; the degree of Bachelor of Arts was bestowed on Walter B. Douglas, John O. Pierce, James E. Powell, Joseph S. Dobyns, Benjamin R. Foster, William S. Trimble, and William Hoge Marquess. That men like those who composed the class of 1873 would remain in the threatened walls of a poverty stricken college is a most eloquent tribute to those distressed yet consecrated rulers and princes in Israel who were the members of its faculty.

After six years of earnest effort Dr. Nathan L. Rice resigned as President June 17, 1874. In his letter of resignation he set out the condition of the college and outlined the reasons that impelled him to leave. He showed that Westminster had lost almost all of its endowment during the war; that conflict having ruined nearly all of the men whose scholarship notes composed the major portion of the endowment, yet more than half of the students were still attending on these scholarships, which were

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wholly unproductive if not entirely worthless; the college receiving no income from such students, neither from the moribund scholarships nor from tuition. In spite of this condition he was able to report considerable improvement in the financial situation during his incumbency as President; according to his report the endowment appeared to amount to about \$85,000. However it has already been noted that such an estimate of the assets of the college was optimistic to say the least.

It was Dr. Rice's opinion that the unsettled and unconnected ecclesiastical relations of the Synod of Missouri (Independent) during his Presidency had greatly hindered all efforts to increase the endowment and observed that the resources of the school would have been substantially greater had it been given the funds promised as an inducement for him to assume the office of President. Possibly another major reason for this resignation was because the Synod of Missouri, independent since the War Between the States, had now cast its fortunes with the U. S. (Southern) branch of the Presbyterian Church. Many friends of the college, Dr. Rice being one, thought it was a mistake to have allied the Synod with the smaller and less wealthy branch of the denomination. However the action of the Synod is understandable when it is recalled that after the separation at Boonville in 1866, the greater number of the remaining members of the Synod of Missouri were Southern sympathizers, and that the antagonisms engendered by the war had not evaporated within ten years after Appomattox. In referring to the college enrollment, Dr. Rice thought it was as large as might reasonably be expected if the Trustees took into consideration the unprecedented scarcity of money; the small size and isolated character of the Synod; and the growing competition of the state supported schools in which tuition was free.

The President remarked on the high standards of morals prevalent in the college and particularly cited a great religious revival during the spring of the year, this revival having started in a college prayer meeting (probably in the Society of Religious Inquiry) and from there spreading through the whole community. Equally a matter of congratulation was the scholarship of the student body. Dr. Rice concluded his letter by

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assuring the Board that while he was retiring with the kindest feelings toward them and the college, he felt that there were some friends of Westminster who thought it advisable that there should be a change in the administration.

Dr. Rice's resignation was everywhere deplored. The Trustees were most reluctant to accept it. A formal resolution was adopted reciting his great services to Westminster, offering him the chair of Moral Philosophy in the college, and insistently inviting him to continue his instruction in theology, a work which had been committed to him by the Synod. Financial conditions were so bad that the Board frankly admitted that no definite salary could be guaranteed. Dr. Rice did not feel inclined to remain under such conditions and accepted a chair in the Danville (Kentucky) Theological Seminary in the fall of 1874, his family remaining in Fulton. Three years later Dr. Rice died, and his body was brought back and today rests in the Fulton Cemetery.

At the same time that President Rice submitted his resignation, his son, John J. Rice, Professor of English Language and Literature, submitted his, but was persuaded to withdraw it and remain in the faculty. It would have been a great calamity had he left Westminster, where he was to continue his inspiring work for nearly half a century.

The Class of 1874 was a large one. Four were given the A. B. degree: F. M. Baldwin, Greensburg, Ky.; Leander Stone, Austin, Tex.; J. R. Dobyns, Austin, Tex.; W. T. Howison, Fulton; and the B. S. diploma was conferred on six others: F. R. Eversoll, Caledonia; J. M. Duncan, Louisiana; M. M. Scott, McCredie; G. W. Carson, St. Louis; W. J. Moore, Dardenne; and George Tuttle, Gallatin.

There is no copy of a catalogue for 1873-74 in the archives of the college and it is believed that for a second successive year the financial condition of the institution was such that it was unable to print an annual bulletin. The membership of the senior class evidences that the high standards of the undergraduate body was maintained even under the terrible monetary conditions of the time.

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Westminster was again without a President. The college, however, had one tried and true friend to whom the Board turned with confidence, and to him was offered the position of President pro tempore and Professor of Latin. Professor M. M. Fisher had left Westminster three years before on his own volition, removing to Independence, Missouri, where he served as pastor of the Presbyterian Church and as President of the Independence Female College, a Presbyterian school for girls. At this time Central University, Richmond, Kentucky, was attempting to interest him, the salary offered being considerably more than the amount Westminster could afford. Dr. Fisher, however, was so deeply interested in the college that he returned to it even at a smaller salary. For the next three years he was not only President of the College and Professor of Latin Language and Literature, but jointly with Reverend W. W. Hill, D. D., President of Synodical College, served as stated supply in the Fulton Presbyterian Church.

The Board faced a deficit of \$598.10 in June, 1874, and the faculty was requested to travel during vacation soliciting funds to cancel this debt; at the same time to try to secure additional endowment. The Board offered to pay the necessary expenses of such professors as would volunteer for this service, but did not seem to realize that college professors are seldom qualified to be solicitors for money. Professor G. C. Swallow, a staunch friend of the college, had given a note for \$200 to the endowment. At this time, by mutual agreement, the note was cancelled on Professor Swallow's giving three hundred geological specimens, known as the "Swallow Cabinet."

In the fall of 1874, Mr. N. D. Thurmond was elected principal of the preparatory department. This was located in what was called the "lower chapel" which was at the west end of the hall on the first floor. Thurmond was successful and able but resigned two years later saying that he recognized the inability of the college to pay his salary. On quitting Westminster, Mr. Thurmond was admitted to the bar and became one of the most brilliant lawyers in Missouri.

At the commencement in June, 1875, the death of Dr. Abram Wayland was announced. Dr. Wayland was the first

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man to make a large gift to Westminster and his translation was a source of grief to the college and the whole Presbyterian Church.

The enrollment for 1874-75 totalled 107. In the classical course there were two seniors, three juniors, eight sophomores, nine freshmen, ten sub-freshmen and fifteen members of the first class. In the scientific course there was one post-graduate, one senior, four members of the middle class, thirteen juniors, twenty irregulars and twenty-one enrolled in the English school. These students in the English school were mainly young boys and, with one exception, all of them were from Fulton. The tuition in the college classes was \$25 a semester; in preparatory classes, \$20; in the academic English school, \$15. Every student was charged a contingent fee of \$4 per session. When it is understood that the scholarships, though often reported financially cancelled, were yet very largely used, it will be seen that the major part of the income of the institution still came from the very small contingent fee.

The report of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, S. W. Barbee, goes into some detail and shows the same total in the endowment, but it is frank enough to show an actual shrinkage of assets. His recapitulation follows: notes good ultimately, \$14,600; invested in real estate securities, \$36,000, Mrs. LeBourgeois' notes, \$20,000; bonds, \$200; cash, \$4,000; county bonds suspended, \$300; notes considered bad, \$10,550. If the notes considered bad, the suspended county bonds and the Mrs. LeBourgeois' notes (in default) are subtracted from the \$85,000 endowment as totalled in Mr. Barbee's report, it will be seen that Westminster's assets in the spring of 1875 at most did not amount to \$55,000. As the "notes good ultimately" were also a doubtful future asset Westminster's productive endowment was less than \$40,000. Mr. Barbee thought that the Board might rely on \$5,000 a year, or possibly a little more, in income from the endowment for current expenses. This was, of course, based on the idea that interest would be at ten percent. The college debt at this time was about \$11,000. Dr. W. W. Robertson, financial agent, reported cash collections

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of \$2,079.20, and notes for \$470. He also contributed \$300 of his stipulated salary to the college.

The exercises at commencement in June, 1875, according to the college catalogue, were as follows: "Exams begin Wednesday, June 9; Prize declamation, Friday, June 11; Prize spelling, Saturday, June 12; Address before Society of Religious Inquiry, Sabbath evening, June 13; Exhibition of Philalethians, Monday, June 14; Exhibition of the Philologic Society, Tuesday, June 15; Meeting of the Alumni, Wednesday, June 16, at half-past eight o'clock, A. M.; Address before the Literary Societies, by Hon. Clay Dean, Wednesday, June 16; Commencement, Thursday, June 17." The class numbered three, Thomas Bernard Buckner graduating in the Scientific course; James T. Estill and George W. Walthall being given Bachelor of Arts diplomas. The Commencement program shows that the class motto was "Ne Cede Malis" and that all of the graduates delivered orations. T. B. Buckner's subject was "Hasty Naturalization a Source of Corruption;" J. T. Estill spoke on "Extinguish Not The Light;" with George W. Walthall explaining "The Relation of Law to Liberty."

The catalogue announced that "there are two public examinations of all the classes every year, one at the end of each session. Every student is required to be present at the examination of his own classes." Of course, these examinations were oral. The catalogue further stated that Fulton was "A remarkable healthy and pleasant village of two thousand inhabitants, easy of access from all directions, being on the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad, midway between Mexico and Jefferson City.

After a two years lapse a catalogue was issued in 1874-75. There was no major change in the faculty; M. M. Fisher, C. C. Hersman, John Harvey Scott, J. N. Lyle, and J. J. Rice being at their accustomed posts with N. D. Thurmond as Principal of the English School. However, an effort was made to add to the teaching staff and to supply a possible demand for the living foreign languages; the catalogue carrying the announcement that "The services of Professor De Ge De La Barrette may be secured in the department of modern languages." The anti-

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cipated demand seems not to have materialized as no subsequent mention of this instructor or of this department is made in the next succeeding catalogues.

Reverend J. A. Quarles was elected financial agent of the college in October, 1875, the Board giving him, as his immediate objectives, the raising of \$12,000 to cancel the present debt and \$15,000 to endow the chair of Metaphysics and Sacred Literature; Quarles himself being designated to fill this chair when endowed. After some delay he accepted the position a year later in February, served a few months, and then resigned to become President of Elizabeth Aull Seminary at Lexington, Missouri.

During the year 1875, Reverend John A. McAfee, '59, was largely instrumental in founding Park College. While attending Westminster McAfee was a prominent student. Reference has already been made to his presiding over the meeting in 1858 when the undergraduates of the college so strongly supported Dr. Laws in his insistence on his methods of personal government of the college. McAfee's forceful character is shown when it is remembered that he not only was chairman of the meeting but headed the committee that prepared the resolutions. An extremely good student, he was constantly thrown with Professor F. T. Kemper at Westminster, and from him undoubtedly became acquainted with the history and the plan of organization of Marion College, from which Kemper had graduated. There is every reason to believe that Kemper was convinced that a school founded on vocational agriculture was suitable for the serious minded, poverty stricken, students of that day. It was possibly through Kemper's influence that it was announced during McAfee's senior year that a school of scientific agriculture would be established in connection with the college, possibly with the idea that by this means the boys would be able to work their way. At any rate the experience McAfee had while a Westminster undergraduate, and as a son of a farmer, probably supplemented by the educational convictions of so forceful a man as Kemper, convinced him of the possibility of uniting sound scholarship with vocational agri-

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culture; an idea he developed in the new college which he established at Parkville.

The McAfees were a sturdy, God fearing, family of Scotch Presbyterians who were pioneers in this western wilderness. Originally from Virginia, they came to Missouri by way of Kentucky. The father of John A. McAfee had several children, but John was the first one of his family to take a college degree. The McAfees believed in education, but the scarcity of colleges and their own lack of means prevented any of them attending an institution of higher learning until John A. entered Westminster and remained until he graduated in 1859. Since that time, up to and including the year 1935, there were one hundred six direct descendants of John A. McAfee's father who were old enough to have completed the full course in a standard college, and to these one hundred six have been awarded one hundred six degrees.

Hardly had John A. McAfee graduated when he went to the village of Ashley in Pike County, Missouri, and became the head of Watson Seminary at that place. When the war broke out he went to St. Louis to enroll in the Union Army. On presenting himself to the recruiting officer he was asked his profession and when it was found that he was teaching the officer told him to go back to Watson Seminary and to stay on that job as it was more important than war. The officer who sent McAfee back to his class room was afterwards Commander in Chief of the Union Armies and later President of the United States; Ulysses S. Grant. Westminster College is proud of its alumnus John A. McAfee, and is glad that his efforts resulted in the establishment of so great a college as Park.

Records too often merely show figures; not the life or spirit of a college. A financially distressed faculty—remaining in the service of Westminster because of their devotion to the cause of the church—had little time to enjoy, much less to record, the pleasures or activities of the undergraduate body. College publications, especially student publications, are frequently not preserved; yet the life of the time is most clearly mirrored in such magazines and newspapers. By a happy circumstance there are preserved in the college vaults a number

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of issues of the "Westminster Monthly" for this collegiate year, with a few others of a year earlier or later.

The "Westminster Monthly" for 1875-76 carried a heading saying that it was published every month in the collegiate year by the literary societies, the subscription being one dollar per year, strictly in advance. R. M. White, '76, and W. W. Palmer, '76, were the Editors from the Philalethian Society; F. L. Ferguson, '78, and J. C. Jones, '78, from the Philologic. The Business Managers were S. T. Harrison and J. W. Perry; J. P. Tuttle was Treasurer and Horace B. Barks was Local Editor. A few articles taken from these issues of the middle seventies will enable the present day reader to evaluate the events of that date in the terms of today. After all there is no biological difference between the Westminster students of 1942 and those of 1875. Then, and now, undergraduates sought diversion; and girls were as attractive in the middle seventies as they are today. The December, 1875 issue of the "Westminster Monthly" carries the following account of the "Soiree" at what was later known as Synodical College.

"On the evening of the 3rd (December) inst. we had the pleasure of attending a Soiree at the Female College. This was the second that has been given this term, and reflected much credit upon both the young ladies and their teachers.

"The exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music and criticisms on Milton's "Paradise Lost." The music was most excellent. Although the music of the former Soiree was fine, there was decided improvement in this, showing a musical talent in the young ladies which they are not slow to improve, and proving beyond doubt that they have an excellent instructress. Evidently Mrs. Dunbar has spared herself no pains to give her classes a thorough knowledge of the art. Her own music, as well as that of her pupils, bespeaks for the hearty praise of all who heard it. Dr. Hill is fortunate in having secured an accomplished musician, and thorough teacher, to instruct his young ladies.

"The criticisms were by members of the senior and post-graduate class. After having carefully read and studied Mil-

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ton's "Paradise Lost," they favored us with essays that were original, interesting and instructive.

"The first was by Miss Cora Myers, on an *Epic Poem*. Her analysis of what constitutes an epic, and the application of it to the work in hand, displayed a careful study of the book and a thorough acquaintance with the principles of epic poetry.

"She was followed by Miss Lizzie Fisher with a criticism on *The Book*. She presented, in a very interesting manner, the best points of the work, interspersing her criticisms with some of Milton's finest passages. The effect was to give us new interest in the book, and in the essay that followed.

"The third essay was on Milton's "Hell," by Miss Susie Harris, who carefully criticised the author's description, showing wherein lay its beauties and its faults.

"She was followed by Miss Mary S. Harris, with an excellent essay on "Sin and Death." Both of these essays were beautifully written and the clear, distinct, and natural reading, deserved even higher praise.

"Miss Eliza Reid wrote of Milton's "Satan," and as she read we seemed to see him in all his glory and grandeur as he arose after his terrible fall unconquered and unconquerable.

"Miss Buchanan favored with an essay on "Adam and Eve." She writes well and evinced a sympathy with her subject, and an interest in it, such as never fails to make reading interesting.

"Miss Mary Armstrong read of Milton's "Fiend." Her criticisms were well chosen and expressed in excellent language. She showed a thorough appreciation of the author and read to an appreciative audience.

"Miss Suttie Nichols followed with an essay on "Sublimity." We should think the subject a difficult one, but Miss Nichols handled it in such a manner as compelled us to believe that for her, at least, it was easy.

"The last essay was on Milton's "Satan;" and again in thought we were carried back to the purging of Heaven, the peopling of Hell, and the ruin of the world and gazed upon the great adversary of God.

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"All the essays were beautiful in thought as well as in expression and the distinct articulation and well modulated tones of the readers, enabling the audience to hear every sentence, afforded a literary treat, such as does not often fall to our lot. We offer our congratulations to both teachers and scholars upon the success of their Soiree, and rejoice to hear that it will not be the last."

This Soiree was one of the social highlights of that year. The Westminster men who attended this Soiree and wrote about it with so great enthusiasm in 1875 had grandsons attending college sixty years later who would have had to be tied and chloroformed to have gotten them into such an entertainment. The social habits and concepts of that period were so different from those now obtaining that present day young men—and young women as well—cannot actually realize that the girls attending the Female College were, to all intents and purposes, jailed. However to understand something of the regulations at the Female College, and the handicaps under which Westminster men of that time labored, read the following address of Reverend W. W. Hill, President of the Female College:

"To the young men of Fulton: I have come amongst you to establish a first class female college. It is to your interest as well as mine that it shall be a success. You should be as anxious as I am to avoid anything that will interfere with the progress of the institution. I take pleasure in saying that I have lived in a large number of towns and cities, and that I have never met with a more deferential, polite, and respectful set of young men, take them as a class, than I have found you to be. I have found a few, a very few, who are disposed to give me trouble, and to thrust themselves upon the young ladies under my charge nolens volens. It is, if possible, to prevent this in Fulton that I pen these lines. The most difficult thing in conducting a Female College is the regulation of their associations with the other sex. There are three methods of doing it, which have been adopted by those who have had the charge of such institutions.

"The first is to educate the sexes together and make no effort to restrain their associations with each other. This method has

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many advocates of late years, but the experience of the world, in all ages, is against it.

“The second method is to make an entire separation, shutting the gentler sex out from all association with the other, during the entire school term. This is adopted by our Roman Catholic friends and much of their success is attributed to their having adopted it. It cannot be denied that it is an unnatural method. It is especially difficult where there are a large number of day pupils coming from families in which both sexes are mingled from day to day. It offers a strong temptation to the pupils to seek clandestine communications with the other sex. I conducted my school in Kentucky, for several years, on this plan; and so long as it was made up almost exclusively of boarding pupils found it to work tolerably well, although it had some great difficulties.

“The third method is to allow occasional association, not often repeated, under the supervision of parents and teachers. This is the plan I have adopted for several years past. It has its objections and difficulties too. This is the plan upon which I have started in your town. I may be forced to go back to the old method. It rests, mainly, with you, whether this shall be the case or not. If after I, at intervals, allow you to become acquainted and mingle with the young ladies under my care, you seek every opportunity, when they are out of my sight, to induce them to violate the rules, my only alternative will be to shut you out altogether, and allow no association whatever. There is no point about which parents feel more solicitude than about their daughters, when away from their own eyesight, than in regard to their associations with the other sex, especially when they are young and inexperienced in the ways of the world. If a teacher allows any association at all they hold him to a very strict responsibility for the kind it shall be. If, for example, he permits wild, dissipated, reckless young men to become acquainted and associate with their daughters, they will never forgive him. This class, it is sad to say, is, in many instances, the very ones who are the first to rush in when the doors of a Female College are thrown open. I therefore lay down the following rules for your guidance and my own:

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"First; All communications with the young ladies in my family, whether verbal or written, must be sent through me or the Presiding Teacher.

"Second; When a young lady receives and answers a message or communication without the consent of her teacher, she lays herself liable to reprimand before the whole school for the first offense and expulsion for the second. If the communication is intercepted, it will be read or repeated before the whole school, and the name of the writer or sender given.

"Third; Any young lady who receives and encourages any interview or communication with a young gentleman, without permission, will be liable to reprimand before the whole school and expulsion if persisted in, and when any privileges are allowed of receiving company, she will be debarred from them, and the young gentleman who causes her to offend, will understand that he is not included in any invitation to associate with the young ladies on such occasions.

"Fourth; Any day scholar who bears messages or communications from young gentlemen to the boarding pupils except through the Principal lays herself or himself liable to reprimand and expulsion.

"Now, young gentlemen, the matter is before you. I hope these thoughts will commend themselves to your better judgment. If I am forced to forbid all association you will be the cause of it. You must not ask me to grant you the privilege of seeing the young ladies except at long intervals. They are sent here to study, not to associate with company. I wish to have your good will and respect but I cannot neglect my duty to purchase it. If I make you angry in resisting your efforts to thrust yourselves unbidden upon my premises it will be you who ought to be blamed. It will not deter me from doing my duty."

These rules were not extreme ones for that day; and they, and similar regulations, were strictly enforced. Their absurdity is manifest when it is remembered that even children (for boys were enrolled at this Female College until they were twelve) innocently saying to one of the boarders that "my brother said hello" would make a girl liable to expulsion. The soirees were

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few and far apart. Occasionally the girls were permitted to attend an open session of the literary societies; but only under the careful guardianship of a staff of teachers. The only opportunities that the Westminster men had to see their inamoratas at the Synodical College was in the afternoons when the girls regularly took a walk with teachers at the head of the line and with other teachers trailing along at the rear; or at church, where the Synodical girls regularly appeared every Sunday, morning and night, and again on Wednesday night at prayer meeting, with teachers carrying lighted lanterns at the head and at the rear of the line as it wended its way to an evening service. Sometimes it is said, certain boys would don a girl's hat and shawl and, as the Synodical inmates left the church to return to the college, these masqueraders would step into the line and walk with the girls as far as the Jameson property on Court Street, across which there then ran a ditch which was spanned by a short wooden bridge where the plank walk crossed it. As this ditch was reached the boys would drop down into it from the bridge and the eagle-eyed teachers never discovered the subterfuge. The coming of a new professor to Synodical a few years later put an end to this happy condition. The new professor had a boy and the boy had a dog. The dog regularly went to church and going and coming considered his duty to patrol the line. Any boy, even in a shawl and bonnet, was still a boy and an outsider to the dog which did not hesitate but loudly protested the intruder's presence; the woolly beast's ululations effectually breaking up this enjoyable practice.

An account of the joint open session of the Philologic and Philalethian Societies, Friday evening, April 30, 1876, gave the young ladies from Dr. Hill's Female College an opportunity to meet their friends briefly; and the program is treated in the "Westminster Monthly" about as the Soiree had been reviewed in that same publication the preceding December. The magazine says that the exhibition was given in the chapel, as the society halls had proven too small to hold the crowds that attended, and then proceeds:

"Although the evening was one of April's worst, the Fulton people showed their appreciation of the societies by giving them

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a good audience. At about eight o'clock, Mr. James T. Estill, presiding, called the house to order and announced that the open session was not given as a contest but for the entertainment of the public, and the improvement of those who should participate in the exercises.

"Reverend M. Kavanaugh led the audience in prayer, and the exercises of the evening were begun with the reading of the "Drummer Boy's Burial" by Mr. J. G. Miller. He was followed by Mr. H. B. Barks in the "Wonderful One Hoss Shay." Both gentlemen read well. After the reading Mr. Seth Singleton declaimed the "Voices of the Dead," and Mr. W. M. Lampton, the "Moneyless Man." Messrs. Singleton and Lampton have a well deserved reputation as good declaimers and they sustained it nobly.

"Mr. John Bailey then read the "Society Union." He evidently understands the duties of an editor, as was shown by his editorial, as well as the entertaining matter which his paper contained. Our attention was especially called to the fact that love letters would not be excluded from the columns of the "Union." Judging from the color mantling the cheeks of the young ladies near, we should say that they duly appreciated this display of good sense on the part of the editors.

"Mr. W. D. Christian delivered a fine oration on "Passing Away." We thought it might be repeated but he was not of our mind. Mr. R. B. T. Oliver spoke in a masterly manner of the "Adaptation of Law to Character." After the orations had been delivered and bouquets and cards in abundance had been presented to the orators, Mr. E. B. McCluer continued the reading of the "Society Union." He has a pleasant voice as well as a pleasant paper. The paper was spicy, well written and well read, in short, enjoyable.

"A recess of twenty-five minutes was well improved in conversation with the "Heavenly Angels." We noticed that several of the performers dared not venture further from the rostrum than the first pew. One, at least, was so well satisfied there that he did not return to the rostrum. The twenty-five minutes seemed but five when Mr. Estill again called us to order and announced the debate; Question: Resolved that the Right of

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Suffrage should be Extended to Women." Debaters for the Affirmative were Messrs. John W. Perry and Charles N. Johnson; Negative, Messrs. James N. Tate and Samuel T. Harrison. Each debater seemed to feel that the welfare of woman-kind depended on himself and spoke with all the earnestness with which woman can inspire a noble heart. Strong arguments were advanced on both sides and we found it difficult to decide the question in our minds until the president rendered his decision in favor of the negative, and he is always certain to be right. Very much of the success of the open session was due to the committee, Messrs. Robert E. Lewis, John C. Jones, Robert M. White and Noah Nichols. Nothing could exceed the efficient manner in which these gentlemen provided for the wants of both speakers and audience. As a literary performance the open session was a decided success. It showed not only that there is talent in the societies but that the society is the place to improve it."

In the above account of the open session there is one reference that should be explained. The account refers to the bouquets and cards that were presented to the orators. It was the fashion of the time to shower bouquets on the speakers, not only at the open sessions, but at commencement; a thing that is no longer done.

Literary events were the principal diversions of the students in the financially troubled days of the seventies, but there was a certain effort toward intercollegiate athletics, though this was almost entirely confined to occasional baseball games with the University of Missouri. Competition seems to have been a semi-social affair then, and to the present day collegian it is most strange to call a team of athletes from Missouri University the "Blue Stocks" or the "Blues;" or to refer to the Westminster nine as the "Browns."

Again quoting the "Monthly:" "In accordance with a previous arrangement, the Blue Stocks of the State University, accompanied by quite a number of their friends, made their appearance in this place about noon of the 12th. After spending several hours in the May Day festivities they were conducted to the grounds of the Westminster "Browns." They,

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having taken a survey of the grounds, and tossed the ball to the bases a few times, returned with us to the hotel; and, as far as the gentlemen would accept, we carried them to our several homes and attempted to make their visit as pleasant as possible. Supper being finished we repaired with our visitors to the dance at the State Lunatic Asylum. Quite a number of our visitors participated in the enjoyment of the evening and evidently showed that the floor was no new place for them.

"The morning of the 13th dawned beautifully and everything seemed conducive to a pleasant and exciting game. After chapel exercises, at which most of the boys were present, we hastened to the grounds where we found a large crowd assembled and the two nines in readiness for the game. After some little discussion in regard to the Blues playing an ineligible player, and their refusal to play without him, the Browns decided to give them a game anyhow, and so they did, to their sorrow. The Blues were well made and very graceful but apparently too effeminate to play ball successfully. Their errors exceeded those of the Browns but didn't seem to result so disastrously. The Browns were at quite a disadvantage in size and age but possessed a muscular development which, with a little care, is far superior to that of the Blues. The latter, having gained the toss, took the lead from the beginning and, although they were several times equal, it seemed as if the Browns were doomed to make some miserable errors, throwing them behind again." The final score was Missouri 29, Westminster 17; and the "Monthly" says that this was the first game the "Browns" had lost in three years—this statement being positive evidence that Westminster was playing intercollegiate or inter city (there is one account of a game with a Mexico, Missouri, town nine) at least as far back as 1872.

The account says that the time of the game was two hours; that the umpire was Professor John J. Rice; the scorers, Fowler of Columbia and J. C. Jones of Fulton. The players and their positions on the Westminster "Browns" were R. M. White, first base; G. T. King, second base; J. H. Conn, shortstop; J. C. McIntire, third base; J. W. Settle, right field; J. G. Miller, center field; Noah Nichols, left field; E. C. Scott, pitcher; R.

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W. Mitchell, catcher. A further account of a subsequent game between the same nines relates that this time the "Browns" won from the Missouri University "Blue Stocks" by a score of 40 to 26. It is evident that large scores were not unusual. The final excitement of the year before commencement season, was supplied when thirty of the leading Fulton citizens challenged Westminster and Synodical Colleges and the Fulton public schools to a spelling match to be held the 27th of May.

The catalogues for 1875-76 and 1876-77 list Professor M. M. Fisher as President and Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

During the year 1875-76 there were ninety men enrolled. The classical course registered three seniors, three juniors, three sophomores, three freshmen, nine sub-freshmen with twenty-three first classmen. Fifteen were in the scientific course, fifteen more enrolled as specials, with twenty-six in the English school. Among the students, some of them having already been mentioned, were Robert M. White, for forty years a member of the Board of Trustees and one of the great editors of Missouri; W. D. Christian, for more than a generation superintendent of the schools of Paris, Missouri; Reverend Francis L. Ferguson, who might appropriately be called the well-beloved, who died while serving as Vice-President of the Trustees; Reverend Horace B. Barks, the well-known minister; John C. Jones, afterwards Professor of Latin at Westminster and Missouri Universities, later president of the last named school; Edward W. Grant, Fulton banker, long a member of the Trustees, known to generations of Westminster men; Reverend Henry C. Evans, one-time Professor of Greek in Westminster and later president of Synodical College; Frank H. Kallmeyer of Montgomery County, a banker; James T. Montgomery and R. B. T. Oliver, both attorneys of high reputation and ability; Samuel T. Harrison and William K. Kavanaugh, business men; Edwin A. Robinett, the Fulton miller; Robert E. Lewis, Federal Judge; James G. Trimble, great lawyer; with others of equal ability and reputation. Such men constituted the undergraduate body of that day. Mention of the social and athletic events which have been made are interesting to those living in after days,

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but to the students then enrolled the weddings of two of the professors during the holiday season was of much greater interest. Both President M. M. Fisher and Professor John J. Rice were the recipients of sincere congratulations as the college men returned to their studies after the Christmas vacation.

The Board of Trustees announced that there were about four thousand books in the several libraries connected with the college and pridefully chronicled the acquisition of the G. C. Swallow Cabinet of Mineralogical Specimens, three hundred in number, properly labeled and easy of access for study. The Board, in desperation over the financial conditions asked the members of the faculty to attempt to get one dollar from each members of every church in the Synod during the summer vacation. The class of 1876 was composed of six; three received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, W. W. Palmer, John W. Perry, and Robert M. White. The degree of Bachelor of Science was given G. M. Caldwell, George W. Staley and J. Sire Green. For the first time parchment diplomas were conferred on the graduates in the Scientific Course; each one of those graduates having contributed five dollars, a considerable sum in those days, for the purchase of a plate from which the diplomas were printed.

This narrative has said that baseball was then the one college athletic event, and Westminster came near having one of baseball's immortals when the Class of 1876 graduated. Robert M. White was such an outstanding player that the St. Louis Browns, then one of the nation's leading teams, insistently urged him to sign a contract with them as first baseman. Bob White's mother did not like the thought of her son playing professional ball and dissuaded him; young White shortly afterwards bought the "Mexico Ledger," a paper he ably edited until his lamented decease, and which paper is still edited and owned by his son, L. Mitchell White, who appears in this story about twenty-five years later.

An estimate of the state of endowment September 30, 1876, shows \$38,785.92 in stocks and bonds; \$253 in cash; \$20,000, LeBourgeois notes; \$6,000 in college buildings and grounds; \$1,800 in building lots; and \$10,000 of supposedly good sub-

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scriptions; a grand total of \$76,838.92. Thus, the face value of the total assets had shrunk about nine thousand dollars, in the year and this in spite of the inclusion of the college buildings as an asset, something that had rarely been done before. As a matter of fact the title to the campus and buildings had passed from the Board to Mr. Bredell who foreclosed his mortgage on the property in 1866 and title of record was not again vested in the Board of Trustees until four years later. Subtracting the LeBourgeois notes (in default), the college buildings, the two lots, and the supposedly "good" subscriptions, the productive endowment was still less than \$40,000. As a result of this condition the Board held four meetings in a few months considering ways and means. The Board finally decided to raise the contingent fee to ten dollars per semester and at the same time made all tuition free but still recognized the obligation of the college to the holders of scholarships who were only assessed one-half the new contingent fee. Paying students at this time were only about twenty-five percent of the enrollment. Making tuition free relieved the college of the incubus of the scholarships, and with every student paying a contingent fee, greater revenue was made certain. During the year one hundred and twenty-seven men were matriculated.

In the scholastic year 1876-77 the Society of Religious Inquiry, organized in 1853, became a chapter or branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Henry C. Evans being its first president. The catalogues of the college continued to refer to this organization of Christian students as the Society of Religious Inquiry for the next four years but at the same time scheduled in the Commencement program an address to the Young Men's Christian Association, the organization's new name. This is said to be the first Young Men's Christian Association in any Missouri college, and possibly was the first such society in any college west of the Mississippi River.

The collegiate year was composed of two terms of twenty weeks each; regularly opening the second Monday in September and closing the third Thursday in June. However at this commencement the Board made an order that, beginning in the fall of 1877, the scholastic year would begin on the first Monday in

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September and close the first Thursday in June, without vacations or holidays, except one day at Christmas and another at New Years. Such a rule was impossible of enforcement by any faculty. It is peculiar how members of a Board, once boys themselves, will solemnly pass rules which, as boys, they would not themselves observe.

The Board of Trustees included Reverend H. P. S. Willis, Brunswick; Reverend John Montgomery, D.D., Longwood; Reverend J. M. Travis, Sante Fe; Isaac Tate and Reverend J. F. Cowan, McCredie; Edward Bredell, Reverend J. H. Brookes, D.D., David H. Bishop, W. G. Clark, Reverend R. P. Farris, D.D., all of St. Louis; Reverend W. W. Robertson, William King, T. B. Nesbit, Dr. R. N. Baker, John A. Flood, Reverend W. W. Hill, D.D., Dr. E. M. Kerr, Edwin Curd of Fulton; Reverend D. Coulter, D.D., Liberty; Reverend J. W. Wallace, Lee's Summit; Reverend L. P. Bowman, Paris; Logan Hunton, Bridgetown; Thomas K. Hanna, Kansas City; Reverend B. T. Lacy, D.D., Mexico. The semi-local character of Westminster at that time is seen when it is noted that ten members of the Board were from Callaway County; eight of the ten from Fulton itself.

In the classical course the college enrolled three seniors, two juniors, three sophomores, nine freshmen, ten sub-freshmen, twenty-two first-class, a total of forty-nine. There were two seniors in the scientific course, four middle-class scientific, seventeen scientific juniors with nine specials. The English school enrolled forty-four. Three years work (approximately seventh, eighth and ninth grades of today) was offered in the English school — the courses being designed to prepare students to enter the first class classical. Recapitulating: in the regular courses of the college proper there were seventeen classical and twenty-three scientific students, twenty-five percent of them being from Fulton and Callaway. The lower classes, being really a graded high school, enrolled eighty-five; with fifty of them (nearly sixty percent), from Callaway County.

Of the five seniors listed in the catalogue, Seth Singleton and John V. Munson did not take degrees. Benjamin C. Hinde, Frank H. Kallmeyer, W. K. Kavanaugh, John F. Stokes, E. B.

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Craighead, Abram R. Hunter, Stirling P. Reynolds, Joseph H. Gauss, W. S. Dedman, were other prominent students of that day who did not complete the collegiate course.

Examinations at the close of the twenty-sixth year of the college began Wednesday, June 13, 1877. Reverend H. D. Gauss, D.D., preached the Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday morning, June 17th; the anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was observed that night. The exercises of the Philalethian and Philologic Societies followed on Monday and Tuesday evenings, with the annual meeting of the Trustees on Tuesday, June 19th. Wednesday, June 20th, was given over to the meeting of the Alumni in the morning and to the Annual Address before the Literary Societies at night. Thursday, June 21st, was commencement, at which time the Bachelor of Arts degree was awarded Wallace Douglas Christian and James Percival Tuttle; the Bachelor of Science degree went to Charles Newton Johnson.

On June 27, 1877, President Fisher sent a sharply worded letter of resignation to the Board. He stated that "the internal state of the college is all that could be desired but, as far as money is concerned, we have reached a point where decisive, unanimous and immediate action is absolutely necessary to the continuance of the institution as a college. The Synod must be brought face-to-face with stubborn facts and that, too, as quickly as possible. The question to be solved is a financial question. One solution has for a year past forced itself upon my mind and that solution is to get a president of the college who has financial ability and let him as quickly as possible take the matter in hand. In our present condition this is a necessity and the only hope."

It was Dr. Fisher's intention to so word his communication that the Synod would be shocked by the revelation of the desperate condition of the college and be driven into action. For twenty-two years he had given affectionate and devoted service to Westminster; for the last three years as its President. His loyalty to the college, and his self-sacrificing service, warranted his sharp rebuke. Dr. Fisher was right in attempting to arouse a careless, possibly a disinterested, church to the necessities of

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its own institution; but he was wrong in thinking (if he did so think) that the payment of the debt, and the endowment of an additional chair or two, would suffice to solve the financial troubles of the college. It was true that there was very little productive endowment, with a third or more of the normal assets being actually worthless or in default. However more than half of the revenue of any college of that day came from tuition; and the major reason for the constant financial difficulty was to be found, not in the state of the endowment, but in the fact that it was only the very occasional student, not more than one in four, that paid any tuition at all.

The Board passed a sincere resolution of regret on Dr. Fisher's leaving, but certainly did so with very genuine reluctance. His resignation was received with real distress by Trustees, faculty and students alike. He was offered and accepted the chair of Latin at the University of Missouri, a position he filled with distinguished success until his death. The Fisher Memorial Chapel (a part of the Presbyterian Church in Columbia) bears witness to his worth and piety. A similar monument should be on Westminster's campus, this college being always first in his affections. Here he did his best work. Here he suffered privations that the college might survive. He left only after long deliberation and because he felt that by so doing the church might be aroused to the necessities of the day. It is unfortunately true that colleges, like republics, are ungrateful. Except for a portrait there is no memorial to M. M. Fisher anywhere in the college he served more than two decades in the most fruitful period of his life.

Dr. Fisher in his admirable "History of Westminster," continually refers to the critical situation in the college, and the hardships endured by the heroic men of the faculty; whose devotion to the church made the continuance of its institution possible. The onus of the situation has been heretofore laid entirely on the worthless character of the endowment, caused by the evaporation of all value in the scholarships of which so large a portion of it consisted. But the college authorities, or the Board itself, were to a very large degree responsible for the critical situation. Let us quote from the catalogue, issued in

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June, 1875, and repeated in another and later catalogue: "Any young man unable, in the judgment of the Faculty and Executive Committee, to meet the expense of tuition; and being of promising intellect and good moral character; may be received in classes without tuition fee." Again, quoting from the advertisement of the college, appearing in the Westminster Monthly for October, 1875, "Sons of ministers, and all students for the ministry, received free of tuition. All young men of good character and promising intellect, unable to pay tuition, received free."

With such an open invitation to attend college without money and without price it is no wonder that there was almost no revenue from the students. The amazing thing is that any of them paid at all. Nominally the tuition in the college classes in the catalogue of 1876 was \$25 per semester. Note that the scholarships, still a source of annoyance, were \$100 each with a contemplated income of ten per cent per year interest. Therefore income from one of these scholarships would be \$10 per year — if collected — yet the college was supposed to give full instruction to a holder of such a scholarship even though by so doing it automatically received only twenty per cent of its advertised tuition. The Board of Trustees, all honorable men but overlooking business principles, held that the college was bound to honor a scholarship even though it was worthless; or to suffer a serious pecuniary loss even if that particular scholarship happened to be good. Furthermore the college openly advertised that it would admit free any student, claiming to be poor, who had any desire for an education. Sons of ministers were received free, and this might be understood; it can also be seen that bonafide candidates for the ministry might rest on the bounty of the church. However some men who started as ministerial students did not continue in that calling, but there was no provision that such men should, on changing their minds, reimburse the college. The liberality of the college was taken as an invitation to attend without regard to tuition. Ministers' sons; ministerial students; and all others who could not, or did not care to, pay tuition, were the educational guests of the col-

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lege. With such financial practices in operation it is clear why the period from 1872 to 1879 was the "starving time."

Dr. Fisher's resignation had an immediate effect. The Board made tuition absolutely free; thus finally disposing of all the scholarships. In lieu of tuition, a contingent fee of \$10 a semester was charged, ministers' sons and ministerial students paying half fees, Westminster seemingly being unable to understand that it was from these two groups that any increase of revenue must come.

Three times professors had been elected from among the Alumni of the college; for the first time an alumnus was elevated to the Presidency. Charles C. Hersman was valedictorian of the class of 1860; becoming professor of Greek in the fall of 1864, serving continuously as such for twenty-three years; the last ten years also as President Pro Tempore and President. There was no more able or distinguished instructor in Greek in America. J. C. Jones, a member of the class of 1879, was in June, 1878 elected assistant professor of ancient languages and placed in charge of Latin.

In those poverty stricken years the Synod of Missouri, U. S., was continually striving to bring about cooperation in the support of the college with the Synod of Missouri, U. S. A. As early as 1876 the Presbytery of LaFayette overtured the Synod, U. S., to take up the matter of cooperation; and in response to this overture a committee was appointed to proceed at once to Hannibal and there to consult with the U. S. A. (Northern) Synod then in session. A favorable report was returned and a committee of two ministers and one elder was appointed for such conference. In 1877 this committee reported and was continued; likewise in 1878 and in 1879. Cooperation was still agitated in 1881 but was postponed for the time. In 1882 a new committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the U. S. A. Synod provided such should be appointed. This was followed in 1883 by a telegram sent to the U. S. A. Synod meeting at Springfield, extending fraternal congratulations and inviting cooperation in the college. This brief outline sketches the sustained effort of the U. S. Synod from

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1876 to 1884, to bring about a united church in the upbuilding and support of a common college.

The enrollment for the year was 108, of which there were three seniors, four juniors, six sophomores, six freshmen, thirteen sub-freshmen, thirteen first class in the classical course; twenty-eight scientific students and forty-two enrolled in the English school. Twenty-three registered in the English school were from points outside of Fulton; and two students were from out of the state.

Commencement week began with the final examinations, May 30th, 1878. Reverend A. D. Maderia preached the Baccalaureate Sermon, Sunday morning, June 2nd; the Young Men's Christian Association held its anniversary services that night. The Philologic and Philalethian Societies followed with their anniversaries, or exhibitions, on the evening of June 3rd and 4th. Hon. W. H. Russell addressed the Literary Societies on Wednesday, June 5th; the annual alumni meeting being held the same day. Thursday, June 6th was commencement with the Board conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts on Horace Bushnell Barks, Frank Lloyd Ferguson and John Calvin Wallace; the degree of Bachelor of Science being awarded John Gaines Miller.

N. D. Thurmond had retired from the faculty at the end of the preceeding year and President Fisher had resigned. The staff for 1877-78 was one of the smallest in the checkered history of the college. Reverend C. C. Hersman was President and Professor of Greek; John Harvey Scott, John Newton Lyle, John J. Rice, were associated with him; while J. C. Jones had been called into the faculty as Assistant Professor of Latin. J. C. Jones, H. B. Barks and F. L. Ferguson were teaching assistants for the year.

The enrollment during 1878-79, the twenty-eighth year of the college, showed a decrease over that of the preceding session. In the classical course only three seniors matriculated. Five juniors, four sophomores, five freshmen, with ten preparatory students made a total registration of twenty-seven in all classes in the basic classical course. Almost as many enrolled in the scientific department: two seniors, four middle

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class, five juniors and fifteen in the preparatory courses — twenty-six in all — the comparative registrations indicating a trend away from the rigid requirements that obtained in the classical curriculum. Eight special students with twenty-five boys in the English school made a total of eighty-six registrants for the year. Forty-four of the students, slightly more than half, came from Callaway County; thirty-one from Fulton itself. The crushing burden of debt, together with the unhappy situation regarding the ownership of the college buildings and grounds, almost strangled the institution but fortunately for Westminster the dawn of a better day was about to break.

Claude E. Field, '81, has written an account of an incident that gives a vivid picture of the college and the customs of the day. It will be better to give his story in his own words.

"It was a gloomy, dark, chilly day in the late fall of 1878. The place was the chapel in the old Westminster College temple. After the usual Saturday morning service, Professor Hersman, President, arose and solemnly said that our hymn books were about worn out, scarce, obsolete and should be replenished, that the Board was unable to buy them and he would suggest that the students buy them themselves. The books without notes cost ten cents and those with notes twenty-five cents, and, inasmuch as our seats were assigned, two seatmates could buy one book, cutting the burden down to a nickel each; and as we needed some with notes, he thought some of the more affluent should chip in on the kind with notes. There were only two students who knew about notes, Henry Evans and George Buckle. To the balance of us notes looked like a wire fence with shinny sticks, goose eggs, rat traps, and other doodads hanging on it. George Washburn, a big raw recruit from back in the sticks, got up and said that by all means make the sacrifice because he thought good "vocal singing" was good for us. Nearly all the upper classmen broke out in a laugh but the raw recruits sat silent, rather incensed that anyone would laugh at good old George. I never knew what it was all about until I had pursued my studies and found that he had tried to put two tongues in one wagon, the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin.

"We had no organ or contraption of any kind to start the

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tunes except Evans had a forked piece of iron that he would hit on the bench, hold it up to his ear, mumble something, and then light out. Sometimes we were off to a finish but occasionally we would choke down and have to start over. There are two reasons for my telling this; it is a sort of a mild joke and the other reason is to show how hard times were in those days which were the low point after the collapse of 1873.

"Somebody said a long time ago that if they would let him make the songs of a nation he did not care who went to Congress; and if that is true, music in a way is a cross section of any time in history. At that time there were no "crooners" and I verily believe that had one of those morons stuck his head up, his fate would have been told at the coroner's inquest. It was considered "sissy" at that time for any male of the genus homo to play the piano, but we had one lad who said his mamma made him play, but he also put bear's grease on his hair and had a bottle of perfume.

"The properties of Stoner Yantis, a town lad, when he came upon the stage were his town ways, a tin cup, a suit of store clothes and a French harp. Billy McCluer came upon the scene with a pair of red, sparse and divergent whiskers; a bat made from a hickory sprout cut down in St. Charles County, a dislike for the Y. M. C. A. and a fiddle. I, too, had a fiddle. Billy and I would get together, draw our bows across a hunk of rosin, and tune up. Billy would pat his foot and we would get going on "Arkansas Traveler." In the folly of my heart I thought that if the shades of the tom cats, whose inside fixings furnished the material for those strings, could only hear us, that they would stiffen their legs, bow up their backs, and yowl "We did not live in vain."

About that time Sarah Bernhardt came to St. Louis with her show and some highbrows went down to it. Professor Lyle was lecturing to us on a bird's eye view of fine art. He said: "A lot of women in this town, who know a whole lot about fine art and nothing about the art of making a kettle of soap, went down to St. Louis to hear old Sal Bernhardt sing in French. I would rather hear a bull dog bark." There evidently was something funny about it because Seymour Maughas, the wise guy,

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laughed outright though there was a puzzled look on our faces. It was only a few days ago that I was reading about the Divine Sarah and learned that her sole stunt was show acting and that she never even tried to sing. I broke out in a good laugh, the first one since the depression. This is said for thick heads everywhere for all they have to do is to wait half a century and the point will stick out at them and be visible.

"Oratory, as in all ages, was quite a stunt. A. A. Wallace was the one and only real orator. When he orated he would stand firm on his feet with heels together, throw his head back, and no matter what he was talking about would declaim: "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine."

"There was a town boy who did not go to school but sometimes ran with the college boys. One fine Sunday this boy did not do a thing but hire a team, stick a cigar in his mouth, a Police Gazette in his pocket, a high-up society girl in the buggy, and drove right up the big road that runs to the depot where both their parents could see them. Both this boy and the girl were scions of royal families in the Kingdom of Callaway. In those days princes and princesses were supposed to go to church and Sunday school, then go straight home, stay there and eat cold victuals. There were no Sunday papers, no shows, no nothing in town. I do not remember to have ever heard a rooster crow on Sunday. This escapade certainly jarred the town. The multitude marvelled greatly. Some said: "He is a caution;" others "Verily he is the prodigal son incarnate." But it blew over and the town got back on an even keel. There was an Indian reservation up near the end of said road where there were quite a few Seminole maidens held in captivity and not allowed to leave it except at stated intervals. At such times they would sally forth in a long line under a convoy of guards; one in front, one in the middle and one in the rear with Miss Grant (the lady principal) on the side with a fly brush to shoo the lovers away.

"In those days we called them "professors" but we really pronounced it "perfesser." There were then no doctor teachers. "Perfesser" Hersman taught Greek and a book called "Butler's Analogy." We worked on that book all winter and in the spring

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we would guess what it was all about. No one had ever hit it the last time I investigated. "Perfesser" Scott tried to show us how to do sums, told us about triangles which were not the kind they take to Reno for solution, and about curves, all of which have long since gone out of my mind except one kind which started at a point and went round and round like a clock spring. It was not necessary to put up a sign saying: "Do not pass on this curve," because nobody ever did.

"John J. Rice was called "Babe" because he was not much bigger than a cake of soap after a hard day's washing. He would chuck a plug of tobacco in his mouth, stick his feet up on the coal-box, and tell us all about the laws of supply and demand, labor, tariff, money, gold standard, and the causes of the ups and downs in business like those old Pharoah had when the grasshoppers ate the hide off his shins and Moses pulled him through without a receivership. The longer I live the more I am convinced that he was dead right; and I wonder why the Creator did not make more men like him to keep us from going busted and laying it all on the government. I take off my hat every time I think of him. Professor Lyle was a kind of all-around errand runner. He tried to liquidate things like the ego, imagination and all that stuff, also discussed our bones and the meat on them. In his laboratory he had a few old electrical contrivances which were broken and would not work; some bottles with blue "stuffin'" in them; a skull and some shin bones; and the claw of a hawk. J. C. Jones, whom I will not dignify by calling him "Perfesser" because he was both a student and a tutor, taught Latin. At that time I thought it was tomfoolery but afterwards I changed my mind because Latin is a sort of wedge to split up words that are too big to handle. Taken as a whole the faculty were good old bacon and beans men, knew their stuff, with the love of God in their hearts and patches on their pants.

"The students were less than an hundred. There were only about three dudes in the bunch. The whole crowd owned about fifty pairs of whiskers, twenty-five suits of underwear, forty overcoats, and probably seventy-five pairs of brogan boots stuck together with wooden pegs. We had little in our heads, less in

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our pockets, but we were rich in the hope we could go out into the world and find a job not taken by a woman. In those days a man was supposed to go forth and bring in the bacon while his wife stayed at home and fried it. This still looks good to me but I'm a last year's bird's nest."

Reverend R. G. Brank of St. Louis preached the Baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning, June 1, 1879. Thursday, June 5, President Hersman conferred the Bachelor of Arts degree on John Carlton Jones, Offutt Tate Scott and James Gilkeson Trimble; and the Bachelor of Science degree was awarded John Hodgen Douglass and Matthew Gay Tate.

Offutt Tate Scott entered Westminster at a very early age and continued in college uninterruptedly until the end of his sophomore year in 1876. His father thought him too young to be graduated so he remained out of college the next year, returning as a junior in September, 1877.

In the fall of 1878, then being a senior, Scott won first place in the Westminster oratorical contest over five others, thus qualifying as the representative of the college at the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest held at Pritchett College, Glasgow, Missouri, in December, 1878. There again Scott won first place by a wide margin, and by so doing became Missouri's orator designate in the Inter-State Oratorical to be held at Iowa City, Iowa, in May, 1879. A young lady from Drury placed second in the Glasgow contest, though Scott was undoubtedly the outstanding orator among those there contesting. His unquestioned superiority is remarked on here because of what was to follow.

During the Christmas holidays of 1878 young Scott went quail hunting on the farm of Mr. John T. Buckner, some three miles south of Auxvasse. There was a deep snow on the ground, much drifted, especially along the fences through or over which Scott was frequently called on to go in his pursuit of the game. The hunting was exceedingly good and as Scott eagerly followed the ever rising birds, it supposed that he got his gun barrel filled with snow, which burst as he fired at a flying covey. A quail was killed by the shot but a part of the gun, possibly the hammer, struck Scott in the face, immediately above the nose, breaking the frontal bone and driving portions of it into his

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head. It was some hours before physicians from Fulton could reach the sufferer and they were then afraid, on account of his weakened condition, to attempt to lift the bone or cut out the depressed portion.

In a short time Scott seemingly recovered and resumed his college work. The injury left a jagged scar on the nose and forehead, while the depression in the frontal bone remained. Aside from his facial disfigurement the only noticeable effect of the accident was that the headaches, to which he was subject, came more frequently and were more severe.

In the late seventies Westminster seniors completed their work some weeks before commencement day and spent the last two months or so in luxurious idleness, practicing their graduating speeches, visiting the ladies, and generally playing the role of gentlemen of leisure. By mid-April the whole class had finished their labors and, with graduation assured, were placidly awaiting the coming of June and the reception of their diplomas.

Scott had before him the Inter-State contest at Iowa City, so he gave considerable time and thought to the preparation for that contest. He carefully wrote a new oration which he expected to deliver at Iowa City and began working on its delivery. On a certain Tuesday night he was practicing his oration in the presence of a classmate, James G. Trimble, and when the two finally parted at Scott's home, Offutt remarked: "I am in for one of my old headaches." The pain in his head became more and more intense until he became delirious. He remained in that condition for about forty-eight hours suffering intense pain, passing away less than two days after leaving his companion Tuesday night. His father, a physician, with every doctor in Fulton, was at his side, diagnosing his case as inflammation of the brain caused by the pressure of the frontal bone.

Owing to Scott's untimely death, Missouri was represented at Iowa City by the young lady from Drury who had won second place in the state contest. In the Inter-State she ranked very high, very close to first; and people who heard the contest thought that if the grades had been properly averaged that this young lady would very likely have been the winner. None

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doubted that Scott would have won the Inter-State had he lived to enter it, so much superior was he to the lady who spoke for Missouri. Incidentally the victor in this contest at Iowa City was a young man from Wisconsin who later became famous as the leader of the Progressive Republicans, Robert M. LaFollette.

The death of the lamented Scott occurred on April 24, 1879, a month and more before commencement. The programs for commencement were bordered with black like a funeral notice. The program bore his name and the title of the oration he had prepared for the Iowa City contest, which he had also intended to use as his graduating speech. An empty chair, draped in somber black, was on the platform placed in the same relative position in the ranks of the graduates as Scott's name appeared on the printed program. One after another the names of the members of the class were called and each in turn delivered his oration. Finally, Professor Hersman, President Pro Tem of the college, called the name "Offutt Tate Scott" and read the title of his oration. Professor Hersman spoke feelingly of the character and attainments of the departed student and the band played a funeral dirge. In delivering the diplomas, President Hersman stated that the Board of Trustees had done something never before done, in his knowledge, in the history of American colleges, in that they had conferred a degree on a man who had been in his grave six weeks. His diploma was handed to Scott's closest friend and classmate, James G. Trimble, who deposited it on the empty chair and then read Scott's speech to an audience in which there were few, if any, dry eyes.

Gifts for the year were unusually generous in spite of the small student body. Mrs. Eugene Jaccard of St. Louis left \$5,000, the income from which was to be used for the support of ministerial students; and Mrs. Coulter gave the proceeds from the sale of the biography of her deceased husband. The college advertised that rates for rooms, board, fire, etc., would be \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week instead of the \$3.00 to \$3.50 previously charged; at the same time raising the rates for meals in the college boarding house (the old Fulton College building still on the campus) from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per week. The catalogue for the first time carried a notice of the offering of a prize of any

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sort when it announced that Reverend W. H. Marquess, '73, offered "Macaulay's Life, Letters and Miscellanies," as a prize for oratory; the contest to be held on February 22nd each year and all students except seniors being allowed to compete. This prize was awarded in 1879 to Charles Hodge Wallace, '80; and a second prize, offered by Professor Hersman, went to Edward W. Grant, '80. So far as the records go this is the first oratorical contest in the history of Westminster where a prize was sought. Hitherto the honor had been enough.

Three graduates of Miami University loom large in Westminster's history: W. W. Robertson being its founder, S. S. Laws its first president and organizer, finally Robert Morrison who was to be its savior. Of all the men who have been associated with the college Morrison is the most widely known and the most constantly remembered, for a great Greek Letter society honors him as its founder and in its ritualistic observances continually reveres his memory, repeating his name every time one of its chapters meets anywhere.

Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D., had graduated from Miami with the class of 1849, entered the Presbyterian ministry and, in connection with his pastoral duties, at different times edited a church paper in Kentucky and served as principal of an academy in Ohio. Coming to Missouri in 1876 as pastor of the Potosi Presbyterian Church he enjoyed a fruitful ministry there until on June 15, 1879, he was called by the Trustees to become financial agent of the college. Accepting the appointment, Morrison resigned his charge, moved his family to Fulton, and remained there almost continuously until his death almost a quarter of century later.

For many years the college had labored under a burden of debt, at this time amounting to \$14,000 or more. It was Morrison's duty to visit every church in the Synod and to contact all members of the church, collecting outstanding pledges and raising additional money to pay the debts and obligations of the college. If he succeeded in his mission the college would live; if he failed there seemed to be no further hope. The debt must be liquidated, else Westminster would die. Such was the situation and the task. It was a most appealing work for Mor-

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rison. His alma mater had died three years before he came to Missouri and he found Westminster, in its organization and ideals, so like Miami that he was early attracted to the Fulton institution, feeling that in it the closed Miami lived again, and he speedily became identified with the Missouri college, adopting it as his alma mater, and as a loyal son he gave it the most fruitful years of his life.

His was a tedious and arduous task: he drove a black horse hitched to a buggy over unkept roads in the pursuit of his work. Travel by train was impossible, the constituency of the church being widely scattered and largely rural. Persisting through the storms of a bitter winter, over spring roads hub deep in rolling mud, in the scorching heat of a smothering Missouri summer, he did not stop until he had visited every church in the Southern Synod and individually canvassed every congregation. He was able to obtain no large gifts, the greatest single contribution is said to have been one hundred fifty dollars. It was hard to make people feel that they owed anything to the college, and few recognized that its support was any responsibility of the church. Furthermore, in that day there were many private schools and academies scattered over the state; and numerous Presbyterians, able to help the college if so inclined, insisted that all they could spare for education was devoted to the upkeep of their local institutions; while the universal scarcity of money was an additional source of discouragement, making his task seem all but hopeless.

As an example of his discouraging experiences it is said that Morrison stayed one night at the home of a well-to-do farmer, quite prominent in his local church. During the evening he made no direct appeal to his host but did tell of the good work of the college, its service to the church, and its acute financial need; but he did not get a rise out of the Elder. Next morning, when called to breakfast, Morrison found that the farmer had gone to the back of the farm to herd some stray cattle that had broken down a fence and gotten into the corn. Rather suspicious that his host had purposely absented himself Morrison was soon convinced that his suspicions were correct when he found that his horse was already hitched and tied to

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the front fence so there might be no delay in his leaving. Before doing so, Morrison returned to the barn, pretending that he had lost a part of his harness and, seemingly by accident, found the Elder in a manger partially covered with hay. The discomfited farmer could offer no excuse nor reason for his queer actions — instead he handed Morrison a ten dollar bill with a laconic "Take it." Similar instances might be multiplied. In spite of discouragements, indifference, sometimes thinly veiled hostility; he carried on. Almost always the gift was small, sometimes a quarter or a dime, but he never despaired. He not only did the work assigned him by the synod but in his travels, and in the personal contacts made, he created a most valued constituency for the college. S. Edward Young, called the "second Talmadge," Fred Hauenstein, the Harveys, the Nevilles, and others of our most loyal and prominent alumni came to Westminster because of his work.

Morrison was loyally assisted in his labors by a now aroused church, which was determined to place the college on a sure foundation. Reverend R. P. Farris, D.D., secured a \$3,000 gift toward the debt's extinguishment from Mr. George B. Murray of Jacksonville, Illinois; and during the year, according to the report to Synod in 1880, the debt had been reduced from \$14,000 to about \$5,000.

This narrative has previously noted that the college building and campus had been foreclosed under a mortgage; also frequent reference has been made to the Le Bourgeois notes being in default. During this year (1879-80) the college was returned to the Trustees and the Le Bourgeois obligations finally settled. Nowhere is there a better statement covering these matters than is found in the following excerpts from Reverend Walter M. Langtry's Centennial Address to the Synod of Missouri:

"In spite of the sacrifices of the faculty and of the Church, the College was sold for debt in 1866. It was bought by Mr. Edward Bredell of St. Louis at a forced sale. He offered to return the property to the Board if and when the college should raise \$100,000 new endowment, of which he subscribed \$10,000.

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"This condition was never complied with. But in 1879 new conditions developed. Mr. Joseph Charless, a friend of Mr. Bredell, had planned to give the College \$20,000 to establish a chair of Physical Science. He died without carrying out his plan, but his daughter, (Mrs. Le Bourgeois) gave her notes to the College for \$20,000, on which she paid interest to the College. At this time she requested that these notes be returned to her on account of the shrinkage in her property and income. The Board refused. She stopped paying the interest. The Board sued. Later she offered as a compromise to pay the College \$10,000. The Board insisted that she also pay the interest due, about \$2,400.

"At this point Mr. Bredell entered the negotiations. He offered, if the Board would accept the \$10,000, to convey the College property to the Trustees, saying that he had paid his subscription to the endowment, and more. The Board accepted the offer, the Synod ratified it, and the College property was returned."

By the terms of this settlement the college building and grounds were deeded to the Trustees and the cancelled notes were returned to Mrs. Le Bourgeois on her payment of \$10,000 to the College.

This involved a loss of \$10,000 in the principal of the Charless endowment, besides \$2,400 to \$3,200 interest. However the settlement was fully approved by those best acquainted with the facts. The Le Bourgeois notes were almost constantly in default and the securing of the college building, free of all incumbrance, by the Board was believed to make up for any loss that this final settlement involved. A stipulation in connection with the return of the building to the Trustees provided that in the event that the grounds and building were ever subjected to a lien, title to both would immediately revert to Mr. Bredell or his heirs; this really being a protective provision for the College.

The enrollment for the year 1879-80 included many men who are prominent in our alumni. Charles H. Wallace, T. B. Wallace, Addison A. Wallace, three brothers, all later achieving distinction — one in medicine, one in law, the third in theology

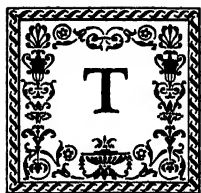
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—all of them known and loved by generations of the sons of the college; W. B. C. Brown; Emir C. Scott; Caleb W. Chambers; Benjamin H. Charles Jr.; George H. Washburn; Stoner W. Yantis; Thomas M. Wilkerson; William E. Garvin; Claude E. Field; noblemen all; these and their fellow students made up the splendid undergraduate body. The college seemed unable to promise board as cheaply as had been the custom and this year's catalogue stated that rates for room and board had risen to \$3.00 and \$3.50 per week.

Offering a prize in oratory in 1879 seems to have been a popular thing and the catalogue for the following year announced several other awards. At the June, 1880, commencement the Marquess Oratorical Prize (not open to seniors) was awarded W. B. C. Brown, '81; and a second prize in oratory, given by Dr. H. K. Hinde of the State Lunatic Asylum, was won by George Buckle, '81. The Foster medal in mathematics went to Claude E. Field, '81; with a second prize for the best examination by a freshman (prize given by Reverend Robert Morrison) to Zachariah Lilliard. The First Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph, Missouri, offered a prize of \$25 in money for the best specimen of English composition, this being won by George Buckle, '81; while the prize in Botany, given by Dr. James T. Marsh, '57, was awarded Joseph A. McCoy. Two cash awards of \$10 each were given for excellence in Latin and Greek, Reverend W. S. Trimble giving the first and Reverend A. D. Maderia, the second. Six men graduated in the class of 1880: W. B. Tate, W. E. Garvin and J. T. Vaughn were awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science; Charles H. Wallace, T. B. Wallace and Edward W. Grant the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Placid Eighties

CHAPTER V



THE FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN was not permitted to lag. Legacies to the permanent endowment (the largest, a bequest of \$6,250) coming from the estate of Mrs. Mary C. McPheeters of Paris, Missouri) came, together with money collected to cancel the obligations of the college.

Certain land in Clark County, donated four years earlier by Miss Jane Thompson of Caledonia, Washington County, was sold for \$1,000. In the meantime Robert Morrison had worked tirelessly, reporting at the following commencement that he had realized \$4,521.08 for the permanent endowment by personal solicitation, also \$460 from the sale of copies of the autobiography of Reverend David Coulter, D.D., who had been a devoted friend of the college. Mrs. Coulter (daughter of Gabriel Parker, long an elder in the Columbia, Mo. church), had published these memoirs at her own expense and gave the entire proceeds to Westminster. In all about \$1,000 was realized from this source. Finally the report to the Synod in the fall of 1881 concerning the affairs of Westminster College was most optimistic. "The Board has the gratification to announce that through the patient, persevering, toilsome and self-denying labor of our agent, Reverend Robert Morrison, the debt which has so long hung over us as a mighty incubus has been met and will be cancelled to the last dollar." Westminster was now out of debt for the first time since its earliest days. And quoting another paragraph in the report: "Westminster greets the Synod in smiles. The burden of debt has been rolled away never more to be resumed. * * * Today we thank God for a Christian college, this strong arm of the church, this brave bul-

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wark against aggressive error, standing in the center of our great field and dispensing its wholesome benefactions widely abroad. * * * A vote of thanks by the Synod is recommended — recognizing the great work of Reverend Robert Morrison, onerous, self-sacrificing, heroic, in his persistent struggle for cancelling the debt. We are glad that he shares the universal joy at last, and we pray the Master he serves will reward him richly.”

One hundred seventeen students enrolled during the 1880-81 scholastic year and it is worthy of remark that sixty-seven of these were registered as being in the college proper, probably the first time that the preparatory students were outnumbered. Forty-one of these college students were in the classical course; six seniors, seven juniors, twenty sophomores, eight freshmen; with twenty-six scientific freshmen. The preparatory school enrolled eight classical sub-freshmen, ten first class, thirty in the English school, with two specials. Among the students was John M. Claypool, a former southern soldier, who was afterwards commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans.

About twelve years after the establishment of its Alpha Delta at Westminster College, the national society of Beta Theta Pi absorbed Alpha Sigma Chi, a fraternity with a number of strong chapters in the northeastern section of the country. This action led to a general re-alignment of the existing chapters of Beta Theta Pi, and directly affected the fraternity system at Westminster. It so happened that one of the most active members of Alpha Sigma Chi was William Raymond Baird, later the author of “Baird’s Manual of American College Fraternities,” the established authority on the Greek Letter societies. Baird transferred his activities and his affections to Beta Theta Pi and began immediately his program of conservative and constructive expansion that was to do much towards the up-building and strengthening of Beta Theta Pi everywhere. Baird was one of the first men to attempt to survey the collegiate field and to decide on strategic locations for new chapters. So prompt was he in undertaking this work that he began a correspondence with E. B. McCluer of Alpha Delta even before the

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formal absorption of Alpha Sigma Chi. His purpose in writing McCluer was to inform him that Baird had very close relations and contacts with leaders in other fraternities and in particular was very close to George Banta, described by Baird as being the secretary of Phi Delta Theta. Baird wrote that Banta had asked his assistance in getting a chapter of Phi Delta Theta at Westminster, and promising in return the assistance of the Phi Delta Theta chapter at the University of Missouri in the establishment of a Beta Theta Pi chapter at that institution. Four days after receiving this letter from Baird, another communication came to McCluer from the then General Secretary Brown of Beta Theta Pi, a part of the letter reading as follows:

"Sometime ago I received from a Phi Delta Theta resident at Franklin (Indiana) a letter like this: 'If you will furnish me with names of men at Westminster College to establish a chapter of Phi Delta Theta there, I will furnish you the names of men at the University of Missouri to establish a Beta chapter there.' I replied that I could do nothing until I had consulted with the Betas at Westminster. I think it probable that there is not material for another chapter at Westminster and I am not certain that the way is open for a chapter at the University of Missouri. Get this matter before Alpha Delta if you can, and report to me the opinions of the brethren."

The Franklin Phi referred to was the same George Banta who had taken the matter up with Baird. This was most unusual in those days of bitter fraternity animosity and strife. The fact that this matter was discussed at all by the gentlemen in question; that such a proposition was seriously made and courteously received, is a great tribute to the wisdom, foresight and forbearance of all four of the men concerned. The times being taken into consideration, it was a most remarkable thing to do; an unheard of courtesy to an enemy. Stealing rituals of a rival society; lifting men; disclosure of another's secret work; personal reflections and abuse; such was the usual fraternity procedure of that day. Banta, Brown, Baird, McCluer, in this correspondence, were all unconscious heralds of a new day. Their actions cast a gleam of light into the stygian fraternity darkness of suspicion and treachery. Banta was spared to sit

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on the floor of a Phi Delta Theta convention thirty years later and there to behold the sunlight of courtesy and mutual respect shine on the fraternity world when a Westminster Phi, President of the General Council of his fraternity, introduced to that Phi Delta Theta convention the National President of Beta Theta Pi and the Grand Tribune of Sigma Chi, and the heads of the Miami Triad spoke from the same platform in words of fraternal amity.

Incidentally George Banta never lost his interest in Westminster which is evidenced when John Sharp, his grandson, who entered the college at his suggestion, remained there four years and took his degree with the class of 1939.

During the inactivity of the Beta Theta Pi chapter at Miami University, Robert Morrison with five of his friends, founded the Phi Delta Theta fraternity there on December 26, 1848. It was entirely natural and appropriate that Morrison, financial agent of Westminster College, and its adopted son, should desire to establish a chapter of his own fraternity there. Walter B. Palmer, in his "History of Phi Delta Theta" tells the story of the entrance of this fraternity into the college.

"Missouri Alpha, since the spring of 1878, had been laying plans for Phi Delta Theta to enter Westminster. In April, 1880, H. S. Kelley and G. S. Rathbun of Missouri Alpha visited Fulton, which is twenty-five miles across country (sixty miles by railroad) from Columbia, where Missouri Alpha is located. They had the authority of their chapter to take the preliminary steps toward establishing a chapter, provided the prospects for success would warrant such a proceeding. On the evening of April 16th, they attended a meeting of the Philalethian Society and became acquainted with its vice-president, W. B. C. Brown, '82. From their observation during the meeting, and their conversation with Brown after adjournment, they became convinced that the college contained good material for a chapter, and asked Brown to undertake its organization. He gave ready assent and they initiated him that day. They furnished him with a copy of the Bond, a copy of the constitution, and the form of application for a charter, and instructed him to initiate

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five other students and have the six sign the application; after which they returned to Columbia.

"April 24th, Brown initiated H. W. Davis, '82, May 1st these two met at the residence of Mrs. S. N. Nichols and, after initiating S. W. Yantis, '84, organized by electing officers. May 14th, J. A. McCoy, '82 and S. D. Chaney, '84, were initiated, and on May 21st, C. W. Chambers, '84. During this month, Brown and some others visited Columbia and attended a banquet given by Missouri Alpha, which chapter provided the six initiates with ribbon badges which they began to wear June 1st, having previously decided to remain sub-rosa until then. They signed an application for a charter which was not granted by the General Council but, on being presented to the National Convention, was ordered granted October 27, 1880.

"The charter, which entitled the chapter Missouri Beta, was secured largely through the influence of Robert Morrison, who was present at the convention, and C. B. Sebastian, the delegate from Missouri Alpha. However only three members returned in the fall, Brown, McCoy and Yantis. They made no additions until January 8, 1881, when J. T. Montgomery, Floyd McChesney and W. Y. McChesney were initiated, after which there was an election of officers. January 17, S. B. Holmes and Zachariah Lilliard were initiated. By the end of March, seven more students had been initiated and another was added in May. Meetings were held sometimes in the rooms of the members but more frequently in the hall of one of the literary societies."

As a sidelight on the hostility of fraternities of that day, the following incident is related in the "History of Phi Delta Theta:" "Two weeks later, (that is, two weeks after the initiation of Holmes and Lilliard) while the members were holding a meeting in the Philalethian Hall in the college building, they thought they heard whispering and stealthy footsteps without the door; but on going outside several times they found nobody. At length Yantis and Holmes started out in search of W. Y. McChesney, who had not put in his appearance. As they emerged from the door, Yantis was suddenly struck with a

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broom. He carried a cane, as the result of a sprained ankle, which he brought down with full force on the head of his hidden assailant. Holmes gave the alarm, lights were brought, and two men were found, each armed with a broom. The blow which Yantis received was intended for Brown, who had incurred the dislike of certain students. From this incident originated the title of the chapter paper, "The Cane and Broom," and that paper's Greek motto, which was translated, "The Staff is greater than the Broom." During the spring, by-laws were adopted which provided for a manuscript paper by this name to be read monthly in the chapter. The first number of the "Cane and Broom" was read September 24, 1881. The "Cane and Broom" is still regularly printed as the annual, sometimes semi-annual, publication of the chapter, intended for its alumni and for the other chapters of the national fraternity.

"Eleven members of the chapter returned in the fall of 1881, and in November of that year the chapter secured the use of an office in Fulton for its regular meetings. The chapter celebrated its second anniversary on May 13, 1882. The city hall was secured for this occasion as the faculty had refused the use of the chapel. The exercises were public, and consisted of a history, an oration, a poem and a prophecy, interspersed with vocal music by a quartette of Phis."

A brief review of the fraternity situation at large, from the time of the establishment of the Beta Theta Pi chapter at Westminster to the year 1882, is desirable if the conditions as they then existed are to be understood. Prior to 1870, all fraternities were simply college secret societies; collections of lodges run by college boys; generally regarded as boyish organizations. Few had any real rituals; their systems of government were poor; their administration inefficient. There was no idea of systematic expansion; there were no real plans for the future. Curious notions prevailed in the earlier days, such as the firm belief among undergraduates that if you learned the secret motto of a rival fraternity it would immediately die. Such superstitions caused contention and ill feeling, and often lead to open hostility, as some fraternity would steal a rival's records, or "lift" a man from another society. Many students

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did not understand that membership in a fraternity was a life long obligation; but often joined one chapter, and then lightly assumed the obligations of another when they transferred to a different school. Chapters were placed in Normals, in military academies, in preparatory schools. Beta Theta Pi lead the way toward a better and more stable system; it being the first society to have a real executive to administer its affairs; the first to publish a magazine; to inaugurate the system of dividing the fraternity into provinces or districts for the purpose of better administration; and first to remove its constitution from the category of secret mysteries and permit it to be published to the world. Phi Delta Theta closely followed in all these features; in fact, the convention that granted a Phi Delta Theta charter to students at Westminster adopted a new system of government which is the same system that obtains in that fraternity today. Beta Theta Pi adopted a new constitution that same year, and both fraternities began a more orderly existence. It is interesting to note the many similarities of these two Greek Letter societies that then had placed colonies on the Westminster campus.

The boyish institutions of the earlier days had now in the early eighties come under the guidance and direction of capable, honest, devoted men who saw the good that lay within the system. Judges, governors, senators, college presidents, men high in the councils of the states and of the nation, influential leaders in every walk of life, became proud of their membership in their several societies; and their influence and position gave the entire system prestige and power. From this time, in all its fundamental aspects, dates the Greek Letter society as we know it. The conditions that existed so generally everywhere were reflected at Westminster; fraternities gradually ceased to be semi-clandestine organizations, with their hands against every man and every man's hand against them. Slowly but surely they grew in importance, in self respect, in dignity. The system everywhere might be said to "have become civilized" or stabilized a decade or so later, about the time Kappa Alpha was chartered at Westminster.

With the chartering of Phi Delta Theta, Westminster be-

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came a fraternity college with the usual emulation and rivalry that always follows the introduction of a second Greek Letter society. Both chapters grew steadily; each was prosperous; each one preserved the strictest secrecy. This pretense of secrecy went to ridiculous lengths. For example, members wore badges about the size of old fashioned silver dollars, prominently displayed on their coat lapels, yet it was decidedly bad form to ever mention the name of a fraternity to anyone who did not belong to your own. Phi Delta Theta rented a hall about this time; Beta Theta Pi usually met in the members homes or occasionally in rented rooms.

It is worthy of remark that both the Beta Theta Pi and the Phi Delta Theta chapters at Westminster were established through the personal efforts of a Founder of the respective fraternities and that both Hardin and Morrison were residents of Fulton at the time. It is the only such instance in the history of the Greek Letter societies.

Evidently the clearing financial skies attracted a considerable number of alumni to the commencement exercises. The Alumni Association dinner was on June 1, 1881, and in the college vaults is an old catalogue on which penciled memoranda shows the toast list for that meeting. The first five minutes of the afternoon session was devoted to an address of welcome. According to this old penciled program, two formal addresses followed; one of thirty minutes by Reverend J. A. Quarles, D.D., and, after a five minute interlude with instrumental music, a second thirty minute speech by Hon. William H. Wallace. Another five minutes were given to music before the adjournment for supper. On re-assembling, the alumni settled themselves for the intellectual feast that the toast-master had spread for them. E. P. Cowan responded to "Our Alma Mater" and Reverend B. Y. George to "The Pulpit," each being given ten minutes. Then followed eight minute speeches by J. McD. Trimble on "The Bar;" by Dr. Berry A. Watson on "Medicine!" by Leo Baier on "The Press;" by R. M. Foster on "The Pedagogue;" with William E. Garvin responding to "Commerce;" J. P. McAfee speaking on "Agriculture;" General D. H. McIntire on "Politics" and James Powell closing the formal toast

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list with his tribute to "The Ladies." After this array of oratory which, according to the program, must have been at least three hours long, there was an unassigned number of representatives of different classes who spoke. The alumni of that day could certainly take it. A newspaper of that time says that the celebrants did not get home until one or two o'clock in the morning.

At this dinner twenty-four of the then twenty-six graduating classes seem to have been represented on the toast list; a contemporary account says that there were thirty-seven alumni at the dinner. Since there had been only one hundred and twenty graduates at the time (including the members of the class of 1881) almost one-third of all Westminster's alumni, living and dead, were in attendance. In these days, when so few former students return for the annual closing exercises, such an outpouring seems impossible. Would that the men of 1881 had left their prescription so it might be put into use and by it our alumni might be induced to come home to their alma mater each succeeding June. In 1881 the Alumni Association was strictly limited to those who had taken their degrees from the college.

The formal business meeting of the Alumni Association was held Thursday morning. A committee was appointed to raise \$25,000 to endow the "William S. Potts" professorship in Mental and Moral Science, \$1300 of that amount being subscribed at the time. This was a noble gesture by the graduates but it was only a gesture, as nothing tangible resulted. To have raised this proposed sum for the Potts chair would have necessitated a planned and continuous effort; without this effort the enthusiasm of the graduates evaporated without bringing any material results to the college. Reverend W. H. Marquess, '73, pastor of the Fulton church, was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year; Dr. E. M. Kerr, '61, Vice-President; and Professor Henry C. Evans, '81, Secretary-Treasurer. This is the first time that the officers of the Alumni Association are mentioned, or any formal organization of the alumni is referred to, in the catalogue although it seems certain that they held regularly scheduled meetings as early as June 23, 1868. This outpouring of Alumni at commencement in 1881, and

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their enthusiastic determination to do a real and substantial service for the college, proclaimed that from that body Westminster might always expect its most generous and constant support. Emphasis by the college and Synod had been continually laid on the need of endowment: yet every foundation college has other equally important assets. Unquestionably, adequate endowment is very important: the physical plant, equipment, buildings and campus, is a second asset; but the constituency of the institution is the greatest of all. The constituency of the college is made up of three component parts: the sponsoring church, which is sometimes a neglectful or forgetful church; the local supporters, and the all-too-few, occasionally contributing, philanthropists; and finally the alumni; and — properly encouraged — the alumni are the greatest and most reliable asset of all. They seldom feel that they owe anything to the college, so they are not properly appealed to for payment of an obligation that they do not recognize. They may not be concerned about its maintenance or prosperity from the standpoint of churchmen, for many of them may have no connection with Westminster's sponsoring church. But the alumni are intensely interested in the future of the college from sentimental reasons. To each one of them Westminster is a shrine of golden memories; the scene of their first wonderful adventure in life; the place where their greatest friendships were born; a hallowed spot filled with happy recollections of their carefree youth.

They have no axe to grind except to serve their Alma Mater. They have no desire to participate in the government of the college but only seek to labor for its betterment. They are mature men whose hearts impel them to strive for Westminster's greater glory. The authorities have in them a large corps of voluntary laborers who, for affection's sake, will freely give their trained talents toward the accomplishment of any designated end. They are men; and as men they want to be allowed free hand in any project committed to them. Outline to them a need of the college, then let them alone; trusted and allowed to work as alumni, they will not fail to accomplish any task

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that is to them committed. In them the Trustees have a powerful army in behalf of the college.

At this commencement the visitors from a distance came to Fulton on the "Southwest Branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad" (which the catalogue never fails to mention), and evidently the college town was growing as it was said to have increased in population to a city of three thousand souls. At the June meeting, the Trustees elected Reverend Charles C. Hersman, D.D., as the fourth President of the College, and Westminster began its thirtieth year presided over by one of its own sons. For the last preceding three years, Dr. Hersman had been acting as President Pro-Tempore, and also as Professor of Greek and Latin. On his elevation to the presidency the chair of Latin was given J. C. Jones with rank of full professor, Hersman retaining the chair of Greek. This was really an adjustment of ranks more than the creation of a new chair or the appointment of a new professor. Professor Jones had been assistant in the combined department of Latin and Greek; now he assumed full rank of professor in a single department. The selection of Dr. Hersman was a popular one throughout the church; his scholarship and ability won him the admiration of all his educational contemporaries.

The board awarded Bachelor of Arts degrees to five seniors who had completed the course: Henry C. Evans, Emir C. Scott, Claude E. Field, Marsh Field, and William O. Stephen. The Foster prize in mathematics went to Charles F. Richmond. The Oxford Bible offered by Reverend Robert Morrison for the best examination on Bible history and the Shorter Catechism went to Robert E. Guthrie. The gold medals offered by J. McD. Trimble, '71, for excellence in Greek went to George L. Washburn with the second medal being given Addison A. Wallace. The \$10 W. S. Trimble prize for excellence in Latin in the First Class was given Don P. Bartley. Miss Annie E. Wicks offered a prize in Botany, won by Emir C. Scott; a second prize in the same subject (given by Professor J. N. Lyle) was given Stoner W. Yantis. The set of Hamilton's Works, the prize for excellence in metaphysics offered by Reverend J. A. Quarles, D.D., went to Henry C. Evans.

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1881-82 was a notable and successful year. An unusually strong, though small, undergraduate body sat under the tutelage of Hersman, Scott, Lyle, Rice, and J. C. Jones, the five men then constituting the faculty. There were only thirty-seven enrolled in the college proper; five seniors, six juniors, eight sophomores, eighteen freshmen — one of these last named being Daniel Shaw Gage. Of the nineteen men matriculated in the three upper classes, all but two took their degrees; only William Haws Tyler of McCredie and Caleb Wallace Chambers of Lexington not completing their course. This is an extremely large proportion of students to graduate, an amazingly low scholastic mortality. It is a striking commentary on the excellence of a faculty which could hold ninety percent of the upperclassmen over a three year period and until they received their diplomas. At the present time such a circumstance would be exceedingly unusual. In the early eighties — in a western small college — it is all but unbelievable. The percentage of upperclassmen graduating would have been still higher if one of the two not taking their degrees had not possessed a conscience so strict that it could discover evil even when none existed. A brilliant student, particularly in mathematics, Caleb Wallace Chambers came to a certain theorem of Differential Calculus in which occurs the statement: "Infinitesimal terms of higher order may be neglected (dropped) in finding the sum." Such procedure was deemed by that particular student as dishonest and he refused to pursue the text book further, forfeiting at once his standing in the class and his degree.

Besides the thirty-seven enrolled in the college proper, there were eight sub-freshmen, thirteen first class, twenty in the scientific course, eight specials with thirty-nine in the English school; a grand total of one hundred and twenty-five. The catalogue for the year says that candidates for the freshman class are examined in geography, English grammar, History of the United States, arithmetic, and elementary algebra; also in Latin grammar (including prosody), in Jones' Exercises in Latin, in the first four books of Caesar and the first four books of Virgil's Aeneid, with scanning; in Greek grammar, in Jones' Exercises in Greek Prose, and in three books of Xenophon's

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Anabasis. Seemingly anxious to assure prospective patrons that besides demanding rigorous scholarship Westminster was far removed from the "country club" type of college, the announcement is made that "with regard to dress, and what is called pocket money, some are disposed to be extravagant. But students have no occasion for other than plain apparel; and more money than is sufficient to pay ordinary expenses exposes them to temptations, endangering their character and scholarship, and adds neither to their respectability nor to their happiness."

An estimate of the state of the endowment, according to Fisher, as of October 1, 1881, shows that Westminster was possessed of \$44,843.65 in notes and bonds; \$3,800 in city real estate; \$5,000 (estimated) in subscriptions; \$5,968.25 due the endowment fund; and the college buildings and grounds, which were listed as being worth \$6,000; a total claimed endowment and property value of \$65,611.90, possibly one-third of this being unproductive. The President of the Board of Trustees reported that \$4,700 of the notes and bonds owned by the college bore 9% interest; \$22,364.04 brought in 8%; the remaining \$17,379.64 being invested at 7%; the average interest return on the whole amounting to 7.75%; but, even as he reported, the prediction was made that the interest return would soon drop, probably to 6%, since money was plentiful. During the year, the receipts from all sources fully met the expenses, and the college was entirely out of debt. It was the determination of the Board to keep it so. However the certainty of the diminution of income because of the decrease in interest rates on the college investments made the need for additional endowment more imperative.

Synod at its fall meeting gave voice to a feeling of humiliation that Westminster was not favored with gifts, either in bequests or money. This was deemed a neglect of the college by the church—a neglect the more regrettable, and the more keenly felt, because during that current year one neighboring educational institution had been given \$25,000; and another had \$45,000 added to its permanent funds. It was justly considered that if Westminster was not to fall behind its sister

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colleges, additional money was immediately needed. The enrollment had increased over the preceding year; about \$6,000 had been added to the endowment; and the alumni at their last June meeting had promised to raise \$25,000 for the endowment of a chair. But both Board and faculty knew that the good intentions of the alumni made no immediate addition to the cash reserves of the college; and the Trustees were unable to see how, with a smaller revenue because of diminishing income returns, the college budget could be balanced without a considerable increase in its resources. Without more endowment, the already extremely low salaries and operating expenses must be further curtailed or the college would again sink into debt.

A great change came to Fulton in the spring of 1882; the first telephone was installed. Among the prominent citizens of Fulton, foremost among the friends of the college, was Mr. Fred Bell, an architect of outstanding ability, one-time Adjutant General of Missouri. From the first he was intrigued with the telephone and early began a personal correspondence with Alexander Graham Bell, its inventor. Because of this personal contact, General Bell was made manager of the local telephone system immediately on its introduction into Fulton, one of the smallest cities in the state to have an exchange, which began operations with but forty-nine subscribers. Until his death, forty-seven years later, General Bell remained the efficient head of the Fulton exchange; at the time of his demise being the second oldest manager of a telephone system in the state. During the almost half-century of his managership his exchange constantly grew in efficiency and patronage; when he died there were more than sixteen hundred subscribers. Thanks to the introduction of the telephone, Fulton was no longer isolated, but was in immediate touch with the world.

Sam Hunter of New Madrid was a baseball pitcher of more than ordinary ability; his catcher was William Southern of Independence, who in later life has frequently stated that his major scholastic activity while attending Westminster was baseball. It was discovered that Sam could throw a curve; a thing then unheard of in Missouri collegiate circles, if not in the state. Hunter practised religiously and mastered such perfect

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control that he became as accurate in his throwing as the left handed slingers of the tribe of Benjamin.

The most important, indeed almost the only, game of the year was with the University of Missouri. Hunter's curve ball was a secret, the Westminster team being anxious to compliment their rivals by letting them be the first to observe Sam's uncanny ability to make a baseball perform. The game opened with nothing happening out of the ordinary except that the first three Missouri batters struck out. The third of these gentlemen, a rough and ready type of individual, claimed that Southern reached in front of his bat and caught the ball before he could hit it, and truculently told Southern that the next time he did that he would use his bat on the catcher's head. When this player again came to the bat he again struck out, and quickly turning did as he had threatened, belting Southern whose bald scalp shows a scar to this day. After first aid treatment had been administered, Bill Southern did not quit, but stayed in the game. Being of a peaceful and forgiving disposition, he made no protest and his assailant was still permitted to play. When the pugnacious player again came to the bat Bill suddenly remembered his recent injury and signaled Sam to throw a certain ball which came forcibly and accurately, catching the university player on the upper arm, effectually putting him out of the line-up for the rest of the season. It is a remarkable circumstance that no other Missouri player was hit during the whole course of the day. About the fifth inning the captain of the Missouri nine took a position behind Southern to see why his sluggers were so regularly striking out. What he saw filled him with indignation, and he loudly proclaimed that Hunter was using illegitimate means to win, as he "was not throwing a straight ball." It seems to be unquestionable that Hunter was the first college pitcher in this state to master the curve.

Sam's accomplishment aroused comment in faculty circles as well as on the diamond. Dr. Lyle is said to have insisted that a curve could not be thrown; Dr. Scott was equally sure that it was possible to throw one. The dispute grew to a point where the professors decided to put the matter to the test. Surveying instruments were taken to the baseball field; a

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straight line was accurately determined; and on that line, between the pitcher's box and the catcher, three stakes were driven. Dr. Lyle was amazed, discomfited, defeated, to see Sam first throw an "out" and then an "in," with each landing squarely in the waiting hands of the redoubtable Southern. Should anyone doubt this tale, Colonel William Southern has a scar on his head to vouch for the truth of it; and Dr. Josiah G. Moore of Mexico will corroborate, for he was there and saw it all.

There may be some who question this story. However it is certain that throwing a curve ball was almost unknown anywhere in 1882. Walter Camp wrote an article, "Baseball for the Spectator," which was published in the "Century Magazine" in 1889. In that article Camp said: "For a long time men versed in physical science pooh poohed at this, saying it was impossible to throw a curve: that it was just an optical illusion. But the ball did curve and the first pitcher to acquire the art proved a problem to the batsman." At another place in this article, Camp intimates that at the time he wrote, curve balls had not been known long; possibly not more than a very few years even in the most advanced baseball circles; so Sam Hunter must have been one of the first men in the country to pitch a curve.

The thirtieth commencement week began Sunday, May 28, 1882, and closed Thursday, June 1. Joseph A. McCoy and William B. C. Brown were given the Bachelor of Arts degree; Shadrach B. Holmes, Seymour O. Maughas and David McClanahan completed the scientific course. It may be interesting to quote the "Callaway County Gazette" in giving an account of the exercises at this commencement.

"On Sabbath morning the Presbyterian Church was crowded, it being the occasion of the deliverance of the Baccalaureate sermon by Reverend T. R. Welsh of Little Rock, Arkansas, to the senior classes of the two colleges. As usual on such occasions the music was of a superior order and was very enjoyable. Dr. Welsh preached an eloquent and logical discourse from the words of Peter to Christ: 'To whom shall we go: thou hast the words of eternal life.'

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"In the evening Dr. Welsh delivered a most powerful address to the Y. M. C. A. The church was even more crowded than in the morning, many being unable to gain admission. In his address Dr. Welsh discarded manuscript and gave full sway to the inspiration of the occasion. The close attention of the uncomfortably crowded audience from the beginning to the close marked the effort as one of high order.

"The young men's choir rendered several anthems with that rich tone and admirable time that marks all their singing.

"The Joint Society Exhibition of the Philologic and Philathian Societies was held in the College Chapel on Monday night. As this was the first joint session ever held by these hitherto rival societies, (the paper was mistaken in this as a joint session had been held in 1856), a great deal of interest was manifested, and the chapel was crowded until there was not even standing room left. The college building has been re-papered and the chapel looks very much improved: there has also been some painting done.

"The bright spring colors of the dresses and hats and the great number of bouquets, baskets and emblems in flowers, gave the fashionable audience a gay and festive appearance: and when the band added to the occasion the charms of sweet music, the scene was most brilliant.

"The ushers distributed a beautiful lithographed program, which was, we understand, the work of a Philadelphia artist and cost the societies quite a neat sum of money.

"Reverend Dr. Gallaher having been prevented from arriving on time, Dr. Hersman, President of the College, took charge of the exercises and called upon Dr. Welsh to pronounce the invocation.

"The first speaker was J. W. Tincher of McCredie, a member of the class of 1883 and a representative of the Philologic Society, subject: "Silent Influences." Mr. Tincher's oration did great credit to himself and to his society. It was well written, well illustrated and forcibly delivered. At its close, he was almost smothered with flowers and was deluged with congratulatory notes.

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"The first representative of the Philalethian Society was Floyd McChesney of Odessa, a member of the class of 1885, subject: "The World's Leaders." Mr. McChesney has a splendid voice, well under control, and as he discoursed eloquently on the qualifications for leadership, he bore the blue banner of Philalethia with great credit.

"C. W. Bates of Wentzville, member of the class of 1883, was the second representative of the Philologics. He spoke well and earnestly of the "Duty of an American Citizen," giving a little attention to Mormonism and Communism, twin offspring of ignorance; and making a strong plea for education as our great safe-guard. At the conclusion of his speech the flower brigade was again put in motion, the congratulatory notes came rolling in until one would have thought the post office had broken loose.

"J. R. Moorehead, class of 1883, Lexington, Missouri, subject: "Mental Capital" was the other representative of the Philalethian. Mr. Moorehead had a good speech and he delivered it in the most forcible manner. He was a good speaker and his society boys felt proud of his success. Among his floral trophies were some of the handsomest designs presented during the evening, and the flood of sweet-scented, delicately penciled notes were as large as on any previous occasion.

"The diploma of the Philologic Society was presented to S. B. Holmes, and the diplomas of the Philalethian Society to W. B. C. Brown, J. A. McCoy, S. O. Maughas and D. McClanahan, the members of the graduating class. For this duty the young men had selected Professor Rice, who first explained the nature of the training given by the Literary Societies, and then made the presentations in a brief farewell speech.

"The Annual Address before the Philologic and Philalethian Societies was delivered in the College Chapel on Tuesday evening by Hon. John F. Phillips of Sedalia.

"The evening, unfortunately, was very stormy and many were prevented from hearing the distinguished speaker.

"Omnibuses, carriages, buggies and umbrellas were pressed into service and in spite of the storm a large and appreciative

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audience filled the chapel. They were necessarily somewhat slow in assembling, but the pleasant strains of the band and pleasant chats, beguiled the hour of waiting.

"At a quarter past eight o'clock, the orator, accompanied by Governor Crittenden, Reverend Dr. Boude of Kansas City, Reverend Mr. Bowen of Marshall, Dr. Robertson of this city, and the faculty, entered the hall and took seats on the rostrum.

"The exercises were opened with prayer by Reverend Mr. Bowen. President Hersman then introduced His Excellency, the Governor of Missouri, who was received with applause, and who introduced Hon. John F. Phillips, the orator of the evening; paying a brief tribute to his high reputation and ability.

"Colonel Phillips made little use of the manuscript he had prepared, and from the start he charmed his audience by his scholarly wit, humor, and eloquence. His subject was "Shams." He did not announce that nor any other subject, but we think all who heard the address will say that the title we have given is an appropriate one. Shams in science, in religion, in fiction, in poetry, in fashion, from the evolutionist down to Oscar Wilde, were depicted with a master hand: sarcasm, wit and humor contended with eloquent periods in which were presented great truths. For more than an hour the audience listened in silence that was only broken by ripples of laughter or outbursts of applause.

"At the close of his brilliant effort, President Hersman announced that the Governor had consented to say a few words. The Governor, who by the way is a very fine looking gentleman, spoke briefly of his early college days and sweethearts in a manner that brought much laughter and applause. Then, dropping into a more serious vein, he talked to the students as "their Executive Father," giving earnest advice and warning. The Governor, Dr. Boude, Colonel Phillips, Reverend B. H. Charles, and Dr. E. T. Scott, who were present in the hall, are all graduates of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, the first four being in attendance at the same time, Crittenden and Phillips were classmates." All five were members of the same Greek Letter fraternity.

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"Commencement took place Thursday. A large crowd was present. The following was the program:

"The first speaker, Mr. David McClanahan, delivered a well digested, practical oration: "No Proficiency Without Great Labor." The young gentleman retired from the forum the recipient of many sweet floral offerings.

"A finely written oration: "Theorizing," displaying a rich fund of thought, was gracefully rendered by Mr. S. O. Maughas, who closed his speech made happy by many sweet and beautiful tributes of loving hearts. Mr. S. B. Holmes exhumed "The Monroe Doctrine" in a clearly enunciated speech. The oration indicated a clear insight into the merits of the theme. Many beautiful floral offerings greeted his effort.

" "Are All Men Created Equal" fell in clear, rich tones of rhetorical eloquence from the lips of W. B. C. Brown. The question was ably answered and added another triumph to Mr. Brown's character as an orator. His many friends greeted him with a rich floral tribute.

"Mr. J. A. McCoy, Independence, Missouri, gave a spirited review of the character and inconsistencies of R. G. Ingersoll. The oration was replete with a knowledge of the dangerous tenets of the great infidel and reflected credit on the promising young orator. He was greeted with many beautiful floral offerings."

(It should be remembered that there was then no greenhouse in Fulton and the "floral offerings" so frequently referred to, were of garden flowers, arranged at home by the fair donors, usually in bouquets with damp cotton about the stems with tin foil tied about it. Some were prepared in various designs and quite frequently they were extremely elaborate.)

Reverend W. W. Robertson, President of the Board of Trustees, conferred the degrees, the diplomas being delivered by Reverend Charles C. Hersman, President of the College; and after the awarding of prizes, the exercises were closed with the Benediction. Stoner W. Yantis was given the Marquess prize in oratory; the Foster prize in mathematics went to L. J. Mitchell; the Robert Morrison prize in Bible was won by John

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F. Quisenberry; the J. McD. Trimble prize in Greek was taken by William M. Harlan; Daniel Shaw Gage took the W. S. Trimble prize in Latin; with Benjamin H. Charles Jr., being given the C. B. Boyd prize in Botany.

Professor J. C. Jones had resigned the professorship of Latin Language and Literature in May, explaining that he had long wished to do graduate work and, an opportunity offering, he felt impelled to embrace it. Promptly entering Johns Hopkins, he remained there in the graduate school, doing exceptional work; but six months later, being offered an assistantship in Latin at Missouri University, he accepted the position, his work being the more pleasant because it was under the guidance of his old Westminster teacher, Dr. M. M. Fisher. In due time, Professor Jones succeeded Dr. Fisher as the head of the Department of Latin at Missouri, in turn becoming Dean of the College of Arts and finally President of the University.

Soon after commencement, it was announced that Professor Edgar Hoge Marquess, A. M. of West Virginia, had accepted the Professorship of Latin at Westminster. Professor Marquess was a brother of Reverend William Hoge Marquess, pastor of the Fulton Presbyterian church. A valiant soldier of the Confederacy; an exceedingly handsome man, an instructor of great ability, he introduced the honor system in his classes and never was his confidence in his students misplaced. For many years he was Registrar and Bursar of the college; and his term of service as a faculty member has only been surpassed by Scott, Rice and Gage.

The catalogue notes a number of gifts to the college library during the year, various persons making presentations of one or more volumes. Reverend Robert Morrison seems to have been the most generous, giving twenty-five books together with eight valuable pamphlets. Dr. R. P. Farris, Hon. A. H. Buckner, Hon. John B. Clark, Hon. Joseph K. Rickey, Reverend William Harsha, Reverend J. H. Brookes, Mr. Edward Bredell, and others assisted in the upbuilding of the college collection of books; finally the catalogue gratefully notes that the St. Louis Medical College, through the courtesy of Dr. Mudd, had sent Westminster a skeleton.

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In spite of the apparently better monetary situation Dr. Fisher says that the financial pressure on the faculty during the scholastic year of 1882-83 was again acute, and it was feared that their personal property would have to be sold to meet the demands that were laid upon them. Tuition was free in all the classes with a nominal contingent fee of ten dollars a semester as the only source of revenue beyond an endowment which was just beginning to become adequate to meet the most scanty needs of the college. Westminster has never appreciated, and can never repay, the sacrifices and privations of the men who filled the several chairs in the college at this time. The members of that devoted faculty remained at their posts in spite of repeated offers from much larger and far wealthier institutions to which they could have gone with financial profit to themselves. The reward that came to Hersman, Scott, Rice, Lyle, Marquess, instructional giants of any day, was not found in material wealth or in creature comforts; but was realized in the hearts and characters of generations of men whose lives were influenced by these self-sacrificing heroes of faith who taught in the college.

Aside from this again recurring financial strain the year was successful. An increase in enrollment was had over the preceding year, one hundred thirty-six registering. The Board was so encouraged by the increased enrollment and the above mentioned bequests that the salaries of each professor was increased by the sum of two hundred dollars a year. The religious atmosphere was also highly satisfactory; eighteen students professing conversion during the term and more than half of the undergraduates being communicants of various churches; nearly all undergraduates regularly attended the weekly prayer meeting of the Y. M. C. A., with sixteen ministerial students enrolled.

As early as 1863 the catalogue announced — “The following is the rule adopted by the faculty for recommending to the Board candidates for the degree of A.M., *viz.*: That the graduates must be of good moral character and must have devoted themselves for three years to professional, scientific, or literary pursuits. Graduates of longer standing may have the Master’s

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degree upon the same conditions. In all cases application should be made, either personally or by letter, at least two days before Commencement."

In 1881 the catalogue stated that the degree of Master of Science would be conferred on graduates who had taken the degree of Bachelor of Science on the same terms and under the same stipulations as obtained for the Master of Arts degree. These degrees were purely honorary though, as an academic fiction they were not so regarded, for the first announcement of the Master's degree stated that this was the "second degree in course." As a matter of fact Westminster did not confine its Master of Arts degrees to its own sons. When the class of 1896 graduated the college gave the degree of Master of Arts "honorary" to J. J. Reaburn, Denver, Illinois; and to E. O. Dutro, Portland, Oregon; and had previously (in 1892) conferred this distinction *pro merito* on Hon. Selden P. Spencer of St. Louis. The distinction between this degree when conferred *pro merito* or "honorary" and the Master of Arts degree "in course" seems to indicate the intention of the college to make the Master's degree a second and higher degree to be given to its own sons after three years' devotion to literary, scientific or professional pursuits. The rule was very careful to say that "graduates of longer standing" might have the Master's degree on the same conditions; thus permitting any alumnus—who was a student in the institution while this rule was in force—to demand the degree even after a lapse of years. In at least one instance the Master of Arts degree was given twenty-six years after the recipient had taken his Bachelor of Arts degree; in at least two other cases the Master of Arts degree went to men who had graduated either in the B.S. or B.L. courses.

It is not certain how many of these Master's degrees have been conferred. No announcement of the granting of such degrees is made in the catalogues until 1882. No Master's degrees were then given. However, in 1883 the Master of Arts degree was conferred on Dr. Charles H. Wallace of the class of 1880. Then, in regular succession, this degree "in cursu" was conferred on John C. Wallace, Theodoric B. Wallace, Dr. J. M. Estill, Rev. W. S. Trimble, Rev. J. O. Pierce, Rev. H. C. Evans,

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Rev. A. A. Wallace, Charles F. Hersman, Benjamin H. Charles Jr., Josiah G. Moore, Thomas N. Wilkerson, George F. Ayers, Joseph W. Charles, Robert B. McCluer, M. H. Reaser, J. A. Simpson, Robert Lee Simpson, Edward H. Lyle, Rev. A. Machett, Daniel S. Gage, John Harvey Scott, A. W. Nesbit, J. Nolly Tate, John C. Jones, Rev. F. W. Hinett, Rev. E. E. Smith, Rev. William Sickles, Rev. Walter M. Langtry, Rev. W. F. Vander Lippe, Prof. J. C. Watkins, Prof. L. J. Mitchell, Rev. W. W. Akers, Rev. Colin A. McPheeters, Rev. George W. Marshall, Rev. Charles B. Boving, John W. Stitt, Wylie H. Forsythe, Dr. James T. Marsh, Rev. W. T. Howison, A. O. Harrison, Rev. J. O. Reavis, Rev. John E. Travis, Rev. W. S. Foreman, S. Y. VanMeter, A. T. Britt, and J. S. Morrison. The last recorded Master of Arts degree was conferred on Franc L. McCluer by special action in 1919. This was however an earned degree given for advanced work done in residence at the college.

The first Master of Science degree *in cursu* was given Prof. J. T. Vaughn at Commencement in 1884. Four years later Dr. M. M. Scott was similarly honored. Another four-year lapse and Rev. Ward M. Baker was awarded the degree. Then Dr. W. G. Cowan and Edward T. Miller were honored in 1893; Rev. Albert Woodson received it in 1896.

The year was marked by the abolition of the old custom of oral examinations, for the first time all final tests being in writing. The Commencement season was saddened by the death of Dr. E. M. Kerr, '61, one of the most faithful and devoted members of the Board of Trustees; he being Vice-President of the Alumni Association at the time of his death. Rev. Willis G. Craig, D.D., of Chicago, preached the Baccalaureate sermon and addressed the Young Men's Christian Association the same night. Rev. W. Pope Yeaman delivered the annual address to the literary societies, with the formal Commencement exercises on Thursday, June 7, 1883. There were four graduates: Charles W. Bates, Zachariah Lilliard, James R. Moorehead, and J. W. Tincher, each of whom received the Bachelor of Science degree. For some reason there seems to have only been two prizes awarded—the Foster prize in mathematics going to Thomas E. Humes, the W. S. Trimble prize in Latin being awarded to

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John P. Gordon, afterwards State Auditor of Missouri. The Board conferred the degree of Master of Arts on Dr. Charles H. Wallace, '80, and the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Herbert H. Hawes, Farmville, Virginia, on Rev. Rutherford Douglas, Lexington, Kentucky, and on Rev. Henry Bullard, St. Joseph, Missouri.

During 1883-84 the need of a larger endowment was increasingly felt. The Executive Committee of the Board turned to Rev. James A. Quarles, D.D., persuading him to solicit funds for the college in Lafayette and Upper Missouri Presbyteries, that is in North and Western Missouri. Although he only represented the college six weeks in this endeavor he secured \$2,465 in cash and notes, with verbal pledges for about \$650 more. The success achieved in less than two months seemed to indicate that a man giving all his time to the task would be able within a year to secure the entire sum of \$25,000, necessary to endow the proposed Potts professorship. Among the subscriptions secured was one from Mrs. Mary A. Culver of one hundred fifty dollars, the interest thereon to be expended in assisting ministerial students. The Board estimated that the property of the college amounted to \$69,670.24, of which amount \$58,443.65 was in notes and bonds; \$3,500 (estimated) in subscriptions, \$1,726.59 in cash, and \$6,000 in buildings. These figures showed that considerably less than \$60,000 was in productive income.

Financial reports showed that the college was out of debt with a small cash balance in its treasury but diminishing interest rates made a substantial increase in its endowment a necessity or the institution would again be forced to incur an indebtedness. A comparison of the investments in two succeeding years illustrates the descending scale of income.

	1882-83	1883-84
Notes @ 10%.....	\$ 500.00.....	None
" @ 8%.....	3,764.00.....	\$ 1,914.04
" @ 7%.....	16,500.00.....	13,100.00
" @ 6½%.....	6,000.00.....	6,000.00
" @ 6%.....	27,874.61.....	37,379.61
<hr/>		
Total Endowment.....	\$54,638.61.....	\$58,393.65
Interest return.....	3,568.92.....	3,702.89
Average interest rate.....	6.53%.....	6.34%

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While the college had added \$3,750 to its invested funds during the year its gross income only increased \$133.97, a negligible amount.

Religious conditions continued to be good. The week of prayer, designated by the World Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, was duly observed with five of the students professing conversion during the meetings, and twelve more later in the year. There were twelve ministerial students enrolled, and the Y.M.C.A. meetings on Sunday afternoons attracted from fifty to seventy every service. The atmosphere was not only religious but studious. Serious work was done in the class rooms under the guidance of the superlative corps of instructors, while the literary societies flourished.

Four students journeyed to Columbia during the late winter or early spring of 1884, where they represented Westminster in an oratorical contest, meeting four gentlemen representing the University of Missouri. The judges awarded the first four places to the Westminster contestants: M. H. Reaser being ranked first; W. R. Dobyms, second; H. McM. Dalton, third; and S. Edward Young, fourth. However, the students did not devote the whole time to their spiritual interests, intellectual pursuits, nor literary activities, for it was during this session that W. B. Tucker's prize bull was led upstairs onto the platform of the old chapel where he calmly awaited the coming of the faculty with the morning.

In the Beta Theta Pi magazines for the year 1884 there was persistent mention of the coming of Phi Kappa Psi to the Westminster campus, making a third fraternity. During the year 1885 this same magazine said that the Phi Kappa Psi group was either disbanded or extremely quiet. The facts are that a local society, calling itself Phi Kappa Psi, was in existence at Westminster and its activities and history is now related and probably for the first time.

During the year 1883, probably in the fall, a group of undergraduates decided that the whole spirit of the college would be benefited by the introduction of a third Greek Letter society. The group was organized largely by John F. Green,

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and included R. P. Galloway, J. G. Moore, John P. Gordon, Frank P. Fulkerson, and later D. S. Gage, Leroy Jones and possibly two or three others. Prof. Edgar H. Marquess was sought out as an advisor by the group and at his suggestion they decided to form a local society and to petition Phi Kappa Psi for a charter. The local organization called itself "Phi Kappa Psi" though it never had a badge. Prof. Marquess was present at practically all meetings held and guided the activities of the organization. A formal petition was submitted to the national society of Phi Kappa Psi, and it was only rejected because Westminster did not enroll one hundred fifty students, it being against the policy of Phi Kappa Psi to enter a college as a third chapter unless there was an enrollment of that number.

The local, however, persisted in its attempt to secure recognition from the fraternity of its choice. The pastor of the Christian Church in Fulton at that time was Rev. Frank P. Allen, who was a member of Phi Kappa Psi and he had become deeply interested in the petition. The local society began holding its regular meetings in his study, and in 1886, or about that year, sent Mr. Allen to the national convention of Phi Kappa Psi to personally urge favorable action. After a vigorous fight in the convention the petition was finally rejected by a single vote, a bare majority of the delegates not being convinced that the rule as to college attendance might be safely violated. With the graduation of the leaders of the group interest in the petition gradually died and the local society disintegrated.

The faculty supplemented their slender numbers by appointing tutors. During the 1882-83 session S. O. Maughas so served while in 1883-84 the demand made two, L. J. Mitchell and C. F. Richmond, necessary.

Rev. J. E. Wheeler of Independence, Missouri, preached the Baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, June 1, 1884, with Rev. A. Nelson Hollifield, St. Louis, giving the address to the Young Men's Christian Association at night. Rev. George C. Lorimer, D.D., of Chicago, spoke to the two literary societies on Wednesday night, June 4, with commencement the following morning. Degrees were conferred on Charles Finley Hersman, William Campbell McCluer, Addison A. Wallace, George L. Wash-

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burn, Stoner W. Yantis, and John Finley Green; all being given the Bachelor of Arts degree except Green who graduated in the scientific course with the Bachelor of Science degree. George A. Moulton was given the Foster Mathematics Prize and the W. S. Trimble Latin award went to Hugh A. Roberts.

During the 1884-85 session there were sixty-one enrolled in the college classical department: six seniors, ten juniors, eleven sophmores, thirty four freshmen. Sixty others were in the preparatory department, in the English school, and listed as special students—the total registration for the year being one hundred twenty-one. Enrolled in the college were many who, after their graduation, demonstrated their affection for Westminster by their activity as alumni. A surprising number of the enrollees for this particular year have been known to succeeding generations of the sons of the college: Robert P. Galloway, L. J. Mitchell, Josiah G. Moore, Frank W. Sneed, George F. Ayers, John A. Gallaher, John M. Grant, M. H. Kerr, Lee W. Rood, John P. Gordon, Charles F. Richmond, Benjamin H. Charles Jr., Joseph W. Charles, Frank B. Fulkerson, S. Ed. Young, Ward M. Baker, Augustus Hockaday, Walter M. Langtry, Landon R. Rodes, Ned R. Rodes, Howard Sutherland, John F. Green, W. M. Harlan, N. L. Rice Taylor, Dr. J. G. Moore—these are a few of the then students who are known to practically all Westminster men.

The year was a momentous one for the college. The obtaining of an increased endowment and a larger student body had long seemed to depend on the attitude of the Missouri Synod U. S. A., (much richer and larger than the Missouri Synod, U. S.), as to its support of Westminster. One attempt to enlist such support, under the Presidency of Dr. Nathan L. Rice, had failed. This year it seemed that the prayers of those seeking joint control were to be answered.

In October, 1884, the Southern Synod met in Kansas City. A committee (appointed the year before) reported regarding its efforts to interest the Northern Synod in joint support and control of the college. The record of the negotiations, taken verbatim from Fisher's History of Westminster, follows in full:

“October, 1884, Rev. S. S. Campbell, D.D., chairman of

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the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Synod to confer with a similar committee of the Northern Synod of Missouri, submitted a report which was accepted, and on motion, was taken under consideration *seriatim*. *** Each item having been considered and adopted, the report was adopted as a whole, wanting three votes of being unanimous, and the Stated Clerk was directed to inform the other Synod of this action immediately.

“The report is as follows:

‘Your Committee to confer with a similar committee of the Northern Synod of this state in regard to co-operation in the support and management of Westminster College, would report that the Committees came together in St. Louis, on January 17, 1884, and after organization by the election of the Chairman of the Committee, as chairman and Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Hannibal, as Secretary of the joint committee, the following paper was adopted by a unanimous vote as the basis of the contemplated co-operation, viz:

‘I. To secure and maintain the desired co-operation, it is essential that there be entire mutual confidence, that hearty support be given the plan adopted, and that neither party entertain a thought of superior self-advantage.

‘II. To establish this confidence and to insure this support, the arrangement must be equitable beyond question, and must clearly recognize the equality of the parties.

‘III. As a basis of co-operation, the joint committee would recommend to their respective Synods:

‘1. An equal joint use and occupancy of the college by the Synods, by the appointment of an equal number of Trustees from each Synod.

‘2. This use and occupancy shall in no wise prejudice the legal rights of the Synod now having possession of the college.

‘3. Neither party shall withdraw from this arrangement, without giving to the other party at least twelve months’ notice prior thereto.

‘4. Any additional endowment raised by the Northern Synod, to be by it invested, and to remain under its exclusive

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control, the income only to be used for the college; unless said Synod elect to transfer the amount so used to the 'Board of Trust.'

'IV. As to the Trustees from the Northern Synod, it is agreed that they shall be nominated by said Synod, and, upon such nomination, elected by the Southern Synod.

'V. Should the above plan be adopted, the committees earnestly recommend to their respective Synods that arrangements be made to carry it into immediate effect.

"All of which is respectfully submitted,

RICH S. CAMPBELL,"

Rev. T. C. Smith,

Stated Clerk of Synod of Missouri:

Dear Brother:

The Synod of Missouri in session in Kansas City, October 23, unanimously and cordially adopted the basis of co-operation presented by the joint committees of the two Synods touching the management of Westminster College. A committee was appointed to embody the sense of the Synod and to nominate Trustees, and their report, as adopted by the Synod, I herewith enclose.

Yours truly,

R. IRWIN,

Secretary of the Committee of the Synod.

The committee to whom was referred the matter with reference to Westminster College would report, recommending:

1st. That a committee of one from each Presbytery be appointed to confer with a similar committee from the other Synod, should such be appointed, to arrange with reference to the details of the co-operation approved by the Synods.

2nd. That in case the basis of co-operation is carried into execution, this Synod deems it advisable to establish a professorship in Westminster College, and until a permanent endowment shall be secured for such a professorship the Synod recommends that the support of the professor be provided through the Board of Aid for Schools and Colleges by contribution from our churches.

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3rd. In order to carry this out systematically the committee would recommend the following apportionment, viz: Presbytery of St. Louis, \$600; Presbytery of Osage, \$200; Presbytery of Ozark, \$100; Presbytery of Platte, \$150; Presbytery of Palmyra, \$150.

5th. The following persons are nominated for the Board of Trustees: Rev. J. H. Brooks, D. D., Edward Bredell, Rev. T. D. Wallace, Rev. S. J. Niccols, D.D., Rev. C. L. Thompson, D.D., Rev. Henry Bullard, D.D., Ermine Case Jr., Esq., Joseph Jackson, Esq., W. C. Wilson, Esq.

6th. The Stated Clerk is directed to transmit this action, together with the previous action of Synod, to the Synod of the Southern Church, with the assurance that our action was taken unanimously and cordially.

Considered *seriatim*, and adopted by the Synod of Missouri in session in Kansas City, October 23, 1884.

R. IRWIN,

Secretary of the Committee of the Synod.

PRO-SE-NATA MEETING

Mexico, Missouri, February 12, 1885.

The Synod of Missouri met in the Presbyterian church in Mexico, Missouri, on Thursday, February 12, 1885, at 2:30 P. M., according to the following call:

Rev. B. H. Charles, Moderator of the Synod:

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, request you to call a meeting of the Synod of Missouri at such time and place as may be most convenient to all concerned, to take action in regard to co-operation of our Northern brethren in Westminster College, to-wit: To accept the resignations of certain members of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College, and to elect certain others who have been nominated to that office by the Synod of Missouri (North) to carry out the plant of co-operation as passed by both Synods.

A. W. NESBIT
R. S. CAMPBELL
J. M. CHANEY
G. L. LEYBURN

H. B. BOUDE
J. A. CREIGHTON
C. C. HERSMAN
W. H. MARQUESS
JOS. T. BROWN

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To the Members of the Synod of Missouri:

Dear Brethren:—In accordance with the above request, I hereby call a meeting of our Synod to be held at Mexico, Missouri, on Thursday, February 12, 1885, at 2:30 P. M., to consider the above business.

B. H. CHARLES, Moderator.

The Moderator on taking the chair, called the Synod to order, and constituted its session with prayer.

Rev. W. H. Marquess was chosen temporary Clerk.

The Moderator then read the call, and gave reasons for its issue, and citations from the digest bearing upon its constitutionality.

The following members were found to be present: Presbytery of Lafayette—Rev. G. L. Leyburn; Presbytery of Missouri—Ministers, W. H. Marquess: Elders, Robert Brown, Mexico church; E. S. Buckner, Auxvasse; Joseph T. Brown, Fulton; J. C. Miller, Keytesville; J. S. Thomas, Union Chapel; Palmyra—Rev. C. C. Hersman, D.D., and Rev. W. S. Trimble; Upper Missouri—Rev. R. S. Campbell, D.D., and Rev. H. B. Boude, D.D.

The Moderator announced the resignation of the following members of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College, viz: R. N. Baker, O. W. Gauss, A. N. Schuster, J. Barbee, R. W. Campbell, G. W. Smith, J. E. Hutton, J. C. Miller, W. H. Marquess.

On motion, the resignations were accepted.

A communication was received from the Stated Clerk of the Synod of Missouri (North), stating that that body had, in accordance with the plan of co-operation between the two synods, nominated for Trustees of Westminster College, the following gentlemen: Rev. James H. Brooks, D. D., Edward Bredell, Rev. T. D. Wallace, Rev. S. J. Niccolls, D.D., Rev. C. L. Thompson, D.D., Rev. Henry Bullard, D.D., Ermine Case Jr., Joseph Jackson, W. C. Wilson.

On motion, the Synod then proceeded to the election of Trustees of Westminster College to take the places of those members of the Board whose resignations have just been ac-

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cepted. Whereupon, the nominations made by the other Synod were accepted, and severally elected in order as follows:

Edward Bredell, Esq., in place of _____	R. N. Baker
Ermine Case Jr., in place of _____	Rev. O. W. Gauss
Rev. T. D. Wallace, in place of _____	A. N. Schuster
Rev. S. J. Niccolls, D.D., in place of _____	Rev. Joshua Barbee
Rev. J. H. Brookes, D.D., in place of _____	Rev. R. S. Campbell, D.D.
Rev. C. L. Thompson, D.D., in place of _____	G. W. Smith
Rev. Henry Bullard, D.D., in place of _____	J. E. Hutton
Joseph Jackson, in place of _____	Rev. W. H. Marquess
W. C. Wilson, in place of _____	J. C. Miller

The Stated Clerk was directed to notify the Stated Clerk of the Northern Synod of the above action.

The minutes were read and approved. And on motion, the Synod adjourned. Closed with prayer by Dr. Campbell.

W. H. MARQUESS, Temporary Clerk
B. H. CHARLES, Moderator

T. C. SMITH, Stated Clerk.

An addition of \$4,269.50 to the endowment came from the estate of Mr. C. Trigg Campbell, interest therefrom to be used in training young men for the ministry. A resident within the bounds of Lafayette Presbytery, Mr. Campbell was deeply interested in the college and on his death bed asked that this bequest should be given Westminster.

Among the students enrolled during the session 1884-85 were two brothers, Oliver P. Quisenberry, a sophomore, and John F. Quisenberry, a member of the freshman class. Both were exemplary and somewhat prominent students. John, while in the English school of the college, took the Robert Morrison Bible Prize in 1882. The widowed mother of these two boys had come to Fulton to live so that her sons might have an opportunity to acquire an education. A series of religious meetings were held by the Fulton Presbyterian Church in the late winter of 1885, and both boys regularly attended. One night, after returning home, they studied late. Between two and three o'clock in the morning the Quisenberry house (situated on the West side of North Nichols Street, almost at the railroad overhead bridge) was found to be on fire. Flames had enveloped the house before the conflagration was discovered; both Quisen-

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berry boys were burned to death in their beds and the mother, her night clothes in flames, fell and died just outside their burning home. There were rumors that a dissolute negro was responsible for the fire, that the boys had been murdered, and the house fired to cover up the crime; but nothing of a tangible nature was ever found to link any person with the calamity; and its cause has ever remained a mystery.

Early in 1885 President Hersman received a call to a professorship in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina. This seminary was under the control of five South-eastern Synods of the church and his election bore eloquent testimony to his scholarship and national reputation. The whole church in Missouri, voicing itself through the Board of Trustees and the Synod of Missouri, was deeply concerned over the possibility of his leaving and there was everywhere an insistent demand that he remain. After mature deliberation the call was declined to the gratification of all the friends of the college. Rev. H. B. Boude, D.D., preached the Baccalaureate sermon May 31, 1885; at night Rev. William Frost Bishop spoke to the Young Men's Christian Association, while Hon. William Joel Stone gave the annual address to the two literary societies on the evening of June 3rd. Commencement was held on Thursday, June 4, 1885, with the award of the Bachelor of Arts degree to Benjamin H. Charles Jr., L. J. Mitchell and Joseph G. Moore; the degree of Bachelor of Science to Robert P. Galloway, Leroy Jones and Frank W. Sneed.

The Master of Arts degree in course was given J. M. Estill, M.D., '75, with the conferring of the Doctor of Divinity degree on Rev. John Leighton of St. Louis. The Marquess prize for Oratory went to W. R. Dobyns, the Harrison Declamation prize to T. N. Wilkerson, and the Patton second prize went to J. N. Saunders, the Dalton prize in Essay to W. H. Bradley, the Foster Mathematics prize to George F. Burton, the Trimble Latin prize to W. M. Duffy, and the Spencer Greek prize to W. Y. McChesney.

With this commencement ended a time honored custom. From the earliest days of the college the Synod had regularly appointed a committee, including both clerical and lay members, to attend the exercises at commencement and particularly

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to witness and comment on the final examinations. The introduction of written tests instead of the original oral exhibitions, or examinations, together mayhap with the changing times, caused this custom to be abandoned with the end of the 1884-85 session. The last committee appointed by the Synod for this purpose was composed of Rev. R. S. Campbell, D.D., Rev. William Stoddart, D.D., Rev. E. Martin, D.D., Rev. J. M. Cheney, Rev. W. C. Douglass, and Prof. T. A. Johnston.

Perhaps the abandonment of the appointment of a committee to attend the examinations at the close of the college sessions was also due, in part at least, to the new ecclesiastical relationship of the college and the ending of the period when only one Synod had the institution in its control. While the agreement then entered into with the Northern Synod was not to become a permanent arrangement of joint ownership and control until nearly twenty years in the future, yet the entering wedge had been driven; and from the opening of college in the fall of 1885—with a very short interval—Westminster was the college of all the Presbyterians in the state.

The first evidence of the cooperation of the two branches of the church was the assumption of the professorship of Metaphysics and Sacred Literature by Reverend Joseph G. Reaser, D.D., elected the preceding June by the Trustees, the initial representative of the Northern church in the faculty. Dr. Reaser was cordially welcomed and it was felt that his coming was not only a significant step toward joint control of the college but also one leading to the long desired establishment of a separate department of Bible; it being evident that it was entirely impossible for one man to teach the required work in Metaphysics and also to organize and conduct a comprehensive study of the Book of Books. The Trustees overtured the U. S. A. (Northern) Synod asking that it would not only endow the Chair of Metaphysics and Sacred Literature under its control but establish an additional Chair, thus a full-time professor in Bible could be added to the faculty. It was the fixed conviction of the Board that a carefully organized study of the Book was needed and that such study could only be properly taught in a

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THE PLACID EIGHTIES

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separate department of Sacred Literature under a professor of proven ability and piety.

Another addition to the faculty was Reverend Thomas Gallaher, D. D., who took charge of the English, or preparatory school. Dr. Gallaher was an outstanding alumnus of the college, having graduated with the class of 1859. Not only did he teach all week but he also preached every Sunday. Dr. Gallaher enjoyed a wide reputation as an authority on baptism; on all controversial doctrinal points he was a vigorous and effective disputant. His erudition and acknowledged scholarship had lead him to write as brilliantly and as convincingly as he taught and preached. His coming to Westminster as a member of the faculty added to the reputation of the college throughout the church.

The enrollment for the year included eight seniors; nine juniors; twenty-three sophomores; thirty-two freshmen; six sub-freshmen; eight first class; and one scientific student. There were thirteen specials and thirty enrolled in the English school. Tuition was still free but the contingent fee—none being exempt—was raised this year from ten to twenty dollars per semester. A year later the college announced that sons of ministers would not have to pay any contingent fees; thus—as a very large percentage of the students were from ministerial families—largely nullifying the expected increase in revenue because of the doubling of those fees. In comparison with present day costs of a college education, it might be well to note that the catalogue claimed that the necessary expenses per semester were as follows: Contingent fee \$20.00; text books \$4.00 to \$10.00; board \$50.00 to \$70.00; washing \$5.00 to \$6.25; lights \$0.50 to \$0.75; or \$79.50 to \$107.00 per semester; \$159.00 to \$217.00 per year. The advertised rates at Synodical College for this year—as a further comparison—were only \$200.00 per year for boarding, with well furnished room, tuition, fuel and lights; music with use of instrument, \$60.00 per year; washing \$1.50 per week. The charge of \$1.50 per week for washing particularly catches the eye proving how cheap everything was; for in those days girls wore clothes, lots of clothes.

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The Trustees reported to the Synod that the minimum fixed charges of the institution totalled \$7,300 a year: President's salary \$1,500, salary of four professors \$4,800, salary of Principal of preparatory school \$600, janitor's compensation \$150, all incidentals \$250. This was an increase of wages for the janitor, who had before only been paid \$100 per year. The Board again asked the Synod for \$100,000 additional endowment, for one or more new buildings, for a combined chapel and library, and endowment for at least three additional chairs: (a) a professorship in the academy; (b) a professor of Bible; (c) a professor of Modern Languages; and made another plea for necessary apparatus for the teaching of Science and for additional books for the library.

The Reverend T. D. Wallace, D.D., Hannibal, Missouri, preached the Baccalaureate sermon, Sunday morning, May 26, 1886; Reverend Charles R. Hemphill, D.D., Louisville, Kentucky speaking to the Young Men's Christian Association that night. Reverend W. G. Craig, D.D., Chicago, was the orator at the annual meeting of the two literary societies on Wednesday of commencement week; the class graduating Thursday morning, June 3rd. Walter Hensill Bradley, John Allen Gallaher, Charles Francis Richmond, and Thomas Nesbit Wilkerson being given the degree of Bachelor of Arts; John Mosby Grant, Meredith Hogshead Kerr, Edwin F. McCausland and William Yancey McChesney graduating in the scientific course with the B.S. degree. The degree of Master of Arts in course was given Reverend Henry Clay Evans, '81; Reverend J. O. Pierce, '73; and Reverend W. S. Trimble, '73. Two Doctorates of Divinity were bestowed by the Trustees, the recipients being Reverend George L. Leyburn, Lexington, Missouri; and Reverend John A. McAfee, '59, President of Park College. The Latin prize went to J. S. Major, Pleasant Hill, Missouri; the Harrison-Patton prize in declamation was awarded M. H. Reaser, Fulton, Missouri; the Dalton Essay prize was won by A. S. C. Clark of St. Louis.

The enrollment during the collegiate year 1886-87 again was small, only ninety-three in all; seven seniors, eight juniors, twenty-one sophomores, sixteen freshmen, five sub-freshmen,

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eight first class, fifteen specials, and thirteen in the English school. For some reason the freshman class was only half as large as its predecessor a year earlier; special and English school pupils fell off thirty-five percent. The only change in the faculty was the election of Reverend Charles F. Richmond as principal of the preparatory department vice Reverend Thomas Gallaher, retired. Educational conditions in Missouri, and the mental attitude of church people as well, can be comprehended on considering the following statement by Fisher in commenting on Richmond's election: "As schools are now organized in Missouri, Professor Richmond filled a most important position and one without which the Institution could not accomplish its full measure of work. That school for English preparation must be kept up until the Church is blessed with preparatory schools, a fact that may not be realized for a generation." High schools then were comparatively few, and by many churchmen were not trusted. Though it was impossible for such a weak denomination even to sustain its college properly, yet the Synod's leaders seemed to have the idea that the establishment of Presbyterian parochial schools was the certain solution of the educational problems of the church. Primarily the cause of the agitation for such secondary schools was to have somewhere an opportunity for adequate training preparatory to college entrance. The Westminster course of study will explain the reasons for this desire. Taking the classical course as the yard-stick it is seen that—to obtain the Bachelor of Arts degree—the student must have taken six years of Latin; six years of Greek; five years in mathematics; four years in science (instruction being almost exclusively textual); and five years of English and history. (The minor consideration given to science is shown by the college teaching Geology, Chemistry, Meteorology, Astronomy, and Mineralogy in one year.) It is evident from the above outline that students must have had two years of acceptable training in Latin and an equal amount of Greek; with one year's careful instruction in mathematics and one year in English, before entering the college classical course. As the accepted idea at that time was that church colleges were primarily designed to train ministers, the accent naturally was

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laid on the teaching of the classical tongues. There was also a conviction that such preparatory training should be under Presbyterian auspices. The preponderance of ministers on the Board explains this attitude of the college. This year's catalogue stated that German, taught by a competent instructor, was offered as an elective to the students of the college. This was another of several attempts to schedule courses in the modern languages without having to burden the college budget with the salary of another professor.

A loss of thirty-seven, nearly thirty percent, in enrollment as compared to the preceding year, was ascribed by some to a lack of religious zeal or to a decline in missionary activity. The Trustees reported that the year's operations showed a deficit of \$400 and again called for \$100,000 additional endowment to increase salaries and establish the Chair of Bible. The appeal of the Trustees seems to have had no effect on the Synod except that Reverend W. H. Marquess was appointed to solicit funds to meet the needs of the Board, but so little faith was manifested in the success of his mission that it was stipulated that he would pay his expenses from the collections made in his travels. The assets of the college were given as \$71,129.98 in the permanent fund, \$10,685.89 in the educational fund, with a valuation of \$35,000 on buildings and grounds. Only three years before the value of buildings and grounds had been placed at \$6,000. No changes nor additions had yet been made either in buildings or grounds and it is hard to understand the reason for this surprising increase in valuation, even admitting that the \$6,000 figure was much too small.

Commencement week began Sunday, May 29, 1887, the Baccalaureate sermon being preached by Reverend Henry Ballard, D.D., St. Joseph, Mo.; at night Reverend A. A. Pfanstiehl of Columbia addressed the Young Men's Christian Association. A joint session, or exhibition, of the two literary societies was held Monday night, May 30; the Trustees met Tuesday, May 31; Hon. Xenophon Ryland of Lexington, gave the annual address before the literary societies, Wednesday, June 1; the formal commencement was held the following morning. The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred

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on Thomas Morgan Lawrence; the degree of Bachelor of Arts was given George Frederic Ayers, Joseph William Charles, Robert Branson McCluer, Matthew Howell Reaser, Josiah Adams Simpson, and Robert Lee Simpson. Master of Arts in course was bestowed on Reverend A. A. Wallace. '84, and on Charles F. Hersman, '84; the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was given Reverend T. C. Barret, '61, of Little Rock, Arkansas. The only prize award noted in the catalogue for the year was that for declamation to William Fred Vander Lippe of St. Louis.

At this commencement time, President Charles C. Hersman resigned, giving as his reason that the heavy duties of the Professorship of Greek, joined to the exacting tasks accompanying the Presidency of the college, were affecting his health. During his administration the attendance, discipline of the college, and its financial problems, had all been handled in a most satisfactory manner; and it was with the very greatest reluctance that the Trustees finally accepted his reasons for retirement. After announcing his determination to leave the college and the state, he recommended that Reverend Henry C. Evans be elected professor of Greek Language and Literature in his stead; and urged that immediate steps be taken for the enlargement of the plant. Though there had been many gifts for the endowment there had been no additions to the original building nor had it had any considerable changes or repairs. So beloved and respected was Hersman that both his parting requests were heeded. On leaving Westminster, Dr. Hersman became professor of Hebrew, New Testament Literature and Exegesis in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Columbia, South Carolina; his being called to such a position bearing eloquent testimony as to his standing in the educational field and in the church.

Westminster Hall—the original college building—had never been changed since its erection in 1853. Thirty-five years had past and there was an impressive need for a renovation of the old building and for additional space for the growing college. The chapel took too large a part of the building; everywhere there was need of general repairs, beginning at the roof

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which constantly leaked. During the spring of 1887 a campaign was made in Fulton and Callaway County to secure the necessary money for the erection of a new building and the general renovation of the old. After some effort the sum of \$10,000 was raised. Plans for remodeling the original building, and for the new chapel, were drawn by General M. Fred Bell and presented to the college. The original building was completely overhauled. Three large classrooms were made out of the old chapel; the building was fitted for coal stoves; a new mansard roof superimposed on the classic columns; an entirely new brick building, three stories high and connected by a solid brick corridor, erected south of Westminster Hall. The first and the second, or gallery, floors in this new building, were for the chapel; the first separate building for that purpose. The third floor, reached by a flight of steps in the corridor between the two buildings, was designed for a gymnasium; but this was poorly equipped and, for the next decade, was little used. The erection of this new building, together with the repairs and changes in the old, had the desired effect and the attendance sharply increased over the preceding year. The college enrolled sixty-four; six seniors, sixteen juniors, nineteen sophomores, twenty-three freshmen; with fifty-two in the academy; a total registration for the year of one hundred sixteen. Gifts to the endowment were an additional encouraging sign.

At the opening of the fall session 1887-1888, Reverend William H. Marquess, D.D., at the time pastor of the Fulton Presbyterian Church, was elected President in succession to Reverend C. C. Hersman, D.D. Dr. Marquess was the second son of the college to be called to the Presidency. Reverend Henry C. Evans succeeded Dr. Hersman as Professor of Greek Language and Literature; Edward S. Wood became head of the Preparatory Department; and a new department of Modern Languages was created with Reverend John F. Cowan, D.D. as its professor. This was the first time that Modern Languages had been recognized as a distinct department and the first time that serious attention had been given to instruction in those tongues. Another innovation was the establishment of a separate department of Bible, President Marquess conducting the

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study as its first professor. One further change in the faculty occurred at the beginning of the second semester when, following the resignation of Reverend J. S. Reaser, the Board elected Reverend William Janes Wright, Ph. D., as Vice-President and Potts Professor of Metaphysics. Dr. Wright was from the Northern Synod, a widely traveled man and one of deep learning; for more than a decade he was to remain with the college, filling his chair with distinction.

It has already been noted that Westminster was organized into six departments, or schools, viz: Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Science, English and Metaphysics. These departments had practically the same courses outlined for study in 1887-88 as they had in the earliest days of the institution. The limited faculty, and the conceptions of the times, caused the Board to feel that a single professor in the department of Natural Science was ample provision for the instruction of the students in all the fields covered in the general designation of the department. Latin, Greek and Mathematics were, in a sense, stabilized as to their courses in all colleges of the period. The need of a department of History was increasingly felt; and the prescribed work in the department of Metaphysics (until Reaser came) usually had been divided among the other department heads; the result being that few changes or improvements in those courses were undertaken. With the establishment of the department of Biblical Instruction came a major change in the outlined courses in the curriculum.

William Hoge Marquess was one of the most virile Westminster alumni. A strikingly handsome man; a preacher of great ability; a forceful character; he assumed the Presidency of the college with great reluctance. This office joined with the Professorship of Biblical Instruction, placed a double burden on a man already taxed with the cares and duties of the pastorate of the Fulton church. Not only did Dr. Marquess assume the administrative functions of a President and the work of a full professorship, but it was his added task to organize the entirely new department of Biblical Instruction and to outline its courses. Since Westminster is one of the few institutions that have always included the Bible in the required studies of

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its curriculum, it seems advisable to survey the development of the courses in Bible from the date of the chartering of the college to this date when Dr. Marquess formally assumed the full professorship in this department; and even to project this study for some years beyond the Marquess regime, so that a comprehensive view may be had of the study of the Bible from the earliest days of the college to the close of the Gordon administration.

From 1854 to 1875 successive catalogues stated that there were "Scripture recitations throughout the course." As before noted such recitations originally were conducted each Sunday morning between the sermon and dinner; the students, divided into groups, being taught by the several professors. Dr. J. J. Rice says that at a later date, sometimes the first hour Monday was devoted to the required Bible study. In the 1875 catalogue, and in the catalogues of the next following four years, a regular program of instruction was for the first time laid out. Old Testament history was prescribed for the first and sub-freshman classes; the life of Christ and Biblical Antiquities were studied by the freshmen; the sophomores were assigned the Acts of the Apostles and Hebrews; the juniors wrestled with the Epistles (in the original Greek); with the senior assignment being Evidences of Christianity, not strictly Bible at all. Since the teaching of these outlined courses necessarily were distributed among the different members of the faculty, their very definiteness seems to have been a source of embarrassment. Assignment of each designated course was not made according to the choice of the professor or his peculiar preparation for its teaching, but because it fitted best into his schedule. To remedy this situation the catalogue of 1882 dropped this rather elaborate outline of Biblical work and instead simply stated that one hour each week was given to the study of the Bible. When Dr. Regser came into the faculty in 1885, he took charge of all the work in Biblical study in connection with his professorship of Metaphysics. This arrangement continued until the advent of Marquess in 1887.

President Marquess laid out a comprehensive course covering six years. One recitation each week was required and the

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instruction was nearly all by lectures. His work in the classroom was brilliant; the students were edified by his graphic descriptions, his deep knowledge of the Scriptures, and his intensely interesting presentations of the basic principles of the Christian religion. It has been said that listening to one of Dr. Marquess' sermons was like taking a ride on a fast train touring a picturesque countryside. Hardly would you see an ivy-covered castle, grey with age, on the one side, before your attention would be attracted to a rushing river, turbulently twisting and foaming over concealed rocks on the other. Snow capped mountains would succeed both castle and river before either had been really seen; yet the majestic beauties of the peaks would be lost, even as they appeared, as the speeding train dashed into a tunnel beneath them. The bewildered traveller's eyes would have hardly become accustomed to the darkness until the lights of the flying train, reflected from the gem-studded walls of the tunnel, would all but blind him with their coruscations; another instant, again in the open, the traveller would be traversing a peaceful countryside, or carried along the shores of the sounding sea. With so great a gift of description, blessed with wonderful powers of analysis and discrimination; a natural orator and a born teacher; it is apparent that the courses in Bible offered by Dr. Marquess were wonderful in scope, in organization and in interest.

The program as outlined by Dr. Marquess comprehensively covered the whole text of the Second Scriptures. Students in the First Year (Classical) were assigned the books of Genesis, Exodus, and Methods of Bible Study; sub-freshmen had the Books of Samuel; freshmen, The Gospel by Mark, The Book of Jonah, and Differences in the Gospels; the sophomores spent a "Year with St. Paul" and gave their intensive attention to the "Laws of Bible Study;" juniors took the Epistles of Paul and Isaiah XL-LXVI; while an optional study of the Messianic Prophecies was the seniors assignment. Six years of such wisely outlined courses, under so gifted and so consecrated a teacher, could not fail to give the student a profitable and comprehensive knowledge of the whole Bible.

The burden of teaching a department in the college; in ad-

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dition to being its President, and serving a great church as its pastor, was too much even for a man of so boundless energy as Dr. Marquess, who retired as Professor of Biblical Instruction in 1890; being succeeded by Reverend William Janes Wright, who re-arranged the courses in this department. In Dr. Wright's outline all study in the Old Testament was dropped. First class men had "Studies in the Four Gospels;" sub-freshmen "A Year with St. Paul;" freshmen, Biblical History and Geography; sophomores, The Gospel by Mark, together with Differences in the Gospels; with the juniors and senior assignments remaining as had been arranged by Dr. Marquess. Within the year Dr. Wright made a further and drastic re-arrangement of the whole course. First year and sub-freshmen studied "The History and Books of the New Testament, their analysis, their witnesses; the three missionary journeys of St. Paul with map." Freshmen and sophomores were assigned the "Making of the English Bible, the oldest MSS, the uncials, the cursives, the minuscules, the oldest versions, the vulgate, the Anglo-Saxon, Wycliffe's—Tyndale's—the authorized or King James version, the progress of old Saxon to modern English." Juniors and seniors covered "The History of Redemption—from the fall to the flood—from the flood to the calling of Abraham—from Abraham to the Incarnation—Ethnography." Dr. Wright frequently gave "Extracts from questions in the examination papers" in the annual catalogues, such as the following: "1. Give an account of each of the Gospels—their analysis—their design—and to whom addressed. 2. Give an account of Paul's first missionary journey. 3. State what letters were written on the second and third journeys and give map. 4. What letters were written in Rome? Give an analysis of each with their witnesses. 5. Give an account of the Anglo-Saxon version—Wycliffe's—Tyndale's. 6. Describe historically the beginning of the Redemption in time." Sometimes these questions appeared again when the classes took their final examinations in Bible.

Thus up to the year 1892 the study of the Bible at Westminster had always been almost exclusively by the lecture method. But with the coming of Reverend Edward Clifford

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Gordon, D.D., as full professor of Biblical Instruction, the picture changed. Instead of Bible being a "snap," even though an interesting course, Dr. Gordon made it a difficult critical assignment, requiring intensive work on the part of the undergraduates—at the same time doubling the number of recitations per week, and these being of the quiz instead of the lecture type. The church had long prayed for a professor of Bible at Westminster and when the princely Sausser bequest enabled the Board to call Dr. Gordon to full time work in that department the prayers of the faithful for adequate religious instruction, under a competent, consecrated instructor, were answered.

The course under Gordon covered four years in the college; the work in the preparatory department being devoted to the Book of Genesis and the study of the first forty-two pages of Hurlburt's Manual of Biblical Geography. Freshmen studied the books of the Bible from Exodus to First Samuel "with a view of mastering the details of the history and the essential features of the Mosaic legislation." Sophomores devoted their attention to the remaining historical books of the Old Testament, with general views or synopsis of other books being obtained and important sections of the poetical and prophetical books considered "to show the connection between the history of Israel and the development of the prophetical literature." Junior work was a careful study of the Gospels so as to give a connected view of the life of Christ, followed by a study of the Book of Acts in connection with portions of the Epistles which serve to illustrate the work of the Apostles. The senior year was occupied mainly with a critical study of the Biblical doctrine from an historical point of view. Such is the development of the study of the Book at Westminster, from its scanty beginnings with aimlessness marking much of the program; until the coming of Gordon who, with profound learning and great genius for Scriptural organization, outlined the courses in the study of the Bible on as high a plane, and with as vigorous instruction, as could be found in any college in the land.

But it is proper to return to the first year of the Marquess administration and note a characteristic incident. In these

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latter days there are few students who hesitate to accept scholarship aid, but in the middle eighties it was not so well understood that a scholarship was usually intended as a recognition of merit, not as an act of charity. This difference in student attitude is demonstrated in the experience of John Henry Higbee. Left an orphan at the age of twelve, he went into the world penniless and alone when only fourteen years old. At first he worked on a farm and attended ungraded country schools for a few months each winter. Obsessed with a desire for an education, by the time he was eighteen he had saved enough money to give him a year at Westminster. This successfully completed, young Higbee returned to his home at Winchester, Missouri, and sought a position as a country school teacher, with the hope that he might save enough of his slender salary to be able to return to college a year later. To his surprise he received the following letter written June 12, 1887:

"Dear John:

If you have made no engagement to teach this fall, please let the matter drop, and if you have secured a school get the Directors to release you. I want to insist on your coming back to college in September. The question of expenses need not bother you, for some gentlemen in St. Louis have given me orders to support a student at their expense, and when I mentioned your case they said that you were the very man that they wanted to invest in. They gave me \$250 for this purpose and this amount will put you through without any trouble. All they ask is faithful study and good character; and you will draw the money from the Callaway County Bank without any oversight or trouble from them. The money is secured for this next year and will almost certainly be given till you graduate and then turned over to some other boy.

"It will be madness in you to refuse such a chance of getting your education without delay. The donors give the money for the good of others and will feel amply repaid if they learn that you are making an educated Christian man, caring nothing what business or profession you afterwards choose. There is nothing in the least degree objectionable in accepting such a

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gift for it is not given for charity but to found a scholarship in the college to be bestowed by me on one worthy of it. It is given to you this year because of your high standing last year; and as I received my education largely in the same way, you may be sure I know what counsel I am giving you. Nothing will be said of the matter unless you say it. And you must write at once agreeing to return. Your friend and pastor,

W. H. Marquess."

Higbee heeded the advice of his pastor and continued at Westminster until he graduated with the class of 1891. His unusually high record as a student; his success as a business man in later life; and his high character as a citizen, demonstrated that Dr. Marquess' confidence in him was not misplaced. However it is a striking commentary on the spirit of the times when an undergraduate had to be insistently urged to accept a lucrative scholarship.

In reviewing the work of the college for this year the Synod gladly noted that there had been an increase of twenty-three in the enrollment, with twenty of the total registrants candidates for the ministry; and that there had been thirteen professed conversions during the session. There was still the complaint of lack of unanimity in Westminster's support, the Synod's committee saying: "If the brethren of the two Synods were more generously interested in Westminster the number on our roll would soon reach two hundred or more." The real reason for this pessimistic deliverance of the Southern Synod was because of the apathy shown by the churches in responding to the financial appeal made a year before. The college now had a debt of about \$1,200 and also needed a considerable amount of scientific apparatus. Each of the one hundred and forty churches had been asked to take a collection during February to liquidate this indebtedness, and also to take steps to raise \$1,000, so much needed by the department of science. Only eleven churches took the requested collections, with the total receipts aggregating \$128.10; while the appeal for scientific supplies was entirely disregarded. The Trustees again insistently begged the Synod for not less than \$100,000 additional endowment, and explained in their report that the addition of

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Dr. Cowan to the faculty would not be any drain on the income of the college since his salary had been taken care of by private subscription.

For several years Reverend W. H. Marquess had offered as a prize for oratory "Macauley's Life, Letters, and Miscellanies," all students except seniors being allowed to compete, the contest to be held on February 22nd of each year. Dr. Marquess seems to have allowed this prize to lapse and instead the class of 1887 offered \$25 or its equivalent as the oratorical prize, seniors still being ineligible. The first contest under these last named provisions was held December 20, 1887. Professor J. J. Rice presided and Reverend A. E. Rogers, Mr. J. H. Jameson and Hon. N. D. Thurmond were the judges with Professor J. H. Scott as referee. The orators and their subjects follow in the order of their speeches: W. M. Langtry, "The Trail of the Serpent;" E. H. Lyle, "The Prophet;" W. H. Ferguson, "Social Perils;" Howard Sutherland, "A Radical Change;" F. B. Fulkerson, "Our Duties as Citizens." The judges awarded the prize to Howard Sutherland, who was later to display his oratorical ability in Congress as United States Senator from West Virginia.

The Reverend J. H. Bryson, D.D., Huntsville, Alabama, preached the Baccalaureate sermon, opening a commencement season which was full of interest. That same Sunday night the Young Men's Christian Association was addressed by the greatest Association leader in Missouri, Hon. Thomas S. McPheeters of St. Louis. Two days later Hon. William H. Wallace of Kansas City delivered an eloquent oration before the literary societies; the formal commencement exercises being held the next morning, June 7, 1888. The Trustees authorized the granting of the Bachelor of Arts degree to J. E. Crawford, William Harrison and Edward Hays Lyle; and the Bachelor of Science diploma to Ward M. Baker, Frank B. Fulkerson and Landon O. Rodes. As usual each member of the graduating class delivered an oration, the speakers and their subjects following: Ward M. Baker, "National Bulwarks;" Frank B. Fulkerson, "Let the Dead Past Bury Its Dead;" Landon O. Rodes, "What Then Remains?;" J. E. Crawford, "Fruits of Feudal-

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ism;" William Harrison, "Before Us Flits the Ideal;" Edward H. Lyle, "Mental Dynamite." No indication is given as to which of the graduates was the designated valedictorian — possibly this honor was not then bestowed — and the local character of the institution at the time is seen when it is noted that five of the six members of the class lived in Fulton.

The degree of Master of Science "in course" went to Dr. M. M. Scott, Brownwood, Texas; Master of Arts "in course" to Benjamin H. Charles Jr., '85, and Josiah G. Moore, '85; and the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Reverend J. M. Travis of Monroe City, Missouri. There were some changes in the prizes offered. The Harrison-Patton prize in declamation was awarded E. E. Smith; the Buckner medal in social science went to Lee Montgomery; the Hersman Bible prize was given William L. Black; and Frazier M. Sallee took the gold medal offered for the highest scholarship.

The catalogue for the year 1888-89 carried the announcement that Dr. Walter Miller, later Dean at the University of Missouri, had been elected professor of Greek and would take charge of that department in the fall. However, to the regret of the Board and the faculty, he did not see fit to accept the position and never qualified as a professor in the college. After Miller's declination, Reverend J. J. Anderson was appointed to that chair, Reverend Henry C. Evans having already resigned to become President of Synodical Female College.

Westminster began offering a commercial course in the fall of 1888 for the purpose of attracting young men who wished to immediately enter business without devoting their time to the studies in the regular classical course. The course, as outlined, contemplated rather serious work for two years and embraced all the essentials for a business training, omitting many useless frills of contemporary commercial schools, but instead offered much cultural instruction that such schools were unable to give. The department proved somewhat popular, the first certificates of proficiency in this course being awarded to Messrs. Clyde Smith and W. P. Robinson at commencement in 1889. Ten years later — at the end of the 1898-99 session — this department was entirely discontinued. Some instruction in commer-

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cial law and bookkeeping continued to be offered for several years after the formal abolition of the commercial school.

Frank "Skinny" Gates of Independence and John "Hercules" Gatson of Vandalia were inseparable companions by night and by day. Not all of their activities were directed along scholastic lines, nor did the faculty altogether regard them as models for imitation. Many minor shortcomings and sins of omission and commission had been overlooked; but the first day of November, 1888, almost terminated their more or less promising collegiate careers. That morning an astonished faculty, gathering for morning prayers, heard an unearthly braying from the roof of the new and immaculate Chapel. "Skinny" and "Hercules," together with some able assistants, had been busy the night before; but just how they accomplished their Hallowe'en feat even yet is a source of speculation. However as a result of their engineering skill, Frank Massey's mule stood high on the roof, hitched to its wagon, trumpeting indignation, and apparently about to begin aerial delivery above the tree tops. It took a derrick to get the animal down on the ground again, and a faculty meeting to adequately express the feelings of the outraged authorities.

Among the students in college during this session were Charles O. Austin, William E. Sherrill, George J. Miller, N. R. Rodes, and John Moore, all five well enough behaved; more or less industrious; but none of them entirely engrossed in the pursuit of knowledge. Occasionally it is said that their lamps burned late for other reasons than wrestling with Greek verbs; reliable reports indicated that they did not all consider the mid-week prayer meeting a fully satisfying form of dissipation.

One week end, doubtless worn with study, they decided to make a pilgrimage to Mexico, where a fellow student, Nat Hatton, was to have eleven o'clock engagements with some charming socialites. There was no legitimate means of travel, so our heroes "borrowed" the C. & A. hand-car, not deeming it necessary (owing to their impeccable reputations) to take time to inform the station agent of their intended journey.

The car was difficult to propel and the expedition was hardly under way before the boys were reminded of the chariots

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of the Egyptians after their wheels had fallen off in the sea. Arriving at McCredie, Ned Rodes gave out, and from there to Mexico and back he was so much additional dead weight. At Auxvasse grease for the shrieking wheels of the car was found to be imperative; castor oil was finally purchased at a drug store by a furtive student, whose appearance so aroused the suspicions of the law that there was just time to pump the car out of town ahead of a policeman; "the" policeman would be more accurate.

It was midnight when Mexico was reached; an hour after the ladies and Nat Hatton had despaired of their coming and dispersed. There was nowhere to go but back. The weather was cold. Frost had now made the rails slippery. At the first grade the hand car's wheels spun round and round, and its passengers were forced to dismount to push the groaning vehicle (and Ned Rodes) over the distant hill. The anabasis of this journey seemed, to the students, practically a twenty-four mile walk. Day was breaking — in fact had already broken — when the returning travelers approached Fulton. Neglectful of the station agent as they had been at the time of their departure, they hesitated to meet him on their belated return. There was only one way out; and they took it. Down the side of a precipice, into the meandering creek, tumbled the hand car; and five exhausted young men hurried to bed; then got up and dressed again so that they might—though tired and sleepy—establish an alibi by prompt attendance at Sunday school and church.

The disappearance of the hand car was a nine days wonder. Rewards were offered; policemen alertly ran down clews. Moore and Austin and Sherrill and Rodes and Miller could not pass a peace officer without their hearts coming into their throats. The man hunt, brisk for a while, finally slowed down and ostensibly ceased; but five undergraduates long feared detection and punishment. The statute of limitations has long ago relieved them of any anxiety, so now this story may be told.

The oratorical contest for the class of 1887 prize was held on the evening of December 17, 1888, with Howard Sutherland, the winner in 1887, presiding. The judges again included

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Reverend A. E. Rogers who, with Reverend S. R. Reese and Col. T. Benton Taylor, composed the judicial trio. Reverend W. J. Wright LL. D. was referee. This time only four men contested. W. F. Vander Lippe chose "The Crisis of the Reformation" as his subject. Frank D. Bascom spoke on "Shiloh;" E. E. Smith, who was declared the winner, on "From Night to Light;" the final oration by William Sickles being entitled "Seek and Find." It will be noted that the orations seemed to have a distinctly serious turn, and it is reasonably certain that each one had well defined Calvinistic doctrines woven into and through the subject matter.

A large and brilliant class graduated in 1889. The commencement season was opened Sunday morning, June 2, with the Baccalaureate sermon preached by Reverend S. M. Neel, D.D. of Kansas City; Reverend John F. Cowan, D.D. speaking to the Young Men's Christian Association that night. Reverend A. A. E. Taylor, D.D. of St. Louis addressed the literary societies June 5th; and the formal commencement exercises were held Thursday, June 6th, 1889.

The Harrison-Patton prize in declamation was given George L. Edminston; the prize for oratory to E. E. Smith; the Buckner medal in social science went to W. F. Vander Lippe; the Hersman Bible prize to Lee Mongemery; the McCoy medal in analytics to F. W. Hinett; the James Brookes Bible prize to Daniel S. Gage, whose subject was "The Doctrine of the Inspiration of the Bible;" and, as was to be expected, the scholarship prize was also awarded to Daniel S. Gage.

Degrees were given to sixteen; a galaxy of splendid men seldom equalled in the college history. Bachelor of Science was conferred on William Letcher Black. William Grant Cowan, Frederick W. Hinett, Augustus Hockaday, Nat Dryden Hutton, Charles A. Jenkins, John Warren Miller, Edward Terhune Miller, Ned R. Rodes, and Thomas Dyer Tuttle. Six were given the degree of Bachelor of Arts: William Hays Ferguson, William S. Foreman, Daniel S. Gage, Walter McAfee Langtry, Charles C. Miller and Howard Sutherland. Master of Arts in course went to Thomas N. Wilkerson, with the degree of Doctor

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of Laws conferred on Reverend Oliver Crane, D.D., Morristown, N. J., and Professor Carter J. Harris, Lexington, Va.

The college catalogue of the year stated that "Fulton is the site of the State Lunatic Asylum; the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; the Presbyterian Synodical College for Young Ladies; and the Christian Orphan School." This is the first mention in any Westminster publication of the school now so well known as William Woods College. This same catalogue said that there were four societies in Westminster and for the first time announced that "The Athletic Association has a gymnasium and gives an exhibition on Field Day." It was quite a departure from the traditional conservatism of the college to give the Athletic Association equal rank and notice with the Young Men's Christian Association and the two literary societies. The enrollment for the year totaled one hundred twenty-seven. Sixty-one of these were in the college proper; fourteen seniors, ten juniors, fifteen sophomores, and twenty-two freshmen. The Academy enrolled ten classical sub-freshmen, ten first class classical, sixteen commercial students, seventeen English students, with thirteen classed as specials.

While the Synod of Missouri (Southern) was in session at Mexico in the fall a disheartening bit of news came in a telegram from the Northern Synod stating that co-operation with the Southern Synod in support of the college would be discontinued and that a letter would follow explaining the action. The next day the following letter was received and read to the assembled Southern Synod:

Holden, Missouri, October 17, 1889

To the Synod of Missouri in session at Mexico;

Dear Brethren:

The Synod of Missouri, in session at Holden, resolved to discontinue, at the close of the current year, co-operation between the two Synods in support of Westminster College.

In sending you official notice, in accordance with the terms of co-operation between the two Synods with reference to the support of Westminster College, that we

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desire to terminate the existing co-operation one year from date, this Synod judges it due you to set forth its reasons, inasmuch as it was through your kind and fraternal invitation that we entered into the proposed co-operation.

Two reasons in brief have lead us to take the present action: First—There is so much dissatisfaction among our Presbyteries and churches with the present system of raising the salary for the support of a Professor that the Synod judges it unwise to continue it beyond the current year. Nor is it possible, in view of the present relation of the two Synods, with no assurance of re-union, to raise on our part a permanent endowment for a chair. In view of this, we as a Synod can not, in honor, assume to nominate directors for an institution which we do not own and to which we do not contribute directly any financial support.

“Second—It was distinctly understood among us at the time this co-operation was undertaken, that our chief purpose in entering into it was, that through co-operation we might make some advance toward the Organic Union of the two Synods. Since the hope of this has been removed by the action of your assembly, the main incentive to continued co-operation in Westminster College has been taken away. We deeply regret this, for we believe that the best interest of the cause of Christ and our common Presbyterianism demands the union of our two Synods; but since we cannot attain this result, we believe it best for all parties that the control of Westminster College shall be in your hands.

“The above is a correct copy of the action of the Synod of Missouri in Session at Holden, October 17, 1889.

Yours respectfully,

R. IRVIN, S. C.”

The Synod of Missouri (Southern) took the letter under consideration and appointed a committee to formulate a suit-

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able reply for transmission to the other Synod. This committee, after due deliberation reported the following deliverance which was adopted and in due time transmitted:

"The letter containing the notice of this Synod of the withdrawal of the Synod of Missouri (North) from co-operation in support of Westminster College having been referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Westminster College, we recommend that the fact of the given notice be recorded on the minutes of the Synod, with the accompanying statement that this withdrawal has been caused, not by any unfraternal act, or by the failure of any promise made on the part of this Synod, but by the good pleasure of the Synod of Missouri (North) in accordance with the terms of co-operation agreed upon by the two Synods.

R. G. BRANK, Chairman."

This was the second attempt at co-operation between the two Missouri Synods, as far as the joint support of Westminster is concerned, since the establishment of the Synod of Missouri, U. S. A. which followed the "great separation" at Boonville in 1866. It is worthy of note that the Synod of Missouri, U. S. remains the same identical entity today that it was when Westminster College was formally authorized at the Potosi meeting in 1852.

To establish the proper background for the principal event of the college year it will be necessary to review a little history. In the fall of 1887 Rufus Lackland Clark entered college and is catalogued as a special student. He was mature, a man of splendid physical proportions, personally attractive and a natural leader. His contemporaries speak of him as being considerably older than the average undergraduate and remember his mustache—a facial adornment then more common among students than today. Clark had not been in attendance long before he conceived the idea of forming a third fraternity on the campus. He had formerly attended an educational institution in Virginia where he became a member of a small fraternal organization called Chi Beta Delta. This seems to have been a very small and none too flourishing society—probably it

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never had more than a few chapters; during Clark's connection with it the chapter at Pantops Academy may have been the only one in existence.

The college then offered a fertile field for a third fraternity. It was easy for a man of Clark's compelling personality to enlist a strong and representative membership in the newly organized society. It is exceedingly doubtful if Clark obtained a charter from his former chapter of Chi Beta Delta for this new society at Westminster. It is much more probable — taking into consideration the status of the Greek Letter societies at that time — that the ritual and organization of Chi Beta Delta was bodily transplanted onto the Westminster campus without any troublesome formalities in the way of getting authority from the parent organization or chapter for the establishment of a new branch of that order. There must have been some sort of a tie, however, between the Chi Beta Delta at Westminster and some other group or chapters for it appears later that it seemed necessary to formally sever all connection with Chi Beta Delta before making another fraternal connection.

In a letter dated February 28, 1933, Clark wrote: "When I started to Westminster, as I remember, there were two societies there, the Betas and the Phis. For some reason I did not feel drawn to either of these and finding a few kindred spirits — Gus Hockaday, Pete Bartley, Holliday Wear and a few others — we started another fraternity under the name of Chi Beta Delta. We prospered. We gathered a crowd that did not bear down too hard on their studies, were well liked and who had a good time. My Westminster career lasted about a year and a half. Shortly after my departure the Kappa Alpha (Southern) wishing to establish a chapter, overtures were made and Chi Beta Delta was absorbed by Kappa Alpha. I was initiated several years later during a visit to Fulton."

In the late eighties, Westminster was almost exclusively attended by sons of southern sympathizers or soldiers. The War Between the States was not more than a quarter century away; sectional feelings still ran high; southern prejudices held considerable sway. Callaway County was distinctly southern in population; Fulton was strictly a southern community. The

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college enrollment was largely from the river counties of Missouri; counties which had been settled by Virginians and Kentuckians, practically all of the undergraduates from erstwhile Confederate families. It was only natural that this Westminster chapter of Chi Beta Delta, established here by a Virginian; with its membership drawn from conservative, central Missouri families; nearly every one of them the son of a man who had worn the grey; would be attracted by a Greek Letter society that fundamentally appealed to their inherited beliefs and standards.

The War Between the States was hardly over when Robert E. Lee, lately commander of the Confederate hosts, became President of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia. He had hardly assumed that position when four undergraduates, headed by James Ward Wood (a former Confederate soldier) founded a society in that college called the Kappa Alpha Order. According to accepted tradition, General Lee had some considerable part in the organization of this society. Wood and his associates were from typical southern families; well-born, cultured; gentlemen by inheritance and chivalrous by birth. As boys they had lived in the atmosphere of the south; they, and their kindred, had followed the stars and bars; in their new society they embodied their inherited traditions and aspirations; its organization and precepts were based upon the traditions and chivalry of Virginia. Such a society had a limited appeal. From the start it was a southern organization which limited its chapters to the southern states. Some years before this time there had been some irresponsible discussion about the possible merger of the Kappa Alpha Society (the first fraternity ever organized) and the decidedly southern Kappa Alpha Order. There was no real reason for such a merger and there is no evidence that the officers of either fraternity seriously considered it; but the possibility of such an amalgamation was discussed by Chi Beta Delta while it was deciding where to petition for a charter. However the possibility of a union of the two fraternities had no influence on the local at Westminster as Chi Beta Delta there wanted affiliation with a southern society, not with a non-sectional national.

The fraternity system in Missouri was young in 1889; there

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then being only eight fraternity chapters in the state even when counting the semi-local Chi Beta Delta. More than one national fraternity of unquestioned rank made definite overtures to Chi Beta Delta, giving assurances of favorable action if the Westminster local should seek nationalization at their hands. But after the fullest consideration Kappa Alpha offered more to the southern born members of Chi Beta Delta; its traditions and ideals had an overwhelming appeal; and to this society a petition was made. Favorable action was taken by the Kappa Alpha Order and a chapter was granted Chi Beta Delta January 28, 1890.

On the night of February 5, 1890, Chi Beta Delta met in its hall for the last time. After the usual opening ceremonies the members unanimously resigned from Chi Beta Delta, under whose star and crescent they had battled, thus becoming free agents and eligible for initiation into another society. The initiation and installation ceremonies were then held; George R. Dupuy of Brunswick, Missouri, (member of the Davidson chapter) being the installing officer assisted by Messrs. G. E. Tutt and B. R. Patrick of the chapter at William Jewell. The new chapter was designated as the Alpha Eta chapter. The charter members, in order of their initiation, were Augustus Hockaday, Paris Baskett Bartley, George Eugene Keithley, Alexander Boyd Garvin, Wilford Cameron Shanks, James Robert Pourie, Charles Legrand Hemming, John Barbour Gray and Thomas Morrow Barbee, the last named not having been a member of Chi Beta Delta. At the completion of the ritualistic work and the formal installation of the chapter a banquet was held at L. Sartor's restaurant. George E. Keithley presided as toastmaster; the invocation was given by Reverend Warren; and toasts were given by Reverend Warren, by the installing officer George R. Dupuy, by G. E. Tutt and B. R. Patrick and finally, for the new chapter, by Augustus Hockaday.

In the earliest days of Kappa Alpha's existence it is doubtful if any formal charters were given. About 1870 printed charters began to be issued, but the poverty of the south during those reconstruction days was reflected in the illy-printed documents supplied chapters as their authority for existence. Old

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English type, bold Italic, Roman and Script type appeared on the same charter; the probability being that the printer had only limited fonts of type and was therefore compelled to employ mixed forms in order to complete the work. According to the Kappa Alpha Journal, for some unexplained reason, the Order even ceased to supply these poorly printed documents sometime during the middle eighties and reverted to the original method of written charters. It was not until after 1892 that an engraved charter was furnished the chapters. It was during this period between the middle eighties and 1892 that the Alpha Eta charter was issued. The original charter given this chapter on its installation is still in its possession. This charter, written in long hand on foolscap paper, bears the names of the charter members in their own writing; evidently having been signed at the time of their initiation.

At the time of the installation of the Alpha Eta chapter it was stipulated that other members of Chi Beta Delta might be later taken into Kappa Alpha on their appearing for initiation. On February 17, 1890, scarcely two weeks after the induction of the chapter, Augustus Hockaday proposed that Rufus Lackland Clark (the founder of Chi Beta Delta at Westminster), J. Holliday Wear and Nathan L. Rice Taylor, all three members of the absorbed society, should be invited to become members of Kappa Alpha. Wear was duly initiated five days later; N. L. Rice Taylor was inducted into the mysteries March 10, 1890; and R. L. Clark became a Kappa Alpha January 7, 1891. Besides Wear and Taylor the new chapter added William W. Akers on February 27, 1890; and B. H. Wheeler on May 5th of the same year. The chapter thus closed its first year with an active roll of eleven. This was a very respectable showing. It must be remembered that the fraternity system in 1890 was totally different from what it is today. Chapters were small and very secretive and clannish. There were no fraternity houses; at times the chapters did not even rent a hall. The fraternity chapters were few and weak in Missouri; only three at Missouri University; now three at Westminster; one at William Jewell and one at Washington.

The Alpha Eta lost Garvin, Keithley, Shanks, and Hocka-

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day by graduation and Barbee did not return that year. Opening with six members the chapter admitted Lewis E. Botts and Gordon A. Beedle on September 29, 1890; John R. Townsend on October 6, 1890; and John S. Gatson December 8 of that year. There were no further initiations, except the alumnus R. L. Clark, until the following May when Arthur T. Crawford was admitted on the 11th of that month and Lewis Carthrae Jr. two weeks later. During the fall of 1891 Joshua F. Barbee, Wilford K. Steele, Leonard G. Ryland, E. L. Roll and Robert C. Piersol became members.

Alpha Eta was now two years old. The life of a student in a Missouri college in those days was short, frequently only a year or two, and the rapidly changing undergraduate population did not recognize any difference between the newly installed Kappa Alpha chapter and the older groups; one of these having then been on the campus more than a decade and the other in its twenty-fifth year. The system was now firmly entrenched at Westminster and these three fraternities were to strive together nearly fifty years before another Greek Letter body would plant an enduring standard on the campus.

Although the catalogue for the first time recognized college athletics yet the Athletic Association aspired to nothing more pretentious than a Field Day. The real departure from established custom was when the names of the winners in the annual Field Day appeared in the catalogue. Green D. McCall won both the running and standing broad jump; George Miller Jr. the fifty yard dash and the one hundred yard dash as well; Robert C. Piersol excelled in throwing the baseball; H. Ferris Baker was first in the standing high jump; John S. Gatson surpassed in the half mile race; William W. Akers and S. D. May were first in the three legged race; H. Farris Baker and John S. Gatson tied in the running high jump; and James R. Pourie won the gymnastic contest. No commentary on athletics is needed. Sports had not yet become the all absorbing topic among college men and, except for very occasional baseball games with the University of Missouri, the annual Field Day was practically the extent of athletic activity and interest.

Commencement week was ushered in with the usual Bacca-

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laureate sermon preached by Reverend W. W. Moore, D. D. of Hampden Sidney, Virginia; Reverend John F. Cannon, D. D. of St. Louis, speaking to the Young Men's Christian Association that night. Wednesday Hon. C. Orrick Bishop, a distinguished alumnus, spoke before the literary societies. Thursday morning, June 5, 1890, the class graduated. The Trustees authorized the faculty to confer the degree of Bachelor of Science on Charles P. Foreman, Alexander Boyd Garvin, George Eugene Keithley, Robert G. Keller, George Miller Jr., Wilford Cameron Shanks, William E. Sherrill, and James B. Vaughn. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was given Frank D. Bascom, Frederick W. Hinett, Augustus Hockaday, Colin A. McPheeters, William Sickles, Edward E. Smith, William R. Thurmond, and William Frederick Vander Lippe. The degree of Master of Arts in course was given Reverend George F. Ayres, Dr. Joseph W. Charles, Robert B. McCluer, Reverend Matthew M. Reaser, J. A. Simpson, and R. L. Simpson. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Reverend W. D. Morton, Raleigh, North Carolina, and Reverend J. H. Shields, St. Louis. The Board also gave the degree of Doctor of Laws to Reverend D. C. Marquess of Chicago and Reverend Charles C. Hersman, D. D. of Clarksville, Tennessee. The awarding of the usual prizes followed the conferring of the various degrees. Robert F. Hunter won the Buckner prize in Political Economy and also the Declamation medal; George Miller Jr. took the prize in oratory; J. Harry Atkinson was given the coveted medal for scholarship; John E. Kerr took the Hersman Bible prize and Edward E. Smith the James H. Brookes Bible award; Arthur W. Bush taking the McCoy medal in analytical geometry.

A rather startling feature of the catalogue for this and the following year was its carrying the examination questions in Logic, in Theism, in Ethics and in Mechanics; not always sample questions but in certain departments the very questions that were asked at the final examination at the completion of the course. There have been a number of things mentioned herein in which Westminster was unique. While the printing of examination questions in advance is not particularly to the credit of the college yet it is certainly different.

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At the opening of the fall term, in September, 1890, there was a new member of the faculty who was to remain in the instructional force of the college for more than fifty years. Daniel Shaw Gage had entered Westminster in September, 1882, and graduated with the class of 1889. The year after his graduation Gage attended the McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago and was ordained as a Presbyterian minister, his intention being to enter the field as a pastor and to devote his life to the ministry.

It so happened that Reverend J. J. Anderson, who for the past two years had occupied the chair of Greek at Westminster, resigned in June, 1890, and the Board elected Professor Henry W. Naff as his successor. During the late summer, Professor Naff suddenly and unexpectedly lost his sight and was unable to qualify as a member of the faculty. The time was short—the college was about to open—in the emergency the Board “took a chance” and called Gage to the chair of Greek Language and Literature. In this seemingly accidental way, but undoubtedly in a way directed by Providence, was Daniel Shaw Gage introduced to the succeeding generations of Westminster men, becoming one of the professorial trinity, each one of whom taught for more than a half century in the college.

For years Gage taught Greek with enthusiasm, precision and success; though oftentimes his students thought him too rigorous a taskmaster. In 1914 he was transferred to the chair of Philosophy and Bible. For more than two decades he has conducted one of the strongest undergraduate departments in Philosophy offered in any American college. Men in a position to know maintain that even schools like Princeton and similar institutions do not offer any more rigorous obligatory courses. As an instructor in two difficult departments, each unattractive to the average undergraduate, Dr. Gage's path has not been one of roses. At times, particularly when an unusual number of athletes failed to make the scholastic grade, he must have felt that he was a collegiate Ishmael, with his hand against every man and every man's hand against him. Few, if any, of the undergraduates felt that such a conception was true. Undergraduates and alumni alike respected “Danny” for his pains-

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taking instruction in Greek and in Philosophy; without exception every one of them carries through his life the wonderful lessons taught by him from the Gospels and the Acts. No man who has ever served on the Westminster faculty has more endeared himself to its sons. No one of their teachers have had greater respect or more unfeigned affection.

Reverend W. H. Clagett, ever mindful of the interests of the college, raised about \$3,000 early in 1891 for the general improvement of the building, grounds, and equipment, particularly seats for the chapel. Even steam heating was projected and the Lexington church is said to have agreed to provide the boiler necessary for such equipment, but this project failed of accomplishment. It is a source of gratification to the friends of the college that it could be truthfully said that in the nearly forty years of the existence of the institution only seven students had died while in attendance there. Of these seven Scott and the two Quisenberry boys suffered accidental deaths. The conclusion that Fulton was a healthful city was inescapable.

Athletic awards at the annual Field Day, May 11, 1891, went to A. R. Woodson for the two hundred twenty yard dash; to J. Harry Atkinson for standing broad jump, throwing baseball, one hundred yard dash, and all around contest; to H. Farris Baker for the running high jump, the running broad jump, standing high jump and the hurdle race; to J. S. Gatson for the half mile race; with Green D. McCall winning the bicycle race; W. W. Akers taking the potato race; James R. Pourie victorious in the gymnastic contest; while J. D. Catlin and W. L. Hickman triumphed in the three legged race.

Reverend James I. Vance of Alexandria, Virginia, preached the Baccalaureate sermon, Sunday morning, May 31, 1891, and Reverend F. L. Ferguson that night addressed the members of the Christian Associations of Westminster and Synodical. Reverend Herrick Johnson, D. D., one of the greatest of Presbyterian leaders, gave the address before the two literary societies on June 3rd. On the following morning the Board conferred baccalaureate and honorary degrees at the commencement exercises. Arthur W. Bush, Charles Lyons, James R. Pourie, Frazier M. Sallee were given the degree of Bachelor of

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Science; while the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Charles Brasee Boving, John H. Higbee, Robert F. Hunter, and John W. Moore Jr. Master of Arts in course was given Edward H. Lyle and Reverend A. Machette; with the earned degree of Doctor of Philosophy being conferred on Professor J. C. Jones, A. M. of Columbia, Missouri. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was given Reverend D. Heagle of Evansville, Indiana. The faculty announced that James D. Catlin had won the prize in declamation; John W. Moore Jr., the prize in oratory; Robert C. Piersol the Buckner medal; J. D. Catlin, the scholarship award; A. O. Harrison the Hersman Bible Prize; Charles B. Boving won the Brookes Bible Prize; Wylie H. Forsythe took the Evans Greek medal; with no award of the McCoy medal in analytics because of the impossibility of determining the winner between the two leading contestants.

The catalogue for 1891-92 states that candidates for admission to the freshman class (classical course) are examined in four fundamental subjects: "*English*—Geography, English Grammar, History of the United States, Orthography and Penmanship; *Mathematics*—Arithmetic, Higher Algebra to Quadratics; *Latin*—Grammar, including prosody; Caesar, four books of the Aeneid with scanning; Jones' Exercises in Latin; *Greek*—Grammar, the forms of inflection and the general rules of syntax, Anabasis, three books, Jones' Exercises in Greek Prose (in part); equivalents in Latin and Greek being accepted." Such requirements are quite out of line with those of entering freshmen a half century later. The college then demanded less preparation in English for first year men than is today expected of an eighth grade graduate. Its entrance requirements in mathematics were meager; it did not recognize—for entrance—any amount of preparatory science nor—unless under the head of "equivalents"—was the teaching of any language other than Latin or Greek countenanced. On the other hand few high schools fifty years later could give work in Caesar and Virgil; not a single one in Missouri offered two years work in Greek. This was not simply Westminster's attitude—it was the general scholastic situation of the day.

The Great Bequest

CHAPTER VI



COLLEGE OPENED in September, 1891, with no premonitions that this year was to be made memorable by a rain of gold. President Marquess had asked the Board to release him from the Presidency; the Session of his church had only consented to his remaining at the head of the college until June, 1892, and only gave that permission with great reluctance; when a Providential event changed the whole aspect of affairs.

William Sausser was a native of Maryland but long a resident of Missouri; first engaging in business in St. Louis and later in Hannibal where he was quite successful. Without children he had resolved to leave his property so that it would be beneficial to other men's children. In 1872 he became interested in Westminster through the influence of Reverend Leo Baier, '66 — Sausser being a devout Presbyterian and ready to listen to a clergyman of his own denomination, especially when spiritual things were discussed. At Baier's instance, Sausser invited Reverend Nathan L. Rice, D. D. (then President of the college) to visit him and to advocate the claims of Westminster, to review its prospects, and to present its needs. Dr. Rice found Sausser in poor health and suffering from the mental depression that illness frequently brings; and advancing his arguments most convincingly Dr. Rice was able to effectively interest Sausser in the college. Mr. Sausser then promised Dr. Rice that he would leave fifty thousand dollars to Westminster in his will and asked Rice to preach his (Sausser's) funeral sermon. Twenty years had passed; Dr. Nathan L. Rice had been gathered to his fathers; all hopes of any considerable

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bequest from Mr. Sausser had been practically abandoned; when early in January, 1892, the college and community were electrified by the receipt of a letter from Hannibal announcing the death of Mr. Sausser and saying that he had made Westminster his heir. Instead of the fifty thousand dollars originally promised, the bequest was approximately one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars; the largest single bequest to an educational institution that had, to that time, been made in Missouri. The news was received with unbounded enthusiasm; the students declared an impromptu holiday without a single faculty objection. A procession of wildly cheering undergraduates speedily formed. John "Hercules" Gatson procured a chair on which he placed a saucer — emblematic of the Sausser bequest — and lead the marchers — chair and saucer being held high over the head of the towering young giant leading the parade — to the two women's colleges and up and down the Fulton streets; frequent stops for cheers and extemporaneous speeches being made.

The Sausser gift provided that there should be an annual charge of \$2,500 against it, payable to Mrs. Sausser during her life time; and that the income should be devoted to the teaching of theological subjects or assisting students for the ministry. The bequest more than doubled the slender endowment of the college; enabled it to introduce a separate department of Biblical Instruction on a permanently endowed basis; placed the Greek and Hebrew professors on the Sausser Foundation; and, to a degree, took away the sting of disappointment felt by the whole Synod in the recent withdrawal of the Northern church from cooperative control of the college. Since the bequest designated the President of Westminster College as executor it seemed advisable, because of legal reasons, for Dr. Marquess to remain as President. At the first meeting of the Trustees after this magnificent gift the following record was made in their minutes:

"The Board of Trustees of Westminster College recognizes God's Providence in the generous gift made to the institution by the last will and testament of the late William Sausser of Hannibal, Missouri; and the Board formally accepts the be-

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quest, and pledges itself to the faithful administration of the trust imposed by the conditions of the will.

"The Board desires to place on record its high and grateful appreciation of this noble gift which will perpetuate the public spirit and the broad-minded regard of William Sausser for the development of our educational interests. The splendid generosity which prompted so large a gift and the profound concern manifested in the desire to secure the welfare of the Church of Christ by the thorough training of men for the Gospel ministry, are worthy of the highest praise, and afford occasion for the deepest gratitude to God. The Board expresses to the widow, Mrs. Adelaide Sausser, its grateful recognition of her devotion to the Church and her large-hearted liberality in consenting to, and approving of, the will of her late husband; in her bereavement may she be comforted by the sympathy of all the friends of Westminster and may she be sustained by the power of Divine Grace. At as early a date as possible, the Board will proceed to organize such chairs of instruction as may be proper under the terms of the will."

During the year, one hundred twenty-eight enrolled; seven seniors, eleven juniors, fourteen sophomores, twenty-four freshmen or fifty-six in the college proper. Five were registered as sub-freshmen, seven in the first class, twenty-five commercial students, sixteen in the English school, with nineteen specials. The attendance was still largely local; fifty-nine of the students coming from Callaway County, forty-three of these being from Fulton itself.

One of the out-state men in attendance was Forrest C. Flood of Denver, Colorado; his father having graduated with the Westminster class of 1863. Young Flood was somewhat of a collegiate wanderer but a most attractive person, not too fond of study; and, even at that time, anxious to go on the stage where he later achieved some distinction. While attending Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tennessee, he had been initiated into Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Transferring to the University of Denver Flood secured a charter for a group there from his national fraternity and on coming to Westminster was most anxious to install a chapter of Sigma Alpha

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Epsilon here. It did not take him long to organize a group of six congenial men — associating William G. Palmer, E. Curtis Whaley, Llewellyn Humphries, Elmer Sharp and Charles A. Bascom with himself. Negotiations for the new chapter progressed normally with the ultimate granting of a charter certainly assured—a minimum of the usual delays in getting such recognition from a national society were being encountered. There was nothing discouraging in the progress of the negotiations with Sigma Alpha Epsilon but there were a considerable number of students who looked with disfavor on the prospect of a fourth fraternity coming on the campus; and it was seemingly decided that the best way to prevent such an occurrence would be to break up the petitioning body composed (as it was) of highly desirable men. Existing chapters soon extended invitations to four of the six—Whaley, Humphries and Palmer joining Phi Delta Theta; Sharp kneeling at the altar of Kappa Alpha. With only two men left the disappointed Flood gave up in despair and the petition died.

There had been no provision for the teaching of history in the original arrangement of the several departments of the college. The reason was largely due to the fact that in the early days there seemed to be no need. Then there were only three major fields of historical importance; primarily the history of the Jews; secondarily that of the Greeks and of the Romans. These three phases of human experience were respectively taken care of in the departments of the Bible, as the Scriptures were taught each week the history of the Hebrews was an important part of the instruction; and in the departments of Latin and Greek. There was a study of the Constitution of the United States but it was originally in the senior year of the college. The junior class (the lowest) in the English school studied Barnes' Brief History of the United States during the second term of that year. The senior (or highest) class in this school had one semester of English history and one semester in the History and Constitution of the United States. In the preparatory department students had Old Testament history all year; sub-freshmen continued the study of Old Testament history all that year and, in addition, had one

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semester of Roman history and another semester in the history of Greece. This was the extent of the historical work offered except that in the first semester of the freshman year there was a course in History of the Middle Ages offered in connection with readings and declamation.

The scholastic year 1891-92 was the last one for sometime in which the department of English Language and Literature is so listed. Beginning with 1892-93 this is called the department of History and English Literature. There was not much difference in the courses offered as the following exhibit will show.

1891-92	1892-93
Freshman — Rhetoric	Rhetoric
Essay writing, History of England ..	Composition and Essays
Sophomore — English Classics	English History — Selections
English History	from English poets
(One term for both)	Political Economy
Junior — Political Economy	Constitution of U. S.
Rhetoric	Philosophy of History
Senior — History of Civilization	Church History
Constitution of U. S.	(One term)
English Literature	

In this newly named department of History and English literature the accent began to be laid more and more on the teaching of history with the courses offered showing a distinct trend in that direction within the next three or four years. By that time the freshman year was given over to Rhetoric and Composition, but that was about all the college proper offered in the teaching of English per se. Sophomores had English History with some selections from the English poets with the study of Political Economy in the second semester. Juniors studied the Constitution of the United States, Philosophy of History and Parliamentary Law, with some little work in English Literature. Seniors gave two hours a week to Church History all through the year, both semester's work being required if any credit was to be claimed. Even the requirements for entrance into the freshman class leaned toward the history side; proficiency in Grammar was demanded, with satisfactory credits in General History, History of the United States and Geography. Thus by 1898-99 the department of History and English Literature was largely a department of history. The

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department then offered History of the Nineteenth Century the first half of the freshman year with Rhetoric the second semester; sophomores took Green's History of the English People, with some selections from the English poets, the first semester; Political Economy the second half of the year. Juniors were instructed in Constitutional Law, Philosophy of History and Parliamentary Law the first term; completing their work in the Philosophy of History during the second semester; a few lectures on Government also being given with certain studies in English Literature. Church History for a full year was required if any credit was asked. Charles F. Lamkin was Assistant in History during this year, the first time that an instructor had been assigned to this department.

The next year (1899-1900) Dr. Rice revised his department and divided it into two; the Department of English Language and Literature, and the Department of History and Political Science.

Remembering that one professor was in charge of both the departments of English Language and Literature, and of History and Political Science, it is illuminating to examine the work offered, and amazing to think that any single individual could undertake it.

English Language and Literature—History and Political Science	
Freshman — 1st Semester	Nineteenth Century History
2nd Semester — English Literature	History of England
Sophomore — 1st semester — Rhetoric, Advanced Course	
2nd Semester —	
Junior — 1st Semester — Study of English Poetry.....	Political Economy
2nd Semester — Study of English Prose	
Senior — 1st Semester.....	History of Philosophy — Logic
2nd Semester.....	Ethics

Due to the three courses leading to the several degrees of Bachelor of Letters, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Arts, the above table is only an approximate classification of the studies by years; Ethics, for example, being required of A. B. Juniors and B. S. and B. L. Seniors. The outline serves to demonstrate the amount of work undertaken by Dr. Rice—and, mirable dictu, done superlatively well by him even though it would appear to be far beyond the powers of any single instructor. However with this new arrangement of courses begin-

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ning in 1900-01, the old Department of English Language and Literature was restored to its original equal standing with other departments in the college, and, at the same time, a new department—that of History and Political Science—was born.

For five years Dr. Rice carried on the work of both departments. At last, with the opening of the session of 1906, a burden was taken from his shoulders when Professor Willis H. Kerr was made Professor of English Language and Literature and Dr. Rice assumed the chair of History and Political Science. With the assumption of this chair he introduced a course in sociology; the first time one had been offered in the college. From this point the two departments were entirely separate and their individual development was steady and constructive.

Returning to the year 1891-92 for an orderly recital of this narrative it is noted that there were a number of prizes offered during the year and at commencement. Mrs. Julia McNair Wright gave \$10 as a prize in Declamation. An annual prize of \$25, or its equivalent, was given as a prize in Oratory, all students being permitted to contest. Hon H. A. Buckner offered a gold medal for the best essay (topic to be assigned) in Social Science. "A Lady Friend of the College" offered a gold medal for the highest average scholarship, the contest being open to all students below the senior class. Reverend F. W. Sneed and Reverend W. R. Dobyns supplied a \$25 gold medal to be known as "The C. C. Hersman Prize in Bible Study." James A. McCoy of Independence, Missouri, gave a gold medal for the best examination in Analytical Geometry. Hon. Selden P. Spencer of St. Louis established a prize of \$25 to be known as "The James H. Brookes Bible Prize" for the best essay on some assigned Biblical topic. Reverend H. C. Evans offered a gold medal for the best work in the First Greek Class. Hon George H. Shields, LL. D. of St. Louis, gave a \$20 prize in Bible study. The various awards for the year 1891-92 were: Declamation, E. C. Whaley; Oratory, J. S. Gatson; Buckner Medal, C. Roy McFarlane; Scholarship, Harry H. Smiley; Hersman Bible Prize, Ben M. Yates; McCoy Medal, D. C. Smith; Evans Greek Medal, Harry H. Smiley; Brookes Bible Prize, C. E. Hickok; Shields

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Bible Prize, C. E. Hickok; Wright Bible Prize, R. S. McClintic. Athletic awards: Field Day, May 9, 1892. One-eighth mile dash, W. W. Akers; standing broad jump, H. Farris Baker; running high jump, J. S. Gatson and H. Farris Baker (tie); three legged race, H. H. Smiley and W. H. Forsythe; throwing baseball, J. S. Morrison; running broad jump, H. Farris Baker; half mile dash, Charles A. Bascom; hundred yard dash, W. W. Akers; standing high jump, H. Farris Baker; potato race, J. Roy Tucker; hurdle race, H. Farris Baker; gymnastic contest, H. Farris Baker; one-fourth mile race, J. S. Morrison; all-'round contest, H. Farris Baker. This Field Day program was practically the only athletic event of the session. The Baccalaureate was preached Sunday, May 29, 1892 by Reverend C. C. Hersman, D.D., LL.D. Reverend F. W. Sneed spoke to the Young Men's Christian Association Sunday night. The address before the Literary Societies was by Reverend J. A. Quarles, D.D., LL.D. The college awarded the Bachelor of Science degree to Robert C. Peirsol, Albert R. Woodson; the degree of Bachelor of Letters to W. L. Hickman; with William Wirt Akers, Thomas M. Barbee, John S. Gatson and G. W. Marshall given the Bachelor of Arts diploma. The graduating exercises were held Thursday morning, June 2, 1892. Robt. C. Peirsol delivered the Latin Salutatory; Thomas M. Barbee followed with an oration "Literature and Science;" John S. Gatson spoke on "Conflict Essential to Progress;" W. L. Hickman chose "The Battle of Ethics" as his subject; G. W. Marshall elucidated "The Philosophy of Berkeley." Robt. Piersol again appeared on the program, this time using his mother tongue in his oration "Our Work, Our Destiny." Albert R. Woodson talked on "Mathematics;" with W. W. Akers (who was valedictorian) closing the program with "The Hellenic Race." M.S. in course went to Reverend Ward M. Baker, '88. A.M. "in course" to D. S. Gage and, "pro merito" to Selden P. Spencer, Esq. Finally the Ph. D. degree was given "pro merito" to Professor M. H. Reaser of Brookfield College and to Professor C. B. McAfee of Park College.

The first fruits of the Sausser bequest were seen in the permanent establishment of the department of Biblical History

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and Doctrine with Reverend Edward Clifford Gordon, D. D. as its professor; who was at the same time elected Vice-President of the college and as such took over much of the routine work of the head of the institution. Dr. Gordon was one of the most scholarly men who has ever occupied a chair in the Westminster faculty. A Virginian of the Virginians; a captain of a Confederate battery in the Army of Northern Virginia during the War Between the States; a graduate of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) he was personal secretary to General Robert E. Lee while Lee was President of Gordon's alma mater. A man of great personal charm; of wonderful graciousness and courtesy; a gentleman of the old school; a preacher of great power; a scholar of acknowledged ability and deep learning; he was most splendidly fitted to organize the courses in this new department devoted to the study of the Book of Books. Had Westminster enrolled a thousand students he would, merely by his presence, have influenced the lives of every one of them; with less than one hundred twenty-five in residence at any one time Dr. Gordon was the ideal scholar and gentleman to them all. Fortunate indeed were those sons of the college who were permitted to attend while he conducted the department of Biblical Instruction and when his idealistic characteristics moulded their future.

With the coming of Dr. Gordon, and his election as Vice-President Dr. W. J. Wright retired as Vice-President and devoted his entire time to the department of Metaphysics. There were no other changes in the faculty and no other additions except Chalmers B. Wood was listed as Tutor.

An attempt has been made to give an idea of the conditions of student life at the time of the founding of Westminster, and again during the seventies. It may not be amiss to try to picture the physical equipment of the college and its undergraduate life as it was twenty years later. It may be informative to go with a freshman as he enters in the early nineties and, through his wondering eyes, see the college as it then was. There is no difference in the attitude of the entering men then and now. They do not realize until years afterwards that their first year in college is their best. Usually homesick in the be-

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ginning, and often regarding the freshman year as a period of humiliation and service, yet subconsciously it is a time of wonderful experiences during which, in the crucible of the college, the boy is unconsciously transformed into the man. During these first nine months away from parental influence, the boy's future is largely determined. Happy are those who enter a college which primarily endeavors to teach its sons how to live.

Let us go back fifty years, to the fall of 1892, and take a typical freshman, living somewhere south of the Missouri River, and go with him to Fulton. Our hero will doubtless be of the most verdant character. Before he starts he will have realized that a great change has come into his life. He has, of course, been equipped with a new trunk, incidentally the first (and probably the last) one ever owned. Local clothiers do their best to array him after the extreme mode of rural elegance, surmounting their sartorial triumph with a derby hat: this last alone being enough to mark his arrival at man's estate. Having reached Jefferson City by railroad he had to stay all night, arising very early to catch the bus which carried him to Cedar City, via the ferry. The Missouri River in those days was untamed and wandered about according to its own impulses, frequently changing its mind as to its most desirable channel. Thus the ferry, although it had a regular landing on the Cole County (Jefferson City) side, owing to the uncertain disposition of the river had a hard time finding one on the low northern, or Callaway, bank of the stream. One day the bus would disembark from the ferry at a landing half a mile east of Cedar City; the very next morning the cumbrous vehicle might have to roll and wallow from a point a mile or more west to get to that village so that its passengers might take the train. When winter came the passengers frequently, after paying their fare, trudged across the Missouri on foot, all the time watching the bus as it slowly slipped and slid across the ice-bound river, with every chance that horses, bus and driver might, at any instant, break through into the swirling depths below. Every boy from south of the river enjoyed this ice-bound trip at least

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twice a year — on going home for Christmas and again when he returned.

The journey from Cedar City to Fulton was a mournful two hour ride, this description referring to the train's speed, but it is without animus; that was the way those trains ran. Reaching the Fulton depot, a group of ostensible Y. M. C. A. men appeared and the arriving freshman, (particularly if there happened to be only one or two of him) received attentions that flattered him far beyond his deserts. Frequently the new man conceived the idea that the whole crowd of welcoming old men, hearing of him, had assembled in his honor alone; but, had he known it, they had gone to the depot mainly actuated by curiosity. These regular convocations at train time had, as their impelling motive, the same spirit of expectant hope that inspires the fisherman who constantly dreams that he will land a bass in spite of the fact that carp are much more apt to bite. How could a poor freshman (continuing the simile), seeing such a welcome, understand that in their eyes he was no bass but probably was regarded as only a four inch mudcat.

The Y. M. C. A. Reception Committee met each train with exemplary regularity. Far be it from anyone to question the sincerity of those gentlemen, all of them wearing flaunting badges and ostensibly concerned alone with the business of the church. But the sophisticated observed that each one of the three fraternities had large and regular delegations on this committee. It would also be noticed that even such men as were not filled with burning zeal for things spiritual (at least such spiritual things as were dispensed by the local ministers) never failed to find the Y. M. C. A. a sacred duty the first few days of the year. Any train — every train — was greeted with the college leaders of the day — Jim Catlin, C. E. Hickok, A. O. Harrison, W. G. "Billy" Palmer, Sidney Louis McCarty, W. H. "Quippe" Forsythe, "Josh" Barbee, "Skinny" Ryland, Wini-fred K. "Bo" Steele, John E. Travis, "Cal" Wood, Howard Weeks, Jim Roy Tucker, Elmer "Slick" Henderson, J. O. Reavis, John E. Kerr, Zach J. "Bones" Mitchell, E. A. "Kid" Neel, Harry M. Moore, Willis Hunter Plunkett, Halsey Matthews; all were, for the time, ardent and devoted sons of the

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church. Frequently these gentlemen scrutinized each arrival with more thoughts of certain fraternal altars than with any immediate interest in a soul's salvation. In those days a fraternity did not go through any foolish formalities in enlisting recruits. If a man happened to be immediately attractive, with clothes of an unusually distinctive cut, or with socks of a variety not heretofore seen in Fulton, it was quite within the bounds of possibility that he might be initiated before he chose his boarding house. No consideration was ever given to such unimportant questions as to whether he had yet entered college or where he would be classified when he did finally matriculate. Nor did the question of finances enter. Boys then rarely, if ever, come to college unless they could pay their expenses, and the fraternity costs were negligible.

The one means of entrance to, and exit from, Fulton was the Chicago & Alton Railroad. It had trains arriving from, and departing to, Mexico and Jefferson City twice each day except Sunday. On Sunday no trains ran at all. From Saturday afternoon about four o'clock until Monday morning at nine Fulton was straightly shut up: none came in and none went out. There were no Sunday papers. Nobody used a telephone. There was a telegraph office at the depot, closed on Sunday, but what student would send a telegram? Church attendance, both Sunday morning and Sunday night, was the usual and accepted thing. After the Y. M. C. A. meeting in the college at three o'clock Sunday afternoon the more daring of the undergraduates devoted the rest of the waning day to calling on their girl friends living in the town. No calls were ever permitted at either of the women's colleges. Nobody played cards. Theater going was frowned upon and was not generally indulged in even when the theater was open. Concerts and lectures, with a very occasional home talent performance, afforded the most violent forms of dissipation. The favorite outdoor sport was serenading the "Seminole," (the girls at Synodical College); and less frequently, the "Orphans," as the William Woods girls were then called. There were no intercollegiate sports. The greatest event of the year was the Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest: the winner of the college oratorical prize being the most

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prominent man on the campus, even ranking the winner of the scholarship and the President of the Young Men's Christian Association. Each college selected an Intecollegiate Committeeman, whose duty it was to make arrangements for the annual intercollegiate contest, and in particular, to select the judges for this event. Long, and often bitter, fights were caused when this committeeman was elected.

A typical oratorical contest was that one held at Mexico in March, 1893. Special trains, filled with supporters, were run from every competing school except Washington, and possibly Drury. A great university outclasses a college in the size and strength of its athletic teams; but in one of these Intercollegiate Oratoricals the winner frequently came from a small institution. The contest in this particular year had entries from both Missouri and Washington Universities; from Central, Drury, Missouri Valley, Park, Westminster, and William Jewell Colleges. James D. Catlin spoke for Westminster and his opening sentence: "Someone has said that it is easier to die for one's country than to live for it," was long quoted and remembered. Deponent saith not what Jim's subject was. A grand reception was given by Hardin College the night before the contest and each orator and each committeeman was invited to come and bring four others; thus giving each college ten representatives. After the reception some students stole a goat (brought as the Drury mascot) from the livery stable housing it, and the animal was painted red and green after having been closely shaved.

The contest itself displayed all the abandon and furor of a football game. While the judges were out deliberating at the close of the speeches students from all the colleges stormed on the stage in a delirium of excitement, the Westminster contingent being lead by a Persian student, Isaac M. Yonan, who wildly and energetically waved the college banner. In spite of Yonan's exertions and the vocal efforts of his supporters, Jim Catlin lost, the winner being Xenophon P. Wilfley, of Central College, later United States Senator from Missouri. Unreconciled Westminster men grudgingly acquiesced in the decision, but insisted that Jim should at least have been placed second. As the special returned to Fulton in the wee small

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hours of the morning the students comforted themselves with recitals of past victories, especially that ever memorable occasion when Westminster had journeyed to Columbia for an oratorical tournament with the University of Missouri, each institution having four orators. There was a baseball game between the two schools in the afternoon; immediately after supper, a footrace between a man from Missouri and one from Westminster: the oratorical contest followed; and a dog fight closed the perfect day: for Westminster beat the University in baseball; won the footrace; took the first four places in the oratorical; and killed the Columbia dog.

There were no dormitories and very few regular boarding houses. While quite a number of families made a substantial part of their living from their boarders it was the custom to maintain the pleasant fiction that the students were taken into the houses as a matter of courtesy. Few places taking boys admitted that financial considerations played any part, and in many cases it did not. But whether the item of money was, or was not, the determining factor in admitting boarders, in every case the boys became members of the family and had all the comforts and considerations of a home. Men of that generation remember with undying affection Mrs. Dr. Kerr, Mrs. J. T. Brown, Mrs. Curd, Mrs. Hume, Judge McPheeters, Mrs. J. E. Watson, (to name only a few) whose houses, familiarly called "Ranches," were like their own homes, so gracious and considerate were their hostesses. Sometimes the boys imposed on their guileless landladies — as witness the Christmas season when Stephen Yerkes Van Meter asked Mrs. Kerr to lend her boarders a large bowl, six tumblers and an egg beater, to "cook oysters with." But usually the students were orderly and complaints of misbehavior rare.

There was but one large building of the then Westminster although it was really two buildings, connected by a corridor. Old Westminster Hall, was a splendid rectangular building, with six huge Corinthian columns on the east front. A portice between the columns and the building was paved with brick, worn by the tread of many feet during the preceding forty years. Some thoughtlessness when restoring the columns and

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this portico after the fire caused the bricks to be covered with cement. The main building, originally purely and chastely classical, was now surmounted with a rectangular tower on the front of the lately added mansard roof, an alteration of design which some gentleman said was like putting a silk hat on Socrates. Three full stories high, there was a hall of generous proportions running through the center on each floor. On entering the building, the first door to the right lead into the President's office; the second door opened into the laboratory, a place never entered more than three or four times a year, then only in company with the Professor; and in which no experiments were ever permitted to be undertaken by an undergraduate. On the solemn occasions when a chemistry class was permitted to enter this holy of holies, the students sat on benches on the south side of the room, Dr. Lyle stood behind a long counter (evidently taken from some store) that ran east and west along the north side and in that isolated position solemnly invoked the spirits of alchemy. One day oxygen would be made; a month or so later a second trip, and the class beheld the miracle of producing nitrogen; a third was memorable because the fumes of chlorine all but suffocated the eager learners. Possibly a fourth trip would be necessitated if enough individuals showed unusual interest in potassium or sodium. With these three or four incursions, every student must be content. The laboratory possessed a beaker glass, a few test tubes, one glass retort, and an alcohol lamp; quite a splendid equipment. In the intervals between these few annual visits it was as deserted as an Egyptian tomb. For an undergraduate to perform an experiment, or even to touch a piece of apparatus, was out of the question; it simply was not done.

The third door on the right opened into Dr. Wright's room. Dr. Wright was an elderly gentleman who taught philosophy. He had a few books on a shelf (which books being unusual gave him a great reputation for erudition); was addicted to punnings; and wore an Oxford cap. This was probably the first Oxford cap most freshmen, most upperclassmen for that matter, had ever seen; and as the Doctor wore it constantly it gave a most scholastic touch to him and to the college.

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At the end of the hall was Wood's room, the preparatory department. In the backwaters of that department were all of the lame ducks of the institution. Whether poorly prepared before coming to Westminster, or starting in that room at the beginning of their pursuit of learning, it was up to Professor Wood to get them "out of the kinks;" and he, alone, was expected to be an entire faculty. On the south end of Wood's room and not connected with the hall, a smaller room had been cut off at a previous day, and in it Dr. Gordon conducted his courses in the Bible. He proclaimed to the students on his arrival that preparation for his classes would require as much of their time as they were compelled to devote to the study of Greek or the mathematics; at which the sophisticated upperclassmen grinned and stuck their tongues in their cheeks. Was Gordon's Bible hard? One hundred thirty men took it that first semester; only five of the hundred thirty made as much as seventy. The second semester the upperclassmen, and freshmen as well, did more studying and less sticking of tongues in their cheeks. When this room was not being used by Dr. Gordon, it was devoted to the study of modern languages and of Hebrew, Dr. John F. "Bull" Cowan being the Professor. Dr. Cowan was an alumnus of the college, much beloved by every generation of students. He was pastor of the Old Auxvasse Church all the time he was in the faculty, as he was before and after he entered it. He wore long-flowing whiskers and rode a bicycle. As he came pedalling down the street with his whiskers, neatly and quite evenly divided by the wind, billowing over his shoulders, he presented a picture not soon to be forgotten. Dr. Cowan's son, Robert, was then in his perihelion. He sang tenor, wore a mustache, belonged to Beta Theta Pi, and was addicted to playing jokes on Dr. Lyle. To have gone to Westminster in that time and not have known Bob Cowan intimately was simply a waste of time.

The only room on the south side of the hall on the first floor was the torture chamber presided over by the prince of inquisitors, Daniel Shaw Gage. There was no such thing as an elective course so every student sooner or later took Greek. Sometimes they took the same course more than once. Present day

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students in philosophy think Danny's courses are hard. If, in these latter, degenerate days, he whips the students with whips, in those times he scourged them with scorpions. Harry Smiley avered that "Danny" once gave him a grade of 99.99999 in Homer. On asking why it was not 100, Dr. Gage without an instant's hesitation told him that on a certain day in Greek composition he had forgotten to put the rough breathing sign on an aorist. Gage's course in Demosthenes was so attractive to the students that they frequently repeated it. There was always joy among the undergraduates whenever Dr. Gage attended Synod or Presbytery; and once when a relative of his was seriously ill, necessitating Danny's absence at the bedside, fervent prayers were offered for the recovery of the sufferer, though not too speedy. You dreaded going to Greek like you did putting on red flannel in the fall. When you knew there was to be no recitation in that department the next day every burden on your soul rolled away.

The second floor was arranged approximately as the first. The room on the north, right at the top of the stairs, was devoted to History and English, presided over by the universally beloved "Johnnie" Rice. Dr. John J. Rice was a small man with a perfectly bald head. He had a mustache which he would stroke frequently, and to the uninitiated, quite casually. But the informed knew that every time he carelessly caressed this facial adornment he was actually putting a new supply of fine cut in his mouth. He usually sat with chair tilted back and his feet on the coal box; in which position he could expectorate and lecture all at the same time. "Bo" Steele once took a chew of tobacco in Dr. Rice's class and started to imitate him, only to be effectually put in his place by having "Johnnie" remark, "I will do all the chewing in the class, Mr. Steele." A boy could go to sleep in his room without rebuke, his philosophy being that all young animals, like puppies, kittens and college boys, were growing fast and that they often needed slumber. His work seemed a snap to many of his students, who did not realize the wonderful influence that he exerted on their lives and characters until they had completed their courses and passed out into the world. He would discuss the protective tariff with con-

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vincing arguments; and then take up free trade in a like way, and finally talk for a similar length of time on a tariff for revenue. When it was time for the study of mediums of exchange and of money he offered every possible argument for free silver, for bi-metalism and finally for the gold standard. No boy could, or did, see that he was using his position to influence them in the formulation of their beliefs, and the men left his classes, their work completed, with the conviction that "Johnnie" Rice was one man, at least, who, after giving them all the facts in his subjects, left them to form their own conclusions. Nobody was conscious of studying in his room, yet no man in the faculty more profoundly impressed for good the men who had the good fortune to be his disciples.

A second recitation room was on the north side of the second floor hall, that of Professor Edgar Hoge Marquess who taught Latin. Professor Marquess was of a famous Virginia family, himself an ex-Confederate soldier and reputed to have been made chief of the signal service in one of the Confederate armies when, in desperation, his commander called him in to try to solve a cipher message. This solution, accomplished by Marquess a private soldier, saved an imperiled army. The honor system was always in use in the Latin department. When examination time arrived Professor Marquess would write the questions on the board and then go down town to attend to his business as bursar, or on other errands; and not one boy abused his confidence. It was understood that Professor Marquess liked his joke. He frequently made remarks which were supposed to be humorous and were expected to be received as such; but he did not particularly care to have Joe Reavis usurp this particular function, preferring himself to be the jester for the class. Therefore when Joe made a particularly idiotic remark, and the class burst into a riot of laughter, Professor Marquess tapped on his desk with his pencil and rebuked the red-headed theolog with the remark, "There, there, Mr. Reavis! Any fool can raise a laugh." At this the class laughed rather louder than before. As the room quieted, the irrepressible Reavis blandly inquired, "Who raised the laugh that time, Professor?" It was Andrew Knox reading Pliny's Letters whose

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remarkable translation of one passage became a classic. The epistle in question began, "Assem para èt accipe auream fabulam," which the preceptor mentally translated, "Give me a penny and hear a wonderful story." Picture his surprise when the gentlemanly Knox calmly read, "Prepare the ass to receive a golden tail."

At the end of the hall was the department of mathematics. Woe to the boy who entered there without careful and pains-taking preparation. It is claimed that James N. Beasley was the only student who ever put anything over on John Harvey. The story may be apocryphal. Every boy took the same seat every day and the Doctor almost invariably spoke first to the boy sitting nearest him on his left. Jim appropriated that seat; and each day prepared one problem in the lesson and only one, while his duller companions burned the midnight oil in a frantic endeavor to digest the whole assignment. The regular routine, during Jim's day, was for the Doctor to call the roll, then turn to Jim with the inquiry, "Mr. Beasley, do you know your lesson?" Jim would wrinkle his forehead and reply, "Doctor, there is something in the fifth proposition that seemed to stump me, but I think I can get it now." "I think you can, Mr. Beasley. There is nothing hard about it. Go to that board and see if you cannot solve it." To the designated board Jim would go, and would "mess about" with the problem until there was just time to explain it and not time enough for another assignment before the end of the recitation. If Beasley actually got away with this he was assuredly the only one who ever did.

No books were allowed in Scott's room. A pile of texts were the visible sign at his door when one of the recitations were going on. Nobody ever got into his room after the bell stopped ringing. Spencer Edmunds, of somewhat later date, tells of an incident that occurred in his time which showed Scott's idea of common honesty and fair play. The rule was that no boy should be admitted to the room after the bell stopped ringing; if the Doctor was not there by that time, there was to be no recitation. One particular day the trigonometry class gathered at the door but the Doctor had not come. One of the boys finally discovered him coming across the campus at a very lively clip. Before he

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reached the outer door to the building the bell sounded and the Doctor increased his speed. But it was too late; the last sound of the bell ceased with the classroom door still full two feet away. "I did not make it, gentlemen. There will be no class today." And the Doctor promptly turned on his heels and retraced his steps across the campus.

John Harvey had a voice with a creak in it, once heard never to be forgotten, almost impossible of imitation, though every Westminster man has attempted to do so. He wanted you to "see it clean." He abominated athletics and would not allow a man to come to one of his classes dressed in an athletic uniform. He insisted on accuracy and precision in his classes. He allowed no soldiering and his reputation as a hard taskmaster caused all freshmen to dread him. A terror to every student, he was the idol of every graduate. His whole term of service with Westminster in the chair of mathematics covered a span of sixty-five years; a record absolutely unequalled in the history of American institutions of learning. Men who were his pupils still spiritually are his disciples; not one of them will admit that another instructor like him will ever live. A most courteous and gentle gentleman, a sincere and devoted Christian; a teacher without a peer; such was John Harvey Scott that the older generation knew.

The room on the south of the hall on the same floor was as different from John Harvey's as though it were in another hemisphere. In it Dr. John Newton Lyle presided over the entire department of the natural sciences. Dr. Lyle did not occupy a chair; his was a settee. Chemistry, physics, mechanics, botany, zoology, he taught them all. He was a man of the highest attainments and of the most outstanding scholarship. His one fault was an inability to preserve discipline. Disorder ran rampant in his class-rooms. He would, for example, tell the class in botany that on the morrow they would examine some specimens of the floral kingdom and he wanted the class to bring in some plant with a little earth about the roots. Next day some student would enter, bearing a shovelful of earth, in the midst of which was growing a sprig of dogfennel. As this was being proudly carried forward for the use of the class another conspirator

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would trip the burden carrier and boy, shovel, dirt and dog-fennel would go sprawling across the room. A request to bring in some specimens for the zoology class invariably resulted in every student catching some sort of a varmit, all of which would be simultaneously, and of course accidentally, released. Bees and wasps and hornets would fill the air; snakes twist across the room; rats and mice would scurry for cover; and a bird or two, and an occasional rabbit or a stray squirrel, added to the confusion. Either demonstration would produce a rebuke and the dismissal of the class for the day; a result which was expected when the specimens were collected.

One of the favorite trials that the really estimable Doctor had to undergo was the too frequent discussion of the Euclidian theory. About that time numerous savants were attacking the propositions of Euclid and, in defense of the long ago dead and gone mathematician, Dr. Lyle wrote a most convincing pamphlet entitled "Euclid and the Anti-Euclidians." The paper was everywhere received as the final answer to the school which was attacking the mathematical formulas of the ancient Greek; as a result, Dr. Lyle was the recipient of many honorary degrees, both domestic and foreign. The boys knew all about this and used their knowledge to good advantage about three times a week. Their usual procedure was to allow the class to get fairly settled when Howard Weeks would mildly inquire, "Dr. Lyle, don't you think Dr. X. V. Jonas at the University is a fool?" "Why, why, Mr. Weeks, that is certainly a harsh statement. I am certainly surprised that any young gentleman in one of my classes should make such an observation. Why in the world do you say that Dr. Jonas is a fool?" "Well," Weeks would observe, "Dr. X. V. Jonas says that two parallel lines in the same plane, infinitely prolonged, will ultimately cease to be parallel. Now, Doctor, I think that any man that makes such a statement is a fool." "Now, now, Weeks, that is too harsh a term. Dr. Jonas is a very splendid gentleman, and though he is in error, we must not say that he is a fool. Let us be kinder and simply say that he is mistaken. We all know that Dr. Jonas is wrong." "Dr. Lyle!" "What is it, Mr. Wood?" "Doctor, I have been thinking about that, and I believe that Dr. X. V. Jonas is right.

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It seems to me that two parallel lines, in the same plane, if infinitely prolonged, will finally cease to be parallel. I think he is right, Doctor." "Mr. Wood! Mr. Wood! You must be a fool sir! It is impossible for such a thing to be true. Dr. Jonas must undoubtedly be a fool to suggest it, much less to teach it. Just give me your attention while I draw a figure and make a demonstration," and the rest of the hour would be taken up in convincing the skeptical Wood, while the remainder of the class slept. A day or two later, the same procedure was indulged in, with the slight variation that this time it might be Tom Gallaher, who would advance the idea that Dr. Jonas was a fool for saying that there might be more or less than two right angles in the included angles of a right angled triangle, while Franc Russell would stoutly defend Dr. Jonas and his position. The most remarkable thing about this department was that Dr. Lyle was accustomed to print in the annual catalogue some "specimen questions in mechanics," which turned out, the following spring, to be the very questions asked on the final examinations. Answers to these questions could be obtained from seniors, who had them the year before, for as little as twenty-five cents. As all examination papers were written on newsprint paper of regulation size, it was easy to write the questions and answers in the privacy of one's bed chamber, put the completed paper in your pocket, and go to the class fully loaded. A reasonable time spent in drawing pictures on the paper supplied by the Professor, or in writing notes or sleeping; then the paper in the pocket was substituted with an air of conscious rectitude and achievement. All the class passed, and with almost the same grades, though John Travis, who was too honest to resort to such subterfuges and actually knew something about the subject, was utterly unable to make the grade of 100 achieved by most of his contemporaries. John Kerr is said to have been in the habit of throwing chalk at the Doctor when he was working at the board with his back to the class, and then hurrying to the open window, excitedly calling to the long-suffering Professor that the miscreant had just run around the corner below. In justice to John it must be said that the instructor never actually saw any chalk thrown. Some of the men claimed that examina-

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tion papers were weighed and grades given on the amount of material; not on its content nor its connection with the subject at hand. One man asserted that he was given a grade in the upper nineties in chemistry although the paper he handed in was a poorly written attempt at a novel. Such suggestions we will dismiss with the contempt they deserve.

In the afternoon Dr. Lyle drove over to the college in his buggy and would leave the horse carefully tied. Invariably, by student assistance, it would get loose, and the class would be compelled to stop operations until the faithful beast could be corralled and tied again. One Hallowe'en the Lyle steed was decorated, and for some weeks thereafter it had a most unusual appearance for a respectable animal, being striped green and yellow like a zebra. In spite of what has been written, Dr. Lyle had a national reputation as a mathematician and scholar: was a most attractive gentleman personally and every student held him in affection and esteem.

Westminster Hall's third floor was given over to activities, to the library, and to John. Immediately at the head of the stairs, on the north side of the hall, was the room of the Young Men's Christian Association. The hall was shorter on this floor than on the two lower floors, thus giving more room on the west side for the society halls and the library. A long, narrow room on the northwest side of the building was the home of the Philologic Literary Society, founded by George Washington; not the Father of his country, but a George Washington just the same. On the southwest side was a room in every way similar which housed the lares and penates of the Philalethians. All these rooms, both society halls and the Y. M. C. A. room, were very fittingly and appropriately furnished. The Y. M. C. A. held its meetings regularly on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. The literary societies met each Saturday night about seven-thirty. All were pretty well attended; the men had nothing else to do.

Between the two literary society halls was the library which was even more sacred and holy than the laboratory. It was glassed in on the side next to the hall, and the glass frosted higher up than the tallest man's head. By standing on a chair a view of the interior could be obtained but it was so dusty and

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dark within that little could be discovered. A visit to the library was as impossible as an interview with the Grand Lama. If a man had asked to examine one of the books supposed to be incarcerated therein, he would have been suspected of insanity and put under observation. Impelled by burning curiosity, it is true that a few adventurous spirits, like Kid Neel, were suspected of having been in its sacred and forbidden precincts, but it was understood that any such visits were made after midnight and without permission of the librarian. John entered it once a day to haul up coal, but his exits and entrances were made after seventh hour so that no prowling students might accidentally venture in and probably lose their eyesight gazing on the forbidden books.

We have hurriedly visited every room in the building except one, a room to the south on the third floor, occupied since the beginning of time by Jonathan Ebenezer Snowball Evans, Janitor. John was an institution, like the Stinson Creek or the Calvinistic religion. In his own opinion, at least, he was rather more important than the faculty, and quite lorded it over the newly entered freshies. He gradually unbent as a man rose in his college classification. He was ever the type of Negro ex-slave who loved his "white folks" and who was loved by them. John had plenty to do; and did some things well. Quite a number of things he would, if the mood took him, fail to do at all, Westminster Hall was originally heated by wood and there was a large fireplace, now boarded up, in each room. Stoves were now used and there was a large coal box in every room. It was John's task to fill all these boxes each evening and he resorted to a platform and tackle, swung out from just above a window in the library. He would go into the library, lower the platform to the ground three full stories below, descend the stairs and fill numerous coal buckets, then, having placed them on the platform, he would return to the library and elevate the platform until he could take off the buckets on the desired floor. The college bell, which was suspended in the square box-like tower, was rung from the attic, access to which was by means of a ladder which ordinarily was elevated against the ceiling in the hall just outside his door. When John wanted to ring the

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bell he would go into his room, lower the ladder by a pulley, ascend to the attic, and sound the college tocsin; then returning down the ladder it would again be hoisted so that no boys could reach the belfry. One day a passerby wound up the ladder while John was ringing the bell, and the old darky stayed some time in the attic awaiting deliverance. Had he not been a Presbyterian in good standing, with his calling and election sure, it is likely that he would have, at that time, lost all his hopes of salvation.

On the south of Westminster Hall and connected by a corridor was the chapel; an almost square building, without any particular claims to beauty. It was builded after no particular style. There was a gallery running around three sides at the second (or gallery) story and the third floor was the gymnasium. Occasionally students visited the gym, although none pretended to use the few rings, parallel bars, or Indian clubs which comprised about all its equipment. In an ordinary year the gym would not have a score of visitors from September until June, unless some extraordinary circumstance, as when Frank Harrison discovered a fire burning through the chapel ceiling, would cause a rush to extinguish the flames; or when some high-toned but clandestine organization like Zeta Tau Nu, would hold a nocturnal initiation within its confines. The chapel had a small organ and the usual furniture of the platform was limited to a pulpit, a few chairs and a table for Professor Marquess, who was secretary of the faculty and registrar of the college.

College was in session five days of the week, Monday being the holiday. Chapel was regularly at eight A. M., and woe to the boy who was not there. Professor Marquess called the roll as a part of the regular chapel procedure, each boy answering "Here" every day of the week except Tuesday, when he was supposed to testify as to his observance of the rule requiring Sabbath observance by replying "At church." The college day was divided into seven hours, three of them after dinner, though the seventh was not entirely filled with recitations. There was no standardization, no regulation as to how many hours an instructor should teach, nor how many students he might have

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in his class. But no matter what course you were taking, nor in which class you were enrolled, it always seemed that Greek came the first hour, John Harvey the fourth, Johnnie Rice the fifth, and a romp in Lyle's room the sixth.

No picture of the Westminster we have been visiting would be complete unless we visualized the grounds. There was no attempt at landscaping. The trees grew amid a billowing sea of tangled grass, which was almost never cut, and had a most unkempt appearance. Where the Scott gate now stands, there was a pond, probably two feet deep in places, full of frogs and small fishes, abounding with mosquitoes, and not infrequently harboring a considerable population of snakes. After seventh hour the campus was entirely deserted except by John. Sunday afternoon the Y. M. C. A. attracted many; Saturday night quite a number would stumble up the cinder paths, in pitch darkness, to the literary society halls, which were illuminated by lamps. Occasionally, on nights other than Saturdays, shadowy figures would silently gather and melt into the shades on the portico, and by that sign it would be known that one of the fraternities, regular or clandestine, was about to initiate. Such performances cost a retainer, otherwise John would prevent "*vi et armis*." Sometimes one of the irregular organizations would save money by carefully tying the door of the faithful Cerberus of the college and then proceed to their appointed tasks. But such procedure was generally frowned upon, the laborer being deemed worthy of his hire, and the established societies had a working agreement with John with a stipulated schedule of prices.

Came the first morning in the college year and our freshman began to have impressions registered on what he had been trying to think was a mind. The collonade was animated, old men welcoming the new; fraternity men busily engaged in making new discoveries, attempting at the same time to hide their own rushees; upperclassmen greeting each other after the vacation. Freshmen discovered a peculiar attitude on the part of students and faculty as regards fraternities. There was no doubt that there were three Greek Letter societies on the campus. Everybody knew this and yet to mention the fact was taboo. Certain men were known to belong to certain fraternities, but the fact

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was never mentioned under any circumstances. Each one of the three chapters was supposed to have a hall; yet the most careful detective work on the part of their rivals often failed to discover it. Presumably each chapter had a presiding officer, likely a President, but nobody knew who he was, and it was a favorite indoor sport to sit in a "bull session" and speculate as to who was at the head of a rival organization. There was no period of rushing, and no open pledging. Any night it was within the possibilities for a late traveler to hear a fraternity cheer and the name of the new born Greek. The next morning the initiating chapter wore their colors, in knots of baby ribbon on their coat lapels, and proudly escorted the neophyte to chapel. Probably no outsider ever congratulated a man on having been initiated. Everybody knew that each of the chapters met on Monday night, yet one's tongue would probably have been paralyzed if the fact had been mentioned. And yet, in spite of this attitude of non-recognition of an existing fact, the chapter members, who would not talk about their fraternity and who pretended in public to ignore its existence, then wore badges only slightly smaller than dinner plates and pinned them most conspicuously on the left lapel of their coats. The faculty consistently ignored the fraternities existence, though "Danny" Gage, the young and frivolous member thereof, was regularly invited to the main functions of at least one of them. This attitude fostered secretiveness and bred clannishness. There was a good deal of suspicion and distrust. This was frequently manifested in the issuance of a so-called "Bogus." The "Bogus" was a printed attack on some member of the faculty or on some fraternity or group. It did not make any great difference as to what the excuse might be, anything would serve. Sometimes it was Dr. Gage, sometimes Phi Delta Theta or Beta Theta Pi; once a great circus poster was pasted all over the walks and bill boards lampooning Kappa Alpha, sixteen cages being described with each cage tenanted by some KA who was designated as a "one-horn rhinoceros," or some other equally rare animal. It was necessary to have these "boguses" printed out of town and carefully conveyed in by hand; so the probability of an appearance of such a screed was much greater just

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after the men had returned from a holiday. It was not unheard of to have a "Bogus" distributed at Commencement; ordinarily they were harmless and intended to be mirth provoking, but occasionally they were written with a venomous pen and with evil intentions.

Quite the same attitude was found to exist regarding college athletics. Baseball was the only sport at that time and it was entirely in student hands. Our teams were superior, usually victorious and the game was popular. But the faculty simply did not admit that it existed. If uniforms, or bats, or balls, were needed the boys got them themselves or did without. An athletic director or a coach would not have been permitted in a faculty meeting any more than Beelzebub; probably the satanic archangel would have had a better chance. If the boys wanted to play baseball it was done after the seventh hour at Star Park or on the D. and D. grounds. The first football game was played Thanksgiving Day, 1893. Occasional foot races were the forerunners of our track teams. Basketball was unknown. As far as the college was concerned the authorities had no time or patience for athletic frivolities. With no athletics for diversion, without anything resembling physical training, the session was of monotonous sameness. Some of the men studied with diligence and abandon; some sought other means of working off their surplus energy. Safety valves were found in the formation of a new fraternity, designed for the edification and enlightenment of some one unfortunate man. "Philalubergs" had served its day, the "Octavos," a close imitator followed. But both names were well known and the illegitimate character of the two was recognized. So the Zeta Tau Nu sprang fully developed from a fertile brain and as a hazing society it outdid them both.

New men found Westminster quite a society center as compared with their homes. A fraternity usually had four or five social functions each year. One of these parties was like all the others. The guests were strictly limited to the members of the society giving the party and their "sisters;" with one representative from each of the other fraternities at the June banquet. A girl was pinned either by an individual or by the chapter and

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was called a "sister." Changing a pin was about as unusual and as disgraceful as getting a divorce. The "sisters" were valuable aids in rushing, that is for the first five or six years after being pinned. When a sister wore a pin for a longer time than that she was apt to be regarded as somewhat old by collegians just turning eighteen.

With the brothers and "sisters" duly assembled the party took on the appearance of a reception until the supper was served, and resumed its first appearance after the several courses had been disposed of. It was a sorry meal when the menu did not extend through five courses. There was no dancing—in fact, few of the undergraduates knew how. There were occasional solos by some visitor, quartette singing by the chapter songbirds, a declamation possibly, conversation—such was the social program.

Field Day was observed May 8, 1893. Winners in the various events were: M. V. Davis, one hundred yard dash; J. F. Barbee, two hundred twenty yard dash; B. R. Farrar, running high jump; J. T. McCue, half mile dash; C. C. McIntire, standing high jump; M. V. Davis, hurdle race; B. R. Farrar, putting the shot; J. F. Barbee, fourth of mile dash; B. R. Farrar, running broad jump; H. H. Smiley and W. H. Forsythe, three legged race; J. O. Reavis, standing broad jump; Parker H. Woods, bicycle race; J. F. Barbee, L. J. Ryland, S. L. McCarty, and M. V. Davis (representing the Philalethian Society), relay race; M. V. Davis, the gymnastic contest; the all-around contest, H. H. Smiley.

Reverend Edward Clifford Gordon, D.D., preached the Baccalaureate sermon, Sunday morning, May 28, 1893. Reverend Edwin Muller, of Louisville, Kentucky, spoke to the Y. M. C. A. that night. The exhibition of the Philologic Society was Monday night, May 29, that of the Philalethians, on Tuesday night, May 30. The address before the literary societies was given Wednesday, May 31. Commencement was Thursday, June 1. The Bachelor of Letters degree was conferred on William George Palmer; the degree of Bachelor of Science on James Stuart Morrison, David Cuthbert Smith, Elmer E. Sharp, Edward Curtis Whaley, Benjamin Martin Yates; the degree of

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Bachelor of Arts on Charles Roy Macfarlane; Elmer E. Sharp delivered the salutatory in Latin, possibly the last time that long established custom was observed; Charles R. Macfarlane was valedictorian. Master of Arts in course was given Reverend F. W. Hinett, '89; Reverend E. E. Smith, '90; Professor Joseph C. Watkins, '67; Professor L. J. Mitchell, '85. The degree of Master of Science in course went to Dr. William G. Cowan, '89; and Edward T. Miller, '89. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Hon. Selden P. Spencer. Allen Overton Harrison won the annual contest for the best declamation; James Darrah Catlin the prize in oratory; John William Stitt took the prize in Political Economy; Harry Herr Smiley the medal for scholarship. Wylie Hamilton Forsythe won the Analytics Prize; Willis Hunter Plunkett, the prize in Greek. James McDonald Chaney wrote the best Biblical essay and Harry Herr Smiley passed the best examination in Bible.

Few alumni or friends of the college are aware that Westminster has ever conferred either honorary or earned degrees of Doctor of Philosophy. As a matter of record the facts are set out here,

The earliest mention of the bestowing of the Ph.D. degree in a Westminster catalogue is in the account of Commencement exercises on June 4, 1891, when it is stated that Ph.D. (earned degree) was conferred on Professor J. C. Jones, A.M. No mention had so far been made in the catalogue (nor any college announcements) that Westminster offered such a degree, yet the catalogue of that year expressly states that this degree was earned. At the Commencement in 1892 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (*pro merito*) was conferred on Professor M. H. Reaser of Brookfield College, and on Professor C. B. McAfee of Park College. A year following Hon. Selden P. Spencer was given the same degree. While not so stated, the Ph.D. given Senator Spencer must have been "*pro merito*" as in the two immediate preceding instances. The college did not announce that it would confer an earned Doctor of Philosophy degree until a year later.

It was the catalogue of 1892-93 that announced Westminster would confer the earned degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Can-

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didates for this degree were required to complete a course of study covering not less than two years work in some one of four departments; viz; Metaphysics, Political and Social Science, Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, or Languages and their Literature. It was required that two examinations should be held, the second one at the college, and a thesis on some subject connected with the course of study was compulsory. No residence work was demanded and the degree carried with it the degree of Master of Arts, and could only be conferred upon a man who had previously obtained a degree of Bachelor of Arts from some approved institution.

In June, 1894, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Reverend William Frost Bishop, A.M. of Liberty, Missouri. Even though Bishop was not listed as a student, the inference here is that this was an earned degree since two years before the college set out a course of study and the requirements for obtaining it. However the catalogue for 1894-95 carried the names of four men studying for this earned degree under the rules laid down by the college. Reverend George Frederick Ayers, A.M. of Washington College, Tennessee, was studying Latin Language and Literature; Reverend E. McNair of Lawson, Missouri, Metaphysics. According to the catalogue this was the second year in the Westminster graduate school for each of these gentlemen. First year students in this graduate department were Reverend William S. Foreman of St. Joseph, Missouri, who was studying Greek Language and Literature and Reverend W. S. Jacobs, LL.D., Columbus, Mississippi, taking Metaphysics. In 1895-96 the catalogue again lists four men as applying for the earned degree of Doctor of Philosophy: Reverend W. S. Foreman, Reverend E. McNair, Reverend W. S. Jacobs, and, as a student of Metaphysics, Reverend C. O. Martindale, A.B. of Columbia, South Carolina. At Commencement in June, 1896, the earned degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Reverend E. McNair, A.M., D.D., and on Reverend W. S. Jacobs, A.M., LL.B.

In 1896-97 Reverend W. S. Foreman of St. Joseph, Missouri was again listed as a graduate student in Greek; at Commencement in June the earned degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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went to Reverend George Frederick Ayers, A. M. In 1897-98 Reverend E. H. Lyle was registered as an applicant for the Doctor of Philosophy degree in the department of Latin Language and Literature. Reverend Lyle continued his work in that department in the 1898-99 session, Reverend Wm. J. Williamson (A.B. William Jewell College), studying Metaphysics, also was a student in the graduate department that year. Reverend Williamson continued his work through 1899-1900 and was given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Commencement in June of the last named year.

The catalogue of 1899-1900 dropped its announcement of graduate work leading to the Doctor of Philosophy degree and there have since been no students undertaking such work in the college except that Reverend W. S. Foreman of St. Joseph is listed as applying for this degree in 1900-01, but he had originally enrolled as a graduate student in 1894-95. While he was awarded the Master of Arts degree, in course, in 1902 it does not appear that he was ever given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

A recapitulation of earned degrees shows that from 1894, when the college announced that it would give the Doctor of Philosophy degree, until 1900, when it was abolished, seven men registered as graduate students applying for the degree. It was awarded to four of the seven: Reverend E. McNair, Reverend W. S. Jacobs, and Reverend W. J. Williamson taking it after completing their prescribed work in Metaphysics; Reverend G. F. Ayers being given it because of his work in Latin. This recapitulation does not include Professor J. C. Jones, stated to have earned his degree, nor Reverend William Frost Bishop whose degree also may have been earned.

Beginning with the fall session of 1893-94 the catalogue was very definite as to the required hours leading to the several degrees. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Letters must have satisfactorily completed the freshman and sophomore work in Mathematics and in Natural Science; the sophomore and junior assignments in History and English Literature and in the department of Biblical Instruction. This required work totalled thirty-six hours. Electives were then to be taken

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sufficient to make a total of fifty-four recitations, two departments being completed. To obtain the degree of Bachelor of Science the entire course in Mathematics; the entire course in Natural Science, beginning with the sophomore year; and the entire course in German (or its equivalent in Latin) were required; together with the freshman and sophomore courses in the department of History and English Literature; the sophomore and junior work in Metaphysics; and the freshman, sophomore and junior years in Biblical Instruction, with eight additional hours of the student's choice, a total of sixty-four hours. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was largely of the original type of work as offered by colleges of the earlier days though less work in the classical tongues was mandatory. The freshman and sophomore assignments in the departments of Mathematics, of Latin, and of Greek, were required. The freshman, sophomore and junior courses in History and English Literature, and in the department of Biblical Instruction, together with sophomore and junior work in Natural Science, and in Metaphysics, were also obligatory. The required hours totalled fifty-four—to which the undergraduate added sixteen elective recitations; seventy hours in all being required to qualify for the degree, and not less than three departments to be completed. Under this outline of work the B.L. degree was obtainable in three years, four years being needed to get the Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science diplomas.

For some reason the attendance dropped somewhat during the 1893-94 session the loss being principally in the college classes. The college enrolled fourteen seniors, twelve juniors, eighteen sophomores and thirteen freshmen; a total of fifty-seven compared with eighty-three the preceding year. The classes in the academic department, the specials, the English students and the commercial pupils numbered sixty-two instead of sixty-seven as of the year before. Of the thirteen freshmen that year six, J. P. Cayce, A. B. Dodd, J. F. Forsythe, Ross Neel, E. A. Neel, and S. Y. VanMeter took their degrees, forty-six percent. K. A. Crisler, R. E. Fisher, Stanley Gordon, H. A. Harris, Homer P. Mitchell, J. E. Packard and G. A. Moss dropped out of college before completing their work.

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Football was introduced during the fall of 1893. The students had no coach and practically no knowledge of the game: their interpretation of many rules was weird. The first lessons were learned on the D and D field and much of their practice—such as it was—was there or at Star Park below Hockaday Hill. Some suits were bought and attempts were made to have games with other Missouri colleges—a game with Missouri Valley being finally scheduled but fortunately for Westminster's heroes it was cancelled. Despairing of inter-collegiate competition a second, or picked team, was formed to meet the first, or college team, in a game on Thanksgiving Day at Star Park. Quite a crowd attended—this being the first football game ever played in Fulton. The town band enlivened the day with inspiring music; and the crowd cheered wildly, often entirely without reason, as the game progressed. The so-called "first" team was composed of L. G. Ryland, J. F. Barbee, Z. J. Mitchell, W. H. Forsythe, T. F. Gallaher, J. R. Tucker, C. F. Lamkin, L. Humphreys, I. T. McCue, C. C. McIntire and W. K. Steele. These gladiators had suits; wore their hair long; and made every effort to look, and be, ferocious. The second or picked team was almost without suits and wasted no effort in an endeavor to appear unduly savage. These supposedly under-dogs were F. E. Hitner, T. M. Nixon, G. L. Morrow, W. V. Longley, G. B. Lyons, Z. Lilliard, E. C. Gordon Jr., E. A. Neel, D. M. Clagett, R. B. Price, and R. L. Sasse. J. F. Harrison, A. O. Harrison, H. L. Hall and R. A. Moore were substitutes and all got into the game. The result was quite an upset as far as the "first" eleven was concerned as they were beaten by a score of 15 to 2; one lone safety being the sum total of their achievements; with the "second" team, lead by "Kid" Neel and Dudley Clagett, running wild, around, between and over, the dismayed warriors who had aspired to be the champion players of the college.

The annual Field Day in May, 1894, was hotly contested. Joshua F. Barbee was first in both the hundred and the twenty yard dashes; C. C. McIntire took the running high jump, the standing high jump and the gymnastic contest; A. E. Travis placed first in the quarter-mile dash and in the half-mile and

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the shot put; John E. Kerr won both the running and the standing broad jump; R. A. Moore was victorious in the hurdle race and the best all-around contest; W. H. Forsythe and L. G. Ryland lead their competitors in the three-legged race and the Philalethians were first in the relay.

Reverend Francis R. Beattie, D.D. of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky, preached the Baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning, June 3; with Reverend J. Ross Stephenson, D.D., McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, addressing the Young Men's Christian Association that night. The Trustees this year began offering a prize of twenty dollars to the literary society which would put on the best exhibition at commencement. The Philalethians exhibited Monday night, June 4; the Philologies the following night; the Philologies winning. Hon. Bennett Young, famous as an orator, came from Louisville, Kentucky, to address the literary societies, and delivered his oration at night on Wednesday instead of the time-honored custom of having this exercise in the afternoon. Four students, Ross Neal, E. A. Neel, George Lyons and Samuel M. Carter, had tied a tin can to the tail of a valuable bird dog on the afternoon of Baccalaureate Sunday. Being duly arrested for disturbing the peace their trial was set at the exact hour for the speech before the literary societies. The oration was therefore postponed until the boys had been acquitted and peace had again descended on the student body.

The commencement exercises were saddened by the recent death of Reverend W. W. Robertson, D.D., President of the Board of Trustees. The chapel was filled with remembrance of him that June morning as the audience gathered to see the class of 1894 take their degrees. That day closed the forty-third year of the history of the college, and was the first time that he had not been there as a member of the Board; for four long decades as its President. His chair, draped in sombre black, on which was deposited a sheaf of wheat, mutely yet eloquently bore witness to the universal grief. Surely a Prince and a Ruler had fallen in Israel.

The catalogue bore testimony to his character and his self-denying, sacrificial service. This tribute, well deserved, follows:

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"Dr. Robertson was the father, if not the founder, of Westminster College. In 1849 he secured from the presbytery of Missouri an overture to the Synod which led to the foundation of the college by the Synod in 1852, and its incorporation by the state in 1853. His name appeared among the first Trustees. In 1854 he became President of the Board and he continued to hold that position for forty years until his death in 1894.

"He was in many respects the mainstay of the college in all its early struggles for existence and recognition. For fifteen years, including those during which the country was desolated by war, he was the Financial Agent of the Board as well as its President. It is likely that the college would have ceased to exist had it not been for his heroic efforts in its behalf. With undying devotion, unfailing faith, and unflagging zeal in the use of both voice and pen, he labored; and he was permitted to live until Mr. Sausser's bequest—due in part to his efforts—placed the college financially on a secure foundation.

"It would be a fitting monument to Dr. Robertson if the Synod, in whose behalf as teacher and preacher, as pioneer and organizer, he so long and faithfully labored, would erect on the college grounds a handsome building to perpetuate his name and fame—a memorial that would also foster and enlarge that work which was so dear to his heart, the Christian education of young men."

Too often benefactors are forgotten. No building—though his services warranted one—was ever erected in his memory. Undergraduates later placed a commemorative tablet on the walls of the chapel—but that was lost in the fire and the very name of the father of the college is almost forgotten.

There were two brothers in the class of 1894 and these two were awarded the honors of the day. Adam Everett Travis, B. S. was Salutatorian, and John Edgar Travis, A. B. delivered the Valedictory address. The other members of the class, and their degrees, were John E. Kerr, B. L.; Edson Loper Burch, B. S.; William Richard Hord, B. S.; Wylie Hamilton Forsythe, B. S.; Howard Lewis Weeks, B. S.; Chalmers Barbour Wood, B. S.; James Darrah Catlin, A. B.; Robert Mosby Cowan, A. B.; Llewellyn Humphreys, A. B. The degree of Doctor of Phil-

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osophy was conferred on Reverend William Frost Bishop; that of Doctor of Divinity on Reverend Francis L. Ferguson. Academic declamation prizes went to William Herndon Castleman, first; Alexander Lawton Gordon, second. Dudley Malcomb Clagett took the declamation prize in the college. John William Stitt placed first in the oratorical; James McDonald Chaney Jr. was awarded the prize in Political Economy; John J. Alexander wrote the best Biblical essay with Dudley M. Clagett passing the best examination in Bible. Willis Hunter Plunkett won the scholarship.

Westminster men should remember their heroes. Illustrious advocates, valiant soldiers, successful business men, doctors of ability, preachers of power; all are on the roll of our former students. But there is not one among them all who more faithfully served his Lord, there is not one who as deliberately laid down his life for the Christ, as did Wylie Hamilton Forsythe. It is highly fitting that every generation of students should be informed about him and his work.

Born in Mercer County, Kentucky, he attended Westminster College for four years, graduating in the class of 1894. The next year he taught school, being associate principal of the Clinton (Missouri) Academy, a school founded and conducted by E. P. Lamkin until the latter's death. In the fall of 1896 Forsythe entered the Hospital Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated with honor in 1898. Promptly enlisting at the outbreak of the war with Spain, when the war was over he was transferred at his own request, as Acting Assistant Surgeon with rank of Captain, to the First Regular Cavalry. He hoped to be assigned to Matanzas, Cuba, because there was a Presbyterian mission there; but instead was sent to Cardenas, where his assigned duties led to the cleaning and sanitation of that tropical city. Forsythe felt that he had lost the opportunity to do any good when sent to Cardenas. But one morning a man came striding across the encampment asking for Captain Forsythe. This was a Presbyterian missionary named Evans. The two held an impromptu prayer service together and the next night or so held a prayer meeting, the first one in that city under Presbyterian, probably the first ever held under Protes-

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tant, auspices. At this meeting there were five Cubans present together with Mr. Evans and Forsythe; one of them (Mrs. Torres) having been a Presbyterian in New Orleans but never having been in a Protestant church since her removal to Cuba. Mrs. Torres' husband was the first elder of the church that grew from that meeting. Another gentleman who was present that night, a Senor Cata, became a deacon. Forsythe then went to New York, where he served in the hospitals for a time, went to Korea, was injured and came home on a furlough. In the early fall of 1907 he came directly to Fulton, got off the train and started for the college, coming down Westminster Avenue and entered the campus from the northeast corner. As he entered it he met two students, the first Westminster men he saw on his return; one of them was the son of Senor Torres, whom he had made an elder in Cardenas; and the other was a son of the deacon, Senor Cata.

After the war Forsythe took a special course of study in the New York City hospitals and applied for appointment as a medical missionary to Korea. He sailed on August 10, 1904, and on reaching the field was assigned to the Chunju station where he labored for two years with reckless zeal and in a spirit of utter self-abnegation, administering to the bodies and souls of the Korean people.

On one occasion, while returning from an itineranting tour, he found a leper woman almost in a dying condition. Without thought of peril to himself he dismounted and lifted her on his pony, holding her in the saddle as he walked about fifteen miles to Chunju, where he had her cared for until she died. He never did anything that was more characteristic, and no one ever did anything that was more Christ-like.

On another occasion he went to the country some twenty miles from his station to minister to a man, husband of a communicant of his church, who had been wounded by robbers. After attending to his patient Dr. Forsythe went to bed. He was awakened suddenly and saw a gun pointed at his head and was only able to brush the muzzle of the weapon to one side as it exploded. The robbers then struck him across the head and ear with a sword and threw him out on the ground. As they

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were about to run him through with their spears, the woman, at whose house he was, threw her body over his and protected him. He never fully recovered from the cut across his head and the nervous shock resulting and was sent home to the states to recuperate. After three years rest he returned to his work, but in a few months his health completely gave way and he was compelled to return home permanently.

The incident regarding the leper woman should be remembered as the beginning of the work among lepers by the Presbyterian Church in Korea. After Forsythe returned to America the lepers of the Kwangju colony asked for a plot of land on which they wished to erect a monument. The request was granted and out of the savings and beggings of these lepers a stone monument, about nine feet high, in honor of Dr. Forsythe, was placed just in front of the Owen Memorial Bible School at Kwangju.

We are prone to forget those men who do not die spectacularly. Had "Quippe" Forsythe fallen while gallantly leading a charging regiment, the Westminster campus would doubtless have some monument commemorating his bravery; certainly the story of his last fight would be told to every entering freshman, and the manner of his death would be held up for emulation as an outstanding example of patriotism. Yet he died more heroically than on the martial field, for he fought and suffered for the greatest of Captains in the everlasting warfare for humanity. Westminster has no monument for him; yet the wretched lepers in far off Korea have builded for him a memorial. Westminster men of today have all but forgotten him; yet he is one of the outstanding princes of the church. Those who knew him intimately saw him change from the carefree boy to the learned physician; from the physician to the devoted missionary; from the devoted missionary to the living saint, whose every word and action bore witness that he walked and talked with God, for literally his face shone with His glory.

President William H. Marquess had been ready to retire as executive head of the college three years earlier when the providential Sausser endowment came. Since Dr. Marquess was, by the terms of the will, made executor it was deemed unwise for

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him to then retire; instead Dr. Edward Clifford Gordon, D.D., was called from his Lexington pastorate as Professor of Bible and given the administrative post of Vice-President. The Sausser estate had by this time been settled and it seemed possible for Dr. Gordon to assume the Presidency without any prejudice to the Sausser bequest under the will. With the opening of the session in the fall of 1894 Dr. Gordon became titular head of the college, no longer only acting as such as Vice-President. There were no changes in the personnel of the faculty though John W. Stitt was added as Tutor.

As the students returned to the campus in September, 1894, they did not realize that a drastic change had been made in the internal organization of the college; nor did the faculty sense that a new day was dawning for future generations of undergraduates. Beyond a feeling of satisfaction on the part of the students that they were to have a Physical Director there was not much further undergraduate reaction. But the coming of Evert P. Maule Jr. sounded a new note in the Westminster symphony. Nothing that President Gordon did in his all-too-brief administration more positively marked the changing times. For the first thirty-eight years of its history Westminster had ignored athletics and all sorts of physical training—anything done in that direction was by the students and the faculty did not contaminate themselves by having any part in it. It was unthinkable that a coach or an athletic director could ever sit in the faculty on terms of equality. One concession had been made four years before when the catalogue mentioned the Annual Field Day and gave the records of the winners in this event. But now Dr. Gordon, wisely sensing the trend of the times, introduced an accomplished gymnast and physical director to a place on the instructional staff. The gymnasium was located on the third floor of the chapel. It was visited about as frequently as the ordinary man explores the north pole and its equipment was all but negligible. Maule, however, was a tireless worker—a worker who knew exactly what he wanted to accomplish and lost no time, neither wasted any motions, in gaining his objective. Gymnastic shows were popular. “Pete” started from scratch but by spring had a troupe of young men who put on

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an exhibition worthy of a first class circus. His cheery disposition, his own athletic ability, his most attractive personality, drew the students to him and they progressed far. The first "Westminster Annual Gymnasium Show"—thereafter known as WAGS—was to have been given only one night, but an overflow house caused it to be repeated, and the receipts from the exhibitions not only paid Pete's salary but made a complete refurnishing of the gym possible. From this humble beginning dates the athletic program of the college. Fortunate it was that a man of Maule's sterling character inaugurated athletics at Westminster. Wherever Westminster's clear-eyed, clean-living sons go to the athletic wars "Pete" Maule, in them, lives again. He is fittingly known as the founder of the Westminster gymnasium.

The enrollment continued to shrink, the registration of 1894-95 being one hundred nine—ten less than the preceding session. No listing by classes appears in the catalogue but it is shown that fifty-five of the registrants—more than fifty per cent—came from Callaway County, with thirty-seven, almost exactly one-third, from the town of Fulton. The then ultra conservative nature of the college is shown by an examination of the enrollment in each of the college departments, or schools. Eighty-five of the one hundred nine matriculated were in the department of Biblical History and Doctrine; six studied Biblical languages (Hellenistic Greek and Hebrew); twenty-six took English, forty-four were in Greek, eighty-nine in History and Literature, seventy-four in Latin, thirty-six in Metaphysics, eighty-nine labored under Scott in the department of Mathematics, twenty-eight elected modern languages, with sixty-six in Natural Science.

Football, after a fashion, had been played during the collegiate year 1893-94 but the first college eleven was organized in the fall of 1894. The squad was small, its size being largely regulated by the number of available uniforms. Ross Neel played right end; Samuel M. Carter, left end; Joe Bryan, right tackle; Emmett Grant, left tackle; C. Wright, right guard; Robert S. McClintic, left guard; I. T. McCue, center; R. A. Moore, captain and right half back; Evert P. Maule Jr., left half back;

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Ellison A. Neel, quarter back; C. C. McIntire, full back; Clive D. Scott, substitute; Thomas F. Gallaher, manager. Tom Gallaher says: "We did play one game with some kind of a team in Mexico, probably the (Fleet) Missouri Military Academy. I am glad that I cannot remember the score for it was something gargantuan on their side and infinitesimal on ours. They had a full back who went at will either around or through or over us as his fancy dictated. About all our boys could do was to run along beside him and hope that he would fall down and break a leg which he never did. 'Babe' (R. A.) Moore was the only man we had who could make any headway against those maulers and he did make a touchdown or two but that was a mere incident. So far as I can remember we never had another out of town game. We had one scheduled somewhere but a heavy snow came up and we cancelled it. Those were brave days. We shall not look upon their like again." R. A. "Babe" Moore remembers the score of the Missouri Military Academy game as forty-four to four with Westminster getting the four. Westminster averaged one hundred fifty-five pounds to the man, the victorious Fleet players at least thirty pounds heavier per man. E. P. "Pete" Maule was knocked out early and after his retirement it was a rout not a game.

Reverend M. McN. McKay of Ft. Smith, Arkansas, preached the Baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning, June 9, 1895, with the address to the Christian Associations being given that night by Hon. Selden P. Spencer of St. Louis. The two literary societies held their respective exhibits Monday and Tuesday nights, the inter-society prize being won by the Philologics. The Alumni Association officers elected on Wednesday were: Professor J. Nolley Tate, President; Don P. Bartley, Secretary; E. W. Grant, Treasurer. Hon. George H. Shields, LL.D., of St. Louis gave the address before the two literary societies Wednesday night, June 12, commencement being held as usual in the college chapel the next morning. Degrees were given to a class of thirteen: the Bachelor of Letters degree going to William Rufus Dood, W. Frank Russell and Benjamin Albert Tincher; Bachelor of Science degree to George Burns Lyons, Halsey Irvine Matthews, and to Morton Hord Pemberton; the Bachelor

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of Arts degree was awarded Joshua F. Barbee, J. McDonald Chaney Jr., Dudley Malcom Claggett, Chauncey Elbert Hickok, Andrew Christy Knox, Robert Shanklin McClintic, John William Stitt. The degree of Master of Arts (in course) was given Reverend William Wirt Akers, '92; Reverend Colin A. McPheeters, '90; Reverend George W. Marshall, '92; and Reverend Edward Everett Smith, '90. The Board gave three honorary Doctor of Divinity degrees to Reverend J. W. Bushnell, Oakland, California; to Reverend Edwin Muller, Louisville, Kentucky; and to Reverend Frank W. Sneed, Minneapolis, Minnesota. In the academic department James H. Parker Jr., took the first prize in declamation with Emmet C. Britt winning second place; in the college declamatory contest, Leonard Gamble Ryland was awarded first place. Allen Overton Harrison won the oratorical contest, Harry Herr Smiley took both the Buckner and Scholarship medals, J. McDonald Chaney took the Brooks prize in Bible, and Julian Paul Cayce won the McCoy medal given for excellence in Analytical Geometry.

One of the notable contributions of Dr. Gordon to the cause of education was the important part he played in the organization of the Missouri College Union. The state was then crowded with real and pseudo colleges. Almost every county had at least one institution of an educational character (some not even claiming collegiate rank) which were regularly granting baccalaureate degrees. High schools were beginning to multiply but in many the work done was mediocre to poor. Some regulating and classifying agency was necessary to relieve the situation. The Missouri College Union (then consisting of the University of Missouri, Washington University, Central, Drury, Missouri Valley, Westminster and William Jewell Colleges) undertook to standardize the colleges of the state and, with the cooperation of the State Teachers' Association, to encourage the secondary and high schools to do better educational work so that they might help close the gap that existed between the high school graduate and the college freshman. In spite of the best efforts of the College Union, and of the State Teachers' Association, it would be nearly twenty-five years before high school

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standards were sufficiently raised to permit Westminster to safely drop its academy.

For many years Westminster's alumni had maintained the skeleton of an association. In 1882 there was an unprecedented outpouring of returning former students at commencement, an elaborate banquet was held, plans for the endowment of a chair were enthusiastically made, and the Westminster College Alumni Association was re-born with Reverend W. H. Marquess as its President; Dr. E. M. Kerr, Vice-President; and Professor H. C. Evans, Secretary. The catalogue carried the names of these gentlemen as officers of the Association for five years, even after Dr. Kerr's death; then the Association seems to have lapsed into a state of entire inactivity and for the following eight years no mention of the Alumni Association is carried in the catalogue; and its activities, if any, were certainly very insignificant. During 1895-96 there was a revival of interest among the alumni. As the work of Robert Morrison and his co-laborers—in relieving the college from debt and setting its financial feet firmly on solid ground—caused an outpouring of alumni at the next commencement and aroused their interest in their alma mater, so did the gift of William Sausser reflect itself on the former students, and those who had become lukewarm in Westminster's cause began to plan to come to the help of the college. During the year alumni were reminded that the Sausser bequest, splendid as it was, did not add any equipment nor buildings and that the immediate need was a hall for science and a dormitory. The first would enable the college to keep step with the advancing prominence of the teaching of science in the colleges of the country; the second would afford an attractive residence for additional students and was expected to be a drawing card. The poverty of the college, and the lack of vision for the future, was strikingly shown in the plans for this proposed new building. The catalogue carried an architect's drawing and floor plans. The proposal was to raise the sum of fifty thousand dollars—one fourth payable in cash and the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, and—as soon as twelve thousand dollars was subscribed—work on a building would be started. This building would have had accommoda-

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tions for sixteen students, with rooms in it set aside for a library and for a laboratory. When first proposed the building was to have had rooms for fifty boys but funds were slow in materializing and the smaller structure was projected instead. The library—in the architect's drawing—was across a hall from the laboratory, the dimensions of each being seventeen by thirty-seven feet. Happily God was with His people and the necessary subscriptions were not secured. It would have been a major calamity to have had so inadequate a building on the campus. However at the time the plans for this hall met with an enthusiastic reception from the alumni and substantial subscriptions were made. For the next several years the catalogues continued to urge the erection of this building.

Thus at the 1895 commencement the Alumni Association awakened from its sleep of more than a decade. During the following year there was very considerable activity among the alumni all over the state.

What appears to have been the first attempt to organize a local alumni association was when about a dozen Westminster men met at the Presbyterian (Ladies') College in Independence, December 20, 1895, the occasion being a dinner tendered by President George F. Ayers of that college. The men in attendance decided to organize an alumni association of Kansas City and vicinity, adjourning to January 16, 1896, when a second meeting was held in the Midland Hotel at Kansas City and a formal organization was effected. They adopted as their name "The Westminster Association at Kansas City" and elected Dr. J. T. Marsh of Liberty, Missouri, President; Hon. William H. Wallace of Kansas City, Vice-President; Dr. W. C. Tyree of Kansas City, Secretary. The Executive Committee of this new association was composed of J. M. Cheney Jr., Independence, Missouri; Dr. B. H. Wheeler, Westport; and George Miller Jr., Kansas City. A second dinner at the Midland Hotel was given the evening of March 27, 1896 at the time of the Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest.

The St. Louis alumni followed the example of their brethren in the western part of the state and regularly organized March 24, 1896. A formal constitution was adopted which provided

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that annual dues of two dollars should be collected from each member and that an annual dinner should be held. General George H. Shields was chosen as the first President of this association; Judge H. S. Priest was elected First Vice-President; Dr. Gib W. Carson, Second Vice-President; L. A. McGirk, Third Vice-President; Benjamin H. Charles Jr., Secretary; J. Holli-day Wear, Treasurer. In addition an Executive Committee of four was named: C. M. Napton, J. E. Crawford, W. G. McClan-ahan, and J. W. Settle. Their first annual banquet was held at the Mercantile Club, April 20, 1896. The *Globe-Democrat* says that one hundred were in attendance and then adds: "The large banquet hall of the Club presented a magnificent appearance. The college colors, orange and white, were used as the basis of decoration. The massive columns of the banquet hall, and the walls and ceiling, were draped with broad bands of orange and white gauze, while satin ribbons of the same colors, entwined with flowing smilax, hid the metal work of the chandeliers. The table, which was set with orange and white linen and adorned with lilies and American Beauty roses, was surrounded by a profusion of palms and potted plants. General George H. Shields was Toastmaster and Mr. Benjamin H. Charles Jr. was master of ceremonies. After the collation, which was served in ten courses, toasts were offered and responded to as follows:

The Place and Importance of the College in American Education —
.....Reverend E. C. Gordon, President, Westminster College
The Board of Trustees, Judge John A. Hockaday, President of the Board
The Infant Westminster.....Mr. W. F. Broadhead, '52
Our Alma Mater.....Judge H. S. Priest
The Sedalia Alumni Association.....Mr. Lee Montgomery of Sedalia
Westminster Boys and Fulton Girls.....Mr. C. M. Napton
How We Walloped Columbia at Baseball.....Mr. J. W. Settle of Ferguson
The D.D.'s and the Ph.D.'s.....Dr. R. P. Farris

Reverend Doctors F. L. Ferguson and J. F. Cowan, Reverend Meade C. Williams, Professor J. H. Scott, Messrs. Thomas S. McPheeters, John W. Gibson, S. J. Fisher, and others also contributed to the feast of eloquence."

A third association, this one at Sedalia, was also organized this year; Mr. P. G. Stafford being elected President and Dr. W. G. Cowan, Secretary.

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The class of 1896 published an annual called *The Searchlight*, the first time one had been issued at Westminster, the editors being J. Paul Cayce and A. O. Harrison. The enrollment was slightly less than the preceding year but individually the scholastic standards and personnel of the student body were high. Heading the list of organizations was the Young Men's Christian Association with F. E. Bagby as President; W. M. Howe, Vice-President; I. N. Tate, Recording Secretary; Lacy I. Moffet, Corresponding Secretary; and W. W. Harrison, Treasurer. These five, together with John J. Alexander, Charles H. Davis, Evert P. Maule Jr., J. O. Reavis, A. O. Harrison, H. H. Smiley, and S. F. Shiffler, composed the Y. M. C. A. cabinet.

Of almost equal importance in the college of that day were the two literary societies. A. O. Harrison was President of the older of the two, the Philologic—E. A. Neel was Vice-President; James N. Beasley, Secretary; Percy H. VanDyke, Censor; Frank N. Gordon, Treasurer, and James F. Forsythe, Critic. In forensic contests J. O. Reavis, Ross Neel, F. E. Hitner entered the oratorical contest and, after it had been won by a Philalethian, A. O. Harrison challenged the winner and won the right to represent the college as its intercollegiate orator. In declamation E. A. Neel, J. F. Forsythe, H. H. Smiley, Walter G. Bryan and Marshall N. Ferguson competed. The Philalethian Society was presided over by W. W. Harrison as President; the other officers being Harry S. Jacks, Vice-President; I. N. Tate, Recording Secretary; John R. Baker, Treasurer; Arthur A. Brown, Censor, and B. G. Boone Jr., Sergeant-at-Arms. F. C. Bright, R. H. Keithley, and L. G. Ryland contested in oratory and Ryland won the decision. In declamation five Philalethians met the quintette from their rival society: A. T. Britt, Roy McCall, Evert P. Maule Jr., S. Y. VanMeter, and Homer P. Mitchell. The Philologic Society was boastful over the fact that both the intercollegiate orator (A. O. Harrison), and the intercollegiate committeeman (Ross Neel), were enrolled among its members. In those days these were unquestionably the highest collegiate honors.

The Westminster College Athletic Association was beginning to have recognition and a place of growing importance in the

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college. H. H. Smiley was President; A. O. Harrison, First Vice-President; J. O. Reavis Second Vice-President; F. E. Hinner, Secretary; and Charles H. Davis, Treasurer. Evert P. Maule Jr., the Physical Director, arranged some very excellent gymnasium shows — the competition for distinction in them being keen. This *Searchlight* not only announced that Erastus Nixon won the gymnastic contest in 1896 but went back a year to record that in 1895 Carl C. McIntire had been first in this competition.

The only intercollegiate sport was baseball. M. N. Ferguson managed the team and the pitching was done by Harry S. Jacks who was team captain. Frank N. Gordon and Evert P. Maule Jr., alternated as catchers; L. G. Ryland was on first base; R. L. Sasse, played second; W. W. Harrison, shortstop; W. M. Howe, third base; J. N. Beasley and C. C. McIntire took turns in left field; Harry H. Smiley was in center and R. A. Moore played right. The scores for the year were as below:

March 30 — Westminster 26	Missouri University 22
April 20 — Westminster 24	Mexico Browns - - 7
April 27 — Westminster 21	Fulton Stars - - 13

A Bicycle Club (R. A. Moore, President; I. N. Tate, Vice-President; B. O. Harrison, Secretary; Aubrey Stockton, A. O. Harrison, Clive D. Scott, Kenton Harman, Paul F. Foreman, Willis H. Plunkett), and a Tennis Club (A. O. Harrison, President; J. J. Alexander, Vice-President; J. M. Johnson, Secretary; W. W. Harrison, Treasurer; J. K. Fletcher, J. M. Beasley, F. N. Gordon, E. P. Maule Jr., H. S. Jacks, A. A. Brown), were other athletics of the year. The Tennis Club expressed great appreciation to Dr. Gordon through whose generosity an elegant double court had been made on the campus. An unusual feature in the *Searchlight* was the listing of the choir. J. Paul Cayce was organist with W. W. Harrison, E. P. Maule Jr., J. J. Alexander and Charles H. Davis being recorded as sopranos, A. L. Gordon sang alto, O. H. Moberly, W. M. Howe were tenors, A. O. Harrison, H. H. Smiley, I. N. Tate, F. E. Bagby, and J. O. Reavis being the bassos.

The Westminster Student which succeeded the *Westminster Review* in 1892 — at first a monthly but now a semi-monthly,

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was edited by A. O. Harrison and S. M. Carter as Editors in Chief, G. W. Leyburn and W. W. Harrison were Local Editors, Ross Neel and R. L. Sasse the Exchange Editors, F. N. Gordon and S. Y. VanMeter, Business Managers. The staff was evenly divided between the two societies—the first man named in each of the above four categories being a member of the Philologic Society. The *Searchlight* indulged in attempted humor—such as saying that Jim Beasley was like a Waterbury watch—open faced, a stem winder and did not run well—or when it recommended to the Fulton divines that the best way to make the students realize the terrors of the infernal regions was to tell them that it would be one long, continual, final examination in Bible.

In these latter days with large fraternity chapters it may be of interest to read the roster of the three Greek Letter societies on the campus in 1895-96. Kappa Alpha enrolled F. E. Hitner, R. H. Keithley, Lacy I. Moffet, A. T. Britt, Walter L. Carthrae, O. H. Moberly, E. C. Britt, L. G. Ryland, R. L. Sasse, S. M. Carter, D. H. Moss, W. L. Lower, and R. A. Moore. It published a list of thirty-eight chapters in the annual, one of them being sub-rosa and marked only by the Greek initial and a blank line. Phi Delta Theta announced sixty-eight chapters with 7,720 members in the nation. Its active roll carried the names of George W. Leyburn, Harry S. Jacks, S. Y. VanMeter, H. H. Smiley, E. P. Maule Jr., M. N. Ferguson, Ross Neel, C. K. Smith, Paul F. Foreman, F. N. Gordon, J. H. Brown, H. P. Mitchell, A. A. Brown, Clive D. Scott, J. Earle Lyons, J. H. Parker, B. G. Boone Jr., Frank F. Baker, a total of eighteen. Beta Theta Pi claimed more than ten thousand Betas in the fraternity as a whole with sixty-two chapters. The Westminster members were: P. H. VanDyke, E. A. Neel, I. N. Tate, J. N. Beasley, Roy McCall, A. R. Henderson, A. O. Harrison, C. H. Davis, J. R. Baker, J. P. Cayce, and W. H. Plunkett; eleven in all.

The forty-fifth commencement season of the college began with the Baccalaureate sermon, Sunday morning, May 31, 1896, preached by Reverend G. B. Strickler, D.D., of Hampden-Sidney, Virginia; Rev. G. L. Leyburn, D.D., of Newbern, North Carolina, addressing the Y. M. C. A. that same night. The

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Literary Societies held their exhibitions on the two nights following, the Philologies winning for the third successive year. The Alumni, at their annual meeting, elected R. M. White, President; Reverend C. C. Hersman, D.D., Hon. William H. Wallace, Judge H. S. Priest, Prof. J. R. Dobyns and S. W. Yantis, Vice-Presidents; Don P. Bartley was chosen Secretary and Rev. C. A. McPheeters, Treasurer. On commencement morning, June 4, 1896, the Bachelor of Letters degree was conferred on Samuel M. Carter, Charles Henry Davis, Jesse M. Owen, and Samuel F. Shiffler; the Bachelor of Arts degree on John J. Alexander, Julian Paul Cayce, Allan Overton Harrison, Frank E. Hitner and James O. Reavis, Valedictorian. The earned degree of Doctor of Philosophy was given Reverend E. McNair, A.M., D.D., and Reverend W. S. Jacobs, A.M., LL.B. Reverend Albert Woodson was given the Master of Science degree (in course). J. J. Reaburn of Denver, Colorado, and E. O. Dutro of Portland, Oregon, were given the degree of Master of Arts (honorary). The board also conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on Reverend M. G. Gorin and on Reverend C. L. Hogue. The degree of Doctor of Laws was given Judge G. B. Macfarlane.

The faculty announced that John J. Alexander, John R. Baker, Frank F. Baker, James N. Beasley, Julian P. Cayce, James M. Johnson, Francis A. Mitchell, Lacy I. Moffett, Roy A. Moore, Jesse M. Owen, Willis H. Plunkett, James O. Reavis, Robert L. Sasse, Harry H. Smiley and Percy H. VanDyke had passed all examinations with honor, and that Julian Paul Cayce had graduated with honor.

Professor John Newton Lyle resigned as head of the department of Natural Science in June, 1896. First elected to this position in the spring of 1862, replacing Professor William VanDoren, he had served—with inconsiderable intermissions—for thirty-four years. Dr. Lyle was of a preceding educational generation. Scholarly and able—he was one of the best and most widely known members of a well known faculty. When he came to Westminster instruction in the sciences was almost altogether textual, in every college in the land laboratory facilities then were scanty. With his departure the col-

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lege changed its attitude in the teaching of the sciences. His successor, Dr. Leslie Lyle Campbell, was a man of extraordinary ability; a teacher of the most successful type. Immediately on his appointment the catalogue announced that "Laboratory Physics" and "Laboratory Chemistry" were offered as optional courses instead of the long standing "Lectures on Physics, with experiments" or "Lectures on Chemistry, with experiments." The distinction is obvious. The new arrangement was indicative of the trend of the times — when the accent was beginning to be placed on the sciences — with separate departments of Chemistry, of Physics, and of Biology, within a measurable distance of time. It was fortunate that so able a man as Dr. Campbell came just at this period. Had he been of less ability it would have been most unfortunate.

Harry Herr Smiley succeeded Evert P. Maule Jr., as Physical Director, also again acting as Tutor. The attendance was one hundred six in both college and academy, only one more than had enrolled the preceding session. Forty-six registered from Callaway County. With the best professorial staff in the history of the institution, with a high spirit of loyalty on the part of the undergraduates, the college did not grow. Lack of advertising and an absence of student solicitation, both in the face of increasing competition on the part of rival colleges, did not augur well for any substantial increase in the student body.

Again a *Searchlight* was published. As before, the two literary societies had a prominent place in this annual. E. A. Neel, H. H. Smiley, L. Fisher, and J. K. Fletcher, were presidents of the Philologic during the session, with Harry S. Jacks presiding over the Philalethians at the end of the year; R. H. Keithley being Vice-President; R. A. Moore, Secretary; E. C. Britt, Censor; E. D. Noland, Treasurer; and F. Elmo Baker, Sergeant at Arms. The interest in, and attendance on, the meetings of the literary societies was not so great as it had been formerly and on March 6, 1897, a new literary society (The Philorhethoric) was born. The *Searchlight* says: "For sometime a need had been felt by a number of the students for a society in which every member should have an honest purpose to develop himself in the art of speaking." The constitution of the Philorhe-

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toric Society was novel in several particulars. Membership was limited to eighteen so that each member could take part at least once every two weeks. Members were elected by secret ballot and it was necessary that a unanimous vote be cast before an invitation was extended to any man to join. Every member took an obligation to spend at least two hours every week preparing his assignment. Two unexcused absences, or two unexcused non-performances in the same term caused the expulsion of the offender. The society announced that A. B. Dodd was its President; W. G. Sanderson, Vice-President; J. B. Holt, Secretary and Treasurer; Thomas Goodrich, Censor; Albert Hopke, Critic; J. L. Craig, Sergeant at Arms; Mark A. Magruder, Prosecuting Attorney; James F. Forsythe, Chaplain. The additional members, not above listed as officers, were: A. L. Foster and L. P. Kimbrell—its motto was “*Esto Quod Esse Videris*”—its colors pink and white. The society was very successful for a season but only lasted a year or so.

The organization of the Philorhetoric Society was a symptom of the changing times. The literary societies, in the early days of the college, were the outstanding student organizations. They possessed appealing secrecy; they satisfied the gregarious instincts of the undergraduates; and they were the centers of the greatest social events of the year—the open sessions and the forensic engagements in oratory and declamation. But plainly the societies were beginning to limp. They had lost most of their secret character; the fraternities, growing in strength and numbers, better satisfied the group appeal; and Greek Letter society parties and receptions were much more popular with socially inclined sweethearts than an evening of amateur oratory. The societies for ten years more were to have their well furnished halls; and would still function with considerable success for a decade after that. Yet the Philorhetoric movement unconsciously was prophetic of the coming day when, kicked about from pillar to post, without halls of their own, and with athletics rating far above clashes between orators and declaimers, the literary societies—as the men fifty years ago knew them—would be as extinct as the Great Auk.

In these latter days it arouses no comment when students,

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as a fraternity chapter or a local group, establish themselves and maintain their own table. But in 1896 this had never been done at Westminster so the organization of the Westminster Boarding Club was an innovation. F. E. Bagby was President and Commissary; A. B. Dodd, Secretary; and R. J. Offutt, Treasurer. This club ate and roomed at Mrs. Lynes home and at first numbered thirteen, the others beside the officers being A. T. Hopke, L. Fisher, J. F. Forsythe, E. F. Bridgeford, F. L. Dodd, Lyman Steed, M. A. Magruder, Lynn F. Ross and D. M. Bagby. Later T. E. Vaughan and others belonged. Board—on a strictly co-operative basis—was \$2.26 per week which included provisions, table service, room rent, fuel and lights. In every essential particular this boarding club was run along the same lines as one of the fraternities of today; and it is not improper to say that this was the first student organized and supported “house” in the history of the college. Members of this club found that their entire expenses for the year, tuition, books, laundry, room, board, lights and fire, would not run more than one hundred sixty dollars.

A new organization in the college was the mandolin club, “a feature hitherto neglected” in the words of a student of the time. For the first time a club dedicated to instrumental music was on the campus. J. Fred Bolton was the Director and Leader; Clive D. Scott, Secretary and Treasurer; and Kenton Harman, Business Manager. Clive D. Scott was first violin; J. Fred Bolton and James Neel Beasley, first mandolins; Walter G. Bryan, A. Lawton Gordon and Edwin F. Tucker, second mandolins; Hubert K. Cheatham, Logan Guthrie, Richard C. Moore and Kenton Harman, guitars; with Lyman Steed at the piano. The only other musical group was the Glee Club which was small, only mustering seven—A. Lawton Gordon, J. H. Holt, A. T. Hopke, Charles J. Payne, G. W. Sanderson, F. E. Bagby and W. M. Howe.

The Athletic Association was growing more important each year. Harry S. Jacks was President during this session; L. Fisher, First Vice-President; R. J. Offutt, Second Vice-President; Frank N. Gordon, Secretary; and Kenton Harman, Treasurer. The major sport was still baseball and the roster of the

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team for the year follows: catcher, F. N. Gordon; pitcher, Harry S. Jacks; first base, D. P. VanMeter; second base, F. C. Stokes; shortstop, W. W. Harrison; third base, W. M. Howe; right field, N. G. Kerr; center field, H. H. Smiley (captain); left field, Tom Payne; substitutes, James N. Beasley and Frank F. Baker. The recorded scores were:

April 5—	Westminster	0	Missouri University	- -	9
April 19—	Westminster	3	Missouri University	- -	13
April 26—	Westminster	16	Mexico	- - - -	8
May 3—	Westminster	10	Mexico	- - - -	25
May 7—	Westminster	15	University of Kansas	- -	8

When the University of Kansas visited Fulton they frankly admitted that their team was not altogether composed of amateur students and gave Westminster permission to play two "ringers." There was a "free man of color" teaching at the D and D at that time who, though deaf and dumb himself, could certainly make a baseball perform. The Westminster team, taking into consideration the usual Kansas attitude of ignoring the color line, felt that it would be highly appropriate to pitch a negro against the visiting Jayhawkers, so Ingraham was included in the line-up with Tony Berry (a Fulton boy formerly with the St. Louis Browns) as his catcher. The Kansas nine expected a light work-out but got the surprise of their lives as the chocolate-hued Westminster twirler stood them on their heads, winning by a score of fifteen to eight.

The Athletic Association, under the direction of the Physical Director, Harry H. Smiley, also sponsored a successful Westminster Annual Gymnasium Show and the Annual Field Day in the spring. "The Westminster Student" was edited by Harry S. Jacks and M. N. Ferguson; R. H. Keithley and Walter G. Bryan were Local Editors; R. A. Moore had charge of the Exchanges; Percy H. VanDyke of the Alumni interests; and Emmet Grant and James N. Beasley acted as Business Managers.

The St. Louis Alumni Association staged an elaborate dinner the night of May 6, 1897 at the Mercantile Club. More than one hundred men sat down at the tables, alumni from Wisconsin, Tennessee, Arkansas and other states being present and representatives of many classes, from 1857 to 1896, attend-

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ing. Dr. John J. Rice made the principal speech of the evening; others who responded to toasts included Col. R. M. White, Hon. T. S. McPheeters, Professor W. J. Wright, E. F. McCausland, and, in particular, Judge C. M. Napton. Judge Napton proposed that the alumni should immediately begin making regular gifts each year, such gifts to be collected and saved as a trust fund until 1903 when the college would celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, at which time the total amount collected, which was hoped would amount to at least one hundred thousand dollars, should be turned over to the general endowment. Judge Napton also made an eloquent plea that the main building should be preserved in its original form and be perpetually a memorial of the past.

Col. Robert M. White, President of the General Alumni Association, who was present, announced his elaborate plans for a great re-union on June 2, 1897, which he denominated as "Alumni Day." Later pretentious programs were mailed to all available alumni, inviting them to attend this re-union and in the programs Col. White included the following list of toasts which he hoped to have responded to at this "Alumni Day" program.

- I — Westminster College — We return with grateful hearts to her halls; we pledge our best efforts to enlarge her usefulness — C. M. Napton
- II — The Board of Trustees — May their wisdom and enterprise secure the largest success to alma mater — Thomas S. McPheeters, St. Louis
- III — The Faculty — They live again in the characters and hearts they helped to mould — John Harvey Scott
- IV — The Past Presidents — Clara et venerabilia nomina —
Reverend Wm. H. Marquess, D.D.
- V — The Alumni Association — The college finds in her loyal sons her best friends and her assurance of future success — William H. Wallace
- VI — The Literary Societies — We recall the exercises and friendly contests of the past, and commend the continuance of these to our successors — James R. Moorehead
- VII — The Class of '97 — Last, as yet, in time; may they prove first in success and in the honor they reflect on Westminster — Ellison A. Neel

Impromptu sentiments and responses pro re nata.

Reverend William Hoge Marquess, '73, preached the Baccalaureate sermon; Reverend S. Ed Young, another alumnus, addressed the Christian Association at night. A third alumnus,

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Judge H. S. Priest, delivered the annual oration to the literary societies on Wednesday evening, June 2nd. In spite of a down-pour of rain a large audience greeted Judge Priest and after his address the annual alumni dinner was served in the college building. Col. White's efforts to secure a large and representative attendance were successful and a most enthusiastic re-union meeting was held. Plans were made to raise fifty thousand dollars for building and endowment purposes, as had been previously proposed, and the campaign for this fund was inaugurated with vigor. The alumni were in earnest in their endeavor to increase the material equipment, as well as the attendance, of the college, and appointed a highly competent committee to solicit and take charge of this fund as it should be collected. This committee was headed by Judge C. M. Napton as Chairman; Benjamin H. Charles Jr., Secretary; Charles O. Austin, Treasurer; H. S. Priest, W. K. Kavanaugh, Lee Montgomery, S. J. Fisher, T. S. McPheeters, J. McD. Chaney Jr. and James R. Moorehead. Substantial subscriptions were obtained but due to lack of persistence, and without proper "follow-up" work, the expected results were not then realized. Dr. John J. Rice (in his supplement to Fisher's History) says that this effort resulted in securing not less than twenty-five hundred dollars in cash with twice that amount in subscriptions, most of them being good. This movement on the part of the alumni was proven to have been very much worth while when, four years later, the new Science Hall was projected, and the Alumni Endowment and Building Fund, having three thousand dollars available for construction, was instrumental in completing the subscriptions, insuring the erection of the building. The Alumni elected Reverend A. A. Wallace, D. D., President; re-elected the five Vice-Presidents; and chose Dr. D. S. Gage as Secretary, Mr. E. W. Grant as Treasurer, and Dr. J. G. Moore as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Thursday morning, June 3, 1897, the graduating exercises were held in the college chapel. Four of the class delivered orations. J. K. Fletcher chose for his subject: "Individualism, the Hope of Our Nation." Ellison A. Neel's subject was: "The Union; Our Relations, Dangers and Hopes." Stephen Y. Van

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Meter spoke on: "War;" with the Valedictory given by Harry H. Smiley after his oration on "International Arbitration." The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Frank Ellis Bagby, George Winston Leyburn, Ross Neel, Ellison Adger Neel, Harry Herr Smiley; the degree of Bachelor of Science was given John Kent Fletcher; the degree of Bachelor of Letters to Stephen Yerkes VanMeter; the degree of Master of Arts to Reverend Charles B. Boving; the degree of Doctor of Philosophy to Reverend George Frederic Ayers.

Walter G. Bryan won the declamation prize; Ellison A. Neel the contest in oratory; Harry H. Smiley was awarded the Brookes Bible Prize; Percy H. VanDyke the Buckner Medal; the Philalethian Society took the Trustees Prize and Richard C. Moore was given the coveted scholarship award.

John R. Baker, James N. Beasley, J. Hart Brown, Albert B. Dodd, William W. Harrison, James B. Jones Jr., Lacy I. Moffett, Richard C. Moore, Charles J. Payne, Lynn F. Ross and Percy H. VanDyke had passed all examinations with honor; and Harry H. Smiley graduated with honor.

Greatly concerned over the diminishing attendance at Westminster the Synod at its fall meeting discussed the matter at length. Benjamin H. Charles Jr. proposed that each of the professors should give at least three weeks to canvassing for students, insisting that the students and the prospective patrons were anxious to see the men who would be the instructors when the students entered college. To this President Gordon took exception, saying that all professors were not good solicitors, and in this position Dr. Gordon was supported by educational leaders on the floor of Synod, in particular by men from Wentworth Military Academy, whose position was that attendance was based on proper solicitation by properly trained solicitors.

One of Dr. Gordon's major objectives had been the development of alumni interest and activity, unquestionably the best way to interest former students in the support of the college. Associations were formed at Kansas City, St. Louis, Sedalia, Monroe City, Kennett, and Louisville, Kentucky. On October 4, 1897, an association was formed at Fulton, the alumni meeting in the court house with Judge Robert McPheeters presiding.

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Benjamin H. Charles Jr. urged alumni activity in a telling speech and Dr. Gordon asked that the Callaway County alumni (of whom he said here were more than five hundred) should give the college their united support. J. S. Morrison was elected President of the Fulton association; Charles W. Jameson, Vice-President; E. W. Grant, Secretary; and Dr. J. G. Moore, Treasurer. Professors Rice, Wood and Wright were appointed a committee to draft a constitution for the body. At President Gordon's suggestion the Board placed a scholarship at the disposal of every alumni association with more than ten members which would hold regular annual meetings, and, with the permission of the Synod, the General Alumni Association began nominating an alumnus each year for membership on the Board of Trustees, the Synod regularly electing such nominee at its succeeding fall meeting. Dr. J. G. Moore was so nominated and elected in 1899; Mr. S. J. Fisher in 1900; and Mr. E. W. Grant in 1901. With the assumption of joint control of the college by the Northern church in 1902 no further nominations were made and the right to nominate lapsed.

Dr. Gordon resigned as President December 23, 1897 and resumed his pastorate at Lexington. On the insistence of the Board he continued to act as professor of Biblical History and Doctrine until the end of the scholastic year the following June though this concession forced him to travel to Lexington every Saturday, returning to Fulton the following Monday. The Board requested the professors to elect one of their number as Chairman of the Faculty and Acting President; and the choice wisely fell on Dr. John J. Rice.

Dr. Gordon was disappointed both in the constant loss of attendance and in the lack of support afforded the college by the church. The munificent Sausser bequest, which Westminster's friends hoped would serve as an example for other givers and would be a stimulus for additional benefactions, had quite the opposite effect. It seemed to be the general impression that so large a sum added to the endowment would relieve the college of its financial worries; so its usual benefactors curtailed their gifts, the lack of such contributions causing an immediate deficit. It was overlooked that for two whole years

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there was no revenue from the Sausser estate yet a full professor was immediately added to the faculty; furthermore this endowment was not so productive as its amount would imply since it was charged with a life annuity of \$2,500 to the widow of the donor. Thus the increase in the instructional staff increased the annual deficit. Without the gifts of these hitherto regular benefactors of the college the income had never been adequate to balance the budget; even when adding tuition from a fifty percent larger student body than was now in residence and before an additional professor had been elected to the faculty.

There may have been another factor which had an influence when Dr. Gordon was making his decision to retire as President. Some of the friends of the college, and a not inconsiderable number of the undergraduates, felt that there was too much required work in the department of Biblical History and Doctrine; and many believed that the constant falling off in attendance was largely due to the fact that every freshman, every sophomore, every junior, in every course, was required to take two hours of Bible per week; and that no diploma would be issued unless six hours of Bible had been successfully completed. Dr. Gordon's courses were comprehensive, and demanded laborious effort, but they were supremely worthwhile both to the individual student and to the church. A remarkably high percentage of the men who sat under his tutelage became leaders among the laity of the Presbyterian church; and today there are many congregations, not all of them in Missouri, which include Gordon-trained men on their bench of elders. It would seem axiomatic that if the Presbyterian church expects Westminster to raise up, and train, militant leaders of that faith, then the Presbyterian church should so richly endow its college that it will not be dependent on its tuitions and on the gifts of non-Presbyterians.

With Dr. Gordon's retirement the courses in Bible were rearranged, Dr. William Janes Wright assuming the chair of Biblical Instruction in addition to his own courses in Metaphysics—by this combination of chairs a saving of two thousand dollars a year in salaries was affected. Beginning in the fall of 1898 only three hours (one year's work) of Bible was

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required for the Bachelor of Letters or the Bachelor of Arts degree, while no courses in Bible were obligatory on students seeking the degree of Bachelor of Science. Under these new regulations no freshman could take Bible and it was entirely optional with the student whether the required Bible should be taken in the sophomore or the junior or the senior year. Students could therefore enter Westminster and stay three years in the college proper and never have any requirements as to Biblical work. This new arrangement removed the criticism that too much Bible was being taught and that the attendance was suffering from that reason. It is manifest that if such a criticism had been well founded that—with the removal of the rigid requirements in Bible—the attendance would have immediately increased. But this did not happen. Dr. John F. Cowan taught Bible during the 1900-01 session; Reverend Horace B. Barks succeeded him as acting professor of this department in 1901-02; and in none of these years did the enrollment equal that of the last year that Dr. Gordon occupied the chair. The college attendance grew with the erection of Re-Union Hall, and because of the proper and necessary expenditure of funds for solicitation of students; not because of the softening of the courses in the study of the Word of God.

One word further in this analysis. During this session there were forty-six first year men, slightly more than forty-five percent of the students. But the average scholastic life at Westminster of the remaining fifty-five percent of the whole enrollment was more than three years per student which is exceedingly high. This was made possible by the opportunity for continuous residence offered by the academy. There were twenty-six men in attendance (that is in college and academy) who were in their second year at Westminster; ten were taking their third year's work; eight were in their fourth year; five in their fifth year; and six were completing their sixth year. Seventy-nine were in Bible; seven in Biblical languages; twenty-five in English; thirty-one in Greek; seventy-six in History and Literature; sixty-four in Latin; eighty-five in Mathematics; twenty-seven in Metaphysics; fifteen enrolled in Modern Languages; and sixty-four studied Natural Science.

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The Spanish-American war broke out in the spring of 1898, Robert G. Cousley and a few other students enlisting, the conflict having no influence on the registration for the 1897-98 session, practically none the following year though at least one student entered college in September, 1898, immediately on being discharged from the army.

On Baccalaureate Sunday, May 29, 1898, the sermon to the class was preached by Reverend C. L. Hogue, D.D., Memphis, Missouri; the address to the Christian Associations of Synodical and Westminster Colleges by Reverend A. A. McGeachy, Pastor of the Fulton Presbyterian Church. The Philologic Society won the Trustees' Prize; while the Alumni Association, at its annual meeting, selected a new set of officers. Professor John T. Vaughn of Shelbina was the new President; T. B. Buckner, Esq., Kansas City; Professor W. D. Christian, Paris; Hon. W. F. Broadhead, Clayton; E. B. Frayser, Venita, Indian Territory; and Professor J. N. Tate, Faribault, Minnesota; were elected Vice-Presidents; Professor D. S. Gage was re-elected Secretary; with Dr. J. G. Moore re-elected as Chairman of the Executive Committee. No Treasurer was designated.

An unusually strong class of fourteen graduated. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on James Neel Beasley, John Hart Brown, Albert Baldwin Dodd, William Arthur Cook, Marshall Nesbit Ferguson, Frank Newton Gordon, and Stephen Yerkes VanMeter. The degree of Bachelor of Science was given Alexander Rice Henderson, and Clarence Almer Wise. The degree of Bachelor of Letters went to Aylette Treville Britt, James Fulton Forsythe, William Wirt Harrison, Henry Isaac Owen, and Percy Hampton Van Dyke. R. H. Keithley won the declamation prize; Marshall N. Ferguson took the oratorical award; A. B. Dodd was given the James H. Brookes Bible Prize; Charles J. Payne the Buckner Medal; and James Beverly Jones was first in scholarship. James Neel Beasley, John Hart Brown, Albert Baldwin Dodd, William Wirt Harrison and Percy Hampton Van Dyke graduated with honor; John Robinson Baker, James Beverly Jones, Richard Curtis Moore, and Charles Jackson Payne passed all examinations with honor.

The Board of Trustees conferred the degree of Master of

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Arts on John William Stitt and Wylie Hamilton Forsythe; the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Reverend S. T. Ruffner; the degree of Doctor of Laws on Hon. H. S. Priest and on Dr. William A. Hardaway.

Westminster's nadir in attendance was reached during the four collegiate years from September, 1898 to June, 1902; the total enrollment in both college and academy never reaching one hundred in any one of these sessions. Since many then came for a single semester, and others would leave when the farming season opened in the spring, it is doubtful if there were more than seventy or seventy-five in actual attendance at times during these years. The catalogues carried continual appeals for additional endowment and a new building; but what was needed more than anything else was an increase in the number of its undergraduates. The extreme conservatism of the college was never more characteristically shown than in its negative policy in regard to the solicitation of students. The authorities did not realize that money spent for solicitation would return an hundred fold in tuitions. The attitude seemed to be that Westminster was so well and favorably known that the discerning would come without being canvassed; and those who did not come were simply making a mistake, which mistake the college did not see fit to make any effort to correct. The personnel of the student body was never higher than during these years of emaciated enrollment. As in the dark days of the War Between the States the town of Fulton powerfully influenced the students and the undergraduates of these days never differentiate in their loyalty between the college and the town. The 1898-99 session affords a good illustration. The total registration for the year was only ninety-four—and four of these came to play football only—leaving after Thanksgiving Day. Of the ninety regularly enrolled there were forty-four from Fulton and Callaway County, fifty percent of the entire student body; thirty-one were from Fulton itself.

During this year there were only ninety-four men. There were also three women registered, the first time such a thing had been permitted in the history of the college. This is the unprecedented feature of the year's record. These young ladies

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were all graduates of Synodical College — Misses Mary Belle Kerr, Madge Finley and Bertie McIntire — and all took special work in foreign languages. All three enrolled in Dr. Cowan's classes, Misses Kerr and Finley also taking Latin and Miss Finley enrolled in Greek. None of them pursued a regular course leading to a degree, though a certificate was issued to one of them at the completion of the special courses taken. The next year Misses Finley and Kerr were again enrolled and in 1900-01 there were four women in attendance — Misses Madge Finley, Ethel Morrison, Mable Patton and Helen Shaw. In 1901-02 and in 1902-03 Miss Madge Finley again registered, Miss Josephine Bennett also attending the latter year. In 1904-05 Miss Blanche Wilkerson Fulkerson of Lexington, Missouri, was a graduate student. The year following Miss Marjorie Daw Young was registered as an undergraduate and two years later (1908-09) Miss Julia Carrick Kerr and Miss Margaret Carson matriculated, Miss Carson again being in attendance the year following. Ten years later (1917-18) Miss Panzy Barger registered for special work and in 1919-20 Miss Gertrude Reed enrolled. Thus the catalogue lists thirteen women as having been students at Westminster. Eleven of these had finished their college work at Synodical prior to entering the men's college and all but two were living in Fulton at the time they were registered. Miss Helen Shaw, the only Fulton girl who had not graduated at Synodical, had taken her work at Our Daughter's College, now William Woods. About this time it would have been very easy to have made Westminster co-educational. Had its campus adjoined that of the Synodical College a merger would have been almost certain.

The catalogue's estimate of necessary expenses ranged from one hundred forty-eight to two hundred twenty-four dollars for the year. Catalogues frequently underestimate costs but Westminster's was correct in this instance. Tuition was twenty-five dollars a semester; fifty dollars for the year. The most expensive room and board in Fulton was then sixteen dollars a calendar month or one hundred forty dollars for the whole session; while excellent board, including room, lights and heat could be easily obtained for twelve or fourteen dollars a month.

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However the purchasing power of the dollar was then two or three times what it would be forty years later so to make a proper comparison with the present the estimated expenses should be multiplied by at least two and one-half.

In spite of the pitifully small attendance the undergraduates carried on loyally and made every pretense that the ordinary activities of the college were proceeding as usual. The student paper was suspended but after some weeks it was reborn as a semi-monthly; Emmett T. Botts being the Business Manager and Charles F. Lamkin the entire staff. There was no guarantee of continuity in this publication. Botts would get enough advertisements to insure the publication of an issue; this being done that particular issue would appear; the printer would be paid; the surplus, always small, equally divided between the Business Manager and the Editor; and the cycle would start again. Athletics were at a low ebb. Four young men entered solely to play football which was not an unusual thing in colleges those days. Football men were then collegiate tramps, wandering from college to university and back again with no rules restricting their peregrinations. On one occasion during this session the Westminster eleven went on the field against a rival college and found its team lead by a regularly enrolled captain who—only forty-eight hours before—had played in St. Louis on a university eleven; this gentleman taking on and putting off his college connection and allegiance as easily as he did his football uniform. Overwhelming defeats were suffered, Central ruining the Westminster team sixty to five and Christian Brothers swamping it sixty-nine to nothing. Without coaching, without worthwhile equipment, without training rules, without practice, the marvelous thing is that the opponents' scores were not greater.

The Skulls of Seven is a senior society organized during the fall of 1898 by Daniel Stratton, '99; Paul Baldwin, '00; Charles F. Lamkin, '99; Emmett T. Botts, '01; Adolph C. Schaefer, '01; Cyrus D. Bray, '00; and Milton S. McMurtry, '00. The first three were members of Phi Delta Theta; the next three belonged to Kappa Alpha; McMurtry was a non-fraternity man. The original plan of organization was to have two members from

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each of the three Greek Letter Societies on the campus and a representative non-fraternity man. However at this time Beta Theta Pi had a national prohibition against local, or "ribbon," societies; the Westminster Betas therefore being compelled to refuse the invitation to join and an additional man was taken from each of the other two Greek Letter organizations. The first meetings of the newly born society were held in the late fall, usually in the Phi Delta Theta hall without the knowledge of that chapter. Originally although it was proposed to have the membership divided as equally as might be between the three fraternities and the non-fraternity students, there were no restrictions as to the classes from which members might be taken, and basically the qualifications were good fellowship rather than campus leadership or scholastic excellence. Excepting a short interval, during which time the Skulls of Seven masqueraded under another title, this Society has had a continuous existence. In the course of the years it has developed into a senior organization; has eliminated all forms of hazing from the campus, and, under the generous and sympathetic co-operation of Presidents Melvin and McCluer, has been given charge of the ceremonial observances of the college; the general guardianship of its traditions; and—for the most part—freshman discipline. Membership is now restricted to seniors who are "tapped," in an impressive chapel ceremonial, in May of their junior year. It is obligatory that there shall be one man from each of the six houses on the campus (1941), the seventh man being the President of the Student Body.

The Skulls of Seven have established two honorary orders. The Order of the Golden Legion is composed of all graduates of fifty years standing who shall return to their semi-centennial Alumni Dinner—at which time they are publically honored and are invested with the ribbon and medallion of the Order. The second of these honorary groups is the Honorable Order of Hereditary Marshalls which is an hereditary distinction. Membership in it is automatically conferred by the Skulls of Seven on every student who is of the third or fourth generation in the same family in attendance at Westminster College. These Hereditary Marshalls are the official ushers at all college

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functions; their distinguishing insignia is a blue arm band; their chief is always that one whose ancestor was earliest enrolled in the college. Professors in, or officers of, the college during the earlier days are included as being a first generation, provided a son and a grandson, a nephew and grand-nephew; or any similar combination of descendants of such professor, or officer, shall have subsequently attended the college. So far as known this is the only such organization among American scholastic institutions.

There is no reason to suppose that the founding of the Society of the Skulls of Seven had any influence on the weather but it is a fact that January and February of 1899 were exceedingly severe; the temperature dropped to more than twenty-five below zero; a coal shortage developed; and college exercises at Westminster were suspended for several days; the college building then being heated by stoves. All available coal supplies were requisitioned for the two state institutions and for the two women's colleges. Even church services were not held at least one Sunday.

Financial troubles continued and there were rumors that a proposal had been made to reduce the faculty from eight professors to five in order to balance the budget. During the interregnum the attendance had continually diminished and funds had not increased. The Board was keenly aware that a President, who might handle the financial problems, was a necessity. At a meeting of the Trustees at Mexico on December 12, 1898 Dr. John J. Rice, Acting President, made an earnest plea that they should elect a man who would have no scholastic duties but would be able to devote his entire time to the prosecution of the building and financial program. A committee was appointed to correspond with possible candidates for the Presidency and to revise the course of study. At a later meeting of the Board in March, 1899, the committee submitted the names of more than one suitable man but had first on their list John Henry MacCracken. So favorably was the Board impressed with his background and qualifications that the committee was instructed to secure his acceptance of the offer of the Presidency. In May

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the committee reported the election and acceptance of Dr. MacCracken.

John Henry MacCracken was a graduate of New York University, the son of the eminent Chancellor of that institution. At the time of his election he was Assistant Professor of Philosophy in New York University but was on leave, completing his work for his Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Halle, Wittenburg, Germany. When elected he was only twenty-six years of age, the youngest man in the United States, if not in the world, holding the Presidency of an important college. His election was immediately announced by the Board and aroused widespread comment, his picture appearing in newspapers all over the country and his youthful appearance being everywhere subject of remark. The choice of the Trustees met with universal approval by the alumni and friends of the college and his coming to assume the Presidency was eagerly awaited.

Reverend Charles R. Hemphill, D.D., Louisville, Kentucky, preached the Baccalaureate sermon. Reverend Robert Yost of St. Louis addressed the Young Men's Christian Association; the Philologics won the annual contest between the two literary societies; and the Alumni, at their annual meeting, elected Professor John T. Vaughn as President; Hon. T. B. Buckner, Professor W. D. Christian, Hon. W. F. Broadhead, E. B. Frayser, and Professor J. N. Tate, were chosen Vice-Presidents; Professor D. S. Gage was elected Secretary and E. W. Grant, Treasurer.

Commencement was Thursday morning, June 2, 1899. The day was beautiful, the chapel not too well filled even though each member of the class delivered an oration. Charles J. Payne was Valedictorian and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts together with John R. Baker, Fred L. Dod, Charles F. Lamkin and Clive D. Scott; Daniel Stratton being given the Bachelor of Science degree. The Board conferred the degree of Master of Arts on A. O. Harrison; the degree of Doctor of Divinity was given Reverend Henry C. Evans and Reverend W. M. Hersman; with the degree of Doctor of Laws bestowed on Reverend Charles R. Hemphill. Lyman Steed won the prize

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in declamation; Charles F. Lamkin the contest in oratory; A. W. Vaughn was first in scholarship; H. R. Livingstone was awarded the Brookes Bible Prize; and Richard C. Moore won the Buckner award for the best essay on an original topic in Social Science. This commencement was to be remembered as the first when the senior class wore caps and gowns. As a matter of fact the seniors had begun to wear their collegiate regalia at the beginning of the second semester of the year and wore caps and gowns continuously and everywhere during the late winter and spring. Only the graduating class donned these scholastic habiliments; it would be years before the faculty and Board would appear in academic dress.

At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees the salaries of all professors except those of the President and the Professor of Modern Languages were made dependent on receipts from endowment and tuitions. This effectually stopped further accumulation of debt. At the fall meeting of Synod, October, 1898, it was found that the college debt had increased \$1,988.72 but by curtailment in advertising, canvassing and in other directions, \$1,964 could be saved the next year. An appropriation of \$385 was made for advertising as compared with \$649 the year just closed. Dr. Rice, writing in Fisher's History of Westminster, says that there were ninety-nine in attendance but he counted two post-graduates and three women.

During the four years when Westminster's enrollment never totalled one hundred, in college and academy together, the student body included some of the outstanding alumni of the college. Many of them took their degrees, but others—who played no small part in the Westminster of that day—failed to do so. It would be impossible to mention everyone deserving remembrance without inserting a copy of the list of undergraduates for each of these years. But there are some among the many who should be recorded as having been in Westminster during these slender years. Richard C. Moore, Lacy I. Moffett, Paul Baldwin, D. H. Hope, F. Elmo Baker, Barrett Conway, Robert G. Cousley, William Lee Lower, Duncan McGregor, Mark A. McGruder, James M. Neville, Joseph B. Unsell, James Everett Vaughn, William Grant Yates, Orville

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F. Yates, William Q. Conway, Horace B. Barks Jr., Ovid Bell, John R. Pratt, Larry Tyler, each had a part in the college life of those years but the lack of space forbids detailed accounts of many individual activities.

A Layman Leads

CHAPTER VII



JOHN HENRY MacCRACKEN was enthusiastically welcomed when he arrived in Fulton in September, 1899, and the friends of the college hailed his coming as the dawn of a new and happier day. It was the first time since the War Between the States that a President had been chosen outside the southern church; the first time in the history of the college that a layman had been so elevated. The Trustees purposefully looked for a leader in the northern communion, their hope of course being that by this action there would be a greater probability of securing the aid of the northern Synod in the support of the college.

The Westminster alumni received their new President with open arms. Everywhere he made a most favorable impression. Quiet, poised, able; he lost no time in setting out upon the work to which he had been called. From his earliest acquaintance with the college he correctly sensed that Westminster's hope lay in the united support of both Missouri Synods; and he determinedly laid his plans to bring this about. He had not been in Missouri six weeks when—through his influence—the southern Synod of Missouri, meeting in Boonville, October, 1899, formally endorsed the proposal of the Westminster Trustees that the sum of \$150,000 should be raised for the college; such sum to be apportioned as follows: general endowment, \$50,000; for the endowment of two new professorships, one in Science, the other either in English or Political Science, \$40,000; for a dormitory, \$25,000; for a gymnasium, athletic grounds and refitting the old building, \$15,000; for a science building, \$20,000. Deciding that a science building was the most press

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ing need, Dr. MacCracken called for subscriptions for its erection as the first step in the proposed program. More significantly than its plans for endowment and equipment was the Synod's action in changing its rules regarding the qualifications for membership on the Board of Trustees; making communicants of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (northern church) equally eligible with members of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (southern church). At this same meeting of Synod an overture from the presbytery of Upper Missouri proposed that the northern Synod be again invited to join in Westminster's support. Synod replied to this overture by saying "that, regretting the discontinuance by said (northern) Synod of such co-operation in former years, we would sincerely welcome its renewal and shall respond to any invitation by the other Synod of a desire to take part with us in promoting Christian Education." For the orderly procession of events in this narrative it will be best to present the whole story of the negotiations at one time and this will be delayed until time of their completion.

October 23, 1899, Dr. MacCracken's mother and Miss Helen Gould paid a brief visit to Fulton. The visitors came in the Gould private car and were met by Dr. MacCracken, who drove them to the college where the students, assembled on the collonade, gave them an enthusiastic welcome. After visiting at the college and driving about the town, Dr. MacCracken entertained at the W. D. Bush residence in honor of his guests. Mrs. Smith, Mrs. D. H. Young, Misses Ada and Ida Bush, and Miss Isobel Harris assisted in the receiving line. The members of the Westminster faculty and the local Board members, with their wives, together with many citizens of Fulton, were present and enjoyed the delightful reception.

A very slight increase in attendance marked Dr. MacCracken's first year as President but encouragement was felt as there was an unusually large number of first year men entering. The football season opened with enthusiasm; Ovid Bell, the manager, being tireless in his efforts to produce a winning team. Through his efforts enough support was obtained from Fulton business men to engage "Dick" Bland as coach. However the "Collegian"

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of that day complains that Bell was the only man who kept his enthusiasm and, in spite of all that he could do, the students were not faithful nor energetic through the season. The record of the team was not impressive. After being soundly whipped 25 to 0 by the Missouri University "Cubs" the Westminster team journeyed to Macon and trounced Blees Military Academy 51 to 0. A period of inactivity followed, only broken by occasional scrimmages with the Deaf team, until Columbia Normal invaded Fulton on Thanksgiving Day. Hitherto undefeated except by Missouri University the Normal eleven was no match for the belatedly awakened Westminster players who won handily by a 17 to 5 score. At this game the Westminster seniors appeared in caps and gowns, the second class to adopt and to wear such regalia during the college session. Contemporary accounts indicate that it was but a small football squad with usually only one man for a position. Homer Dillard played center; Robert M. White and C. S. Dunlap were guards; Harvey F. Fait and Howard Hope, tackles; B. C. Divers and Wm. B. Baker, ends; Hinton Noland, quarter; Albert B. Caruthers, J. Kennedy Black, Rudell "Man" Byrd, George O. Baker, half backs; W. H. Walthall, full back. William Q. Conway, L. Mitchell White, J. W. McIntire, were some of the few substitutes.

The Skulls of Seven were F. F. Baker, D. H. Hope, Hal R. Hill, A. E. Schaefer, J. Fred Bolton, R. E. King and E. R. Byrd. Almost the only other student activity was a mandolin and glee club which included J. Fred Bolton, William Schott, J. Brent Williams, Walter G. Bryan, Edwin Tucker, George Buhn, E. C. Knox, Wheeler B. Adams, Stanley E. Adams, Logan Guthrie, Joseph Bryan, Duncan McGregor, Lyman Steed, and N. C. Whaley. At least three of these were townsmen and not then enrolled in college.

On Tuesday night, December 12, 1899, Dr. L. L. Campbell invited the citizens of Fulton to a public demonstration of wireless telegraphy. Somewhat elaborate preparations had been made with the apparatus set up in the chapel; a number of assistants, especially trained, helping in the experiment. This was the first time that such a demonstration had been made in

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central Missouri; one of the first, if not the first, in the central western colleges or universities. Unconscious herald of a new day Dr. Campbell was not aware of what he did for wireless telegraphy, crude and mysterious then, is now refined and perfected until it is the radio we know today.

The fraternities then occupied halls and, while their membership was much smaller than it has now grown to be yet the proportion of fraternity men to the whole student body was about the same. Beta Theta Pi enrolled F. Elmo Baker, William Schott, J. Fred Bolton, Lynn F. Ross, Halbert R. Hill, Walter F. McMillian, George R. Summers, James J. Egbert, James B. Jones Jr., and John W. Lewis. Phi Delta Theta's membership included E. R. Byrd, Edgar C. Knox, James K. Black, Robert M. White, D. H. Hope, Martin Yates Jr., L. Mitchell White, William B. Baker, Richard E. Burch, Frank F. Baker, William Chrisman Swope, William Q. Conway, H. H. Noland, and Albert B. Caruthers. Kappa Alpha had 11 members—E. T. Drake, H. W. Thomas, Raymond S. Branch, E. L. Whitney, R. E. King, Nat C. Whaley, Lyman Steed, Charles C. Collett, W. H. Walthall, H. M. Hale, and G. A. Schaefer. Many of the girls in Fulton, or in the two colleges, were elected "sisters" of one or another of the chapters, wore the badges of their order, and were often more violent partisans than the regularly initiated members themselves. On occasion the "Sisters" would intrude on regular chapter meetings, as happened when the Kappa Alpha chapter, in the midst of a ceremonial meeting, was rudely interrupted by an invasion of the girls who wore their badge; the visitors bearing refreshments and turning the solemn ceremony into a festive occasion.

The literary societies still continued to occupy a large place in the undergraduate life and the contests of the year were spirited. Walter F. McMillian won the oratorical contest; Oliver L. Byrns being the Intercollegiate Committeeman. Nat C. Whaley was the winner of the Julia McNair Wright Declamation Prize. "The Collegian" was published jointly by the students of Westminster and Synodical Colleges. It was a monthly, seven numbers appearing, the seventh being called "The Searchlight," (the college annual). Walter G. Bryan was

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Editor and Business Manager. His staff included Albert Berghauser and Lyman Steed, Associate Editors; Professor D. S. Gage, Alumni; Nat C. Whaley, Exchange; Albert B. Caruthers, Athletics; James B. Jones Jr., Fraternities; L. Mitchell White and Hal R. Hill, Assistant Business Managers. The Synodical representatives on the staff were Misses Agnes Harrison, Literary; Grace Patton, Local; and Esther Henderson, Exchange.

Dr. MacCracken had been the guest of the St. Louis alumni at an elaborate dinner, had been feasted in Fulton, and the Kansas City group of Westminster men determined that it would not be outdone so a dinner was given in his honor at the Midland Hotel in Kansas City on the evening of December 23, 1899. A committee of three, T. B. Wallace, Ellison A. Neel, and J. McD. Chaney Jr., were in charge of the arrangements. Judge J. McD. Trimble presided as toastmaster. Reverend William H. Hickman, Dr. John Harvey Scott, Judge William H. Wallace, Professor L. L. Campbell, President John Henry MacCracken, Reverend H. D. Jenkins, D. D., and Hon. Benjamin H. Charles Jr. responded to toasts. Thirty-five guests, including a few ladies, attended. Banquets in those days were banquets. The menu for this one was as follows:

	Blue Points	
Celery	Cream of Tarrapin	Olives
	Filet of Shad	
Cucumbers		Potatoes Duchess
	Chicken Cutlets — Financiere	
	French Peas	
	Roast Loin of Lamb — Mint Sauce	
	Stuffed Baked Potatoes	
	Punch — Creme De Menthe	
	Quail on Toast — Current Jelly	
	Dressed Lettuce	
	Neopolitan Ice Cream	
	Fancy Cakes	
	Rocquefort Cheese, Toasted Wafers	
Fruit		Cafe Noir

The banqueters were made happy by the announcement that Mrs. Mary C. Parker of St. Charles, Missouri, had subscribed \$5,000 toward the erection of Science Hall, her gift being given

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to provide a laboratory in honor of her deceased husband, the designation of the gift to be the Henry S. Parker Laboratory in Chemistry. Excepting the Sausser bequest this was the largest single bequest received in almost a generation. To this date (1941) it is the only time that funds designated for laboratory purposes have been so provided.

So quietly did President MacCracken work that the new science building was assured before it was known that he had really embarked on his solicitation of funds for its erection. A meeting of the Trustees was called at Mexico on April 26, 1900, not seven months after MacCracken's coming to Fulton, the purpose of this meeting being "to consider changes in the curriculum recommended by the faculty and to take the necessary steps for the erection of a Science Building." When the Board had assembled the President submitted a list of contributors sufficient to build and equip a science building at a cost of \$20,000. The changes in the curriculum have, in part, been referred to before. These were to divide the department of History and Literature into the two departments of English Language and Literature and History and Political Science; increase the required hours for the B.L. degree from 54 to 64 and re-organization of the academy. Dr. William Janes Wright resigned at this meeting of the Board. The Trustees then elected Dr. MacCracken as Sausser Professor of the Chair of Philosophy and Christian Apologetics, Professors Gage and Rice being asked to assist him in this department; while Dr. Cowan was given three additional hours of Biblical instruction.

Westminster had established a graduate department eight years earlier which lead to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Now it announced that the Master of Arts degree, beginning with the year 1899-1900, should also be an earned degree. It was provided that this degree might be obtained after one year's residence work—the applicant paying full collegiate fees and completing at least two additional departments in the college. There was no change in the status of the Master of Science degree "in course" until 1900-01 when the same requirements for the Master of Science degree were made as had been set out for the Master of Arts degree the year before.

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For the next ten years — until 1911 — the catalogues regularly carried the specific announcement that neither the Master of Arts nor Master of Science degrees were honorary but required residence work over a full year, with the completion of stipulated courses and the full payment of undergraduate fees. Yet in spite of this repeated announcement in six of the ten years included in this period the degree of Master of Arts “in course,” or Master of Science “in course” continued to be conferred, sometimes both were given at the same Commencement. Very few, if any, enrolled as candidates for the earned Master’s degree; finally in the catalogue of 1910-11 all mention of the Master’s degree was dropped. Between 1899-1900, when the catalogue announced that the Master of Arts was to be an earned degree, and 1910-11 when all reference to this degree, either honorary or earned, abruptly ceased and was never revived, the records during this period show that the degree of Master of Arts “in course” was conferred on Reverend James Overton Reavis, Reverend John E. Travis, Reverend William S. Foreman, Dr. Stephen Yerkes VanMeter, Dr. Aylette T. Britt, Professor James Stuart Morrison, Reverend Grayson L. Tucker, and Reverend Henry C. Shiffler. During this same time the degree of Master of Science “in course” was given Dr. Charles A. Jenkins and Frazier M. Sallee; with Frederick Hauenstein earning his Master of Science degree by an extra year in residence; apparently the only earned Master’s degree in Science then given.

The commencement season was notable. Reverend Frank W. Sneed, '85, D. D. preached the Baccalaureate sermon. Dr. Sneed was a minister in the U.S.A. church, a distinguished alumnus of the college and his coming to preach this sermon was indicative of Dr. MacCracken’s rapidly increasing popularity and influence in the northern church; commencement speakers hitherto having been selected almost exclusively from clergymen in the southern communion. The Christian Associations at Westminster and Synodical were addressed by Reverend H. C. Sydenstricker at the night service on Baccalaurate Sunday. The officers of the general Alumni Association were President, Reverend Charles F. Richmond; Vice-Presidents, Rev-

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erend B. G. Tutt, D.D., Reverend W. S. Trimble, William Inglefritz, W. P. Kennett, and Reverend W. S. Foreman with Dr. D. S. Gage being re-elected Secretary and E. W. Grant again chosen Treasurer; the Chairman of the Executive Committee was Dr. J. G. Moore of St. Louis.

For the second time in the history of the college the Board arranged a formal inauguration of a President. By appointment of the Trustees Reverend John F. Cannon, D.D. of St. Louis, opened the program with an address; being followed by Judge John A. Hockaday, President of the Board of Trustees. President MacCracken then delivered his inaugural; fittingly taking as his subject, "The Place of Science in the College Curriculum." Ground was then formally broken for the erection of the new Science Hall. As the ceremonial proceeded, and as the spade turned the first earth, unnoticed but certainly a new Westminster came into being. The old college gave little thought to the study of the experimental sciences; its business was the training of men in the classics and mathematics, preferably for the ministry. With the first shovel of earth a new college came; one that would steadily develop its facilities for the teaching of science with a constant diminution of its efforts in the departments of Latin and Greek. Within a generation there would be a larger percentage of the undergraduate body preparing for the study of medicine than there ever had been studying for the ministry. The friends of the college sensed that Dr. MacCracken's coming heralded the united support of Westminster by both Missouri Synods; but the change of attitude on the part of the college towards the old—and unfortunately vanishing—type of scholastic training was not so readily perceived. But the fact remains that on that June morning Westminster turned its face toward the latter-day conception of education.

Thursday, June 7, 1900, marked the formal end of a most happy and fortunate year. The Board conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on John Frederick Bolton, James Beverly Jones Jr., James Stuart Morrison, Lynn Francisco Ross (Valedictorian); the degree of Bachelor of Science on Frederick Hauenstein; the degree of Bachelor of Letters on Harry Walter

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Houf, Harland Corwin Hurd, Lyman Steed, and William Chrisman Swope. In addition to these earned degrees a number of honorary degrees were given. The degree of Master of Science (in cursu) went to Charles Albert Jenkins, M. D. and Frazier McKim Sallee; the degree of Master of Arts (in cursu) was awarded Reverend James Overton Reavis; the degree of Doctor of Philosophy to Reverend William J. Williamson; the degree of Doctor of Divinity to Reverend William Ray Dobyns and Reverend P. H. K. McComb; the degree of Doctor of Laws to Reverend William Hoge Marquess, D. D.

The Philalethian Society won the Trustees' Prize; Irvine G. Mitchell was given the J. H. Brookes Bible Prize and the scholarship award; William Quarles Conway took the A. H. Buckner medal in Social Science; Walter F. McMillian the oratorical contest; with the formal announcement at commencement that John Fred Bolton, Raymond S. Branch, Frederick Hauenstein, Harland Corwin Hurd, James Beverly Jones Jr., Mary Belle Kerr, John Wythe Lewis, Irvine G. Mitchell, Lynn F. Ross, Cary C. Shaver and Lyman Steed had passed all examinations with honor.

The erection of the new Science Hall proceeded with all possible speed; by April, 1901, it was completed, fitted with necessary apparatus, and occupied. It was then divided almost equally into four sections; the Henry S. Parker Laboratory of Chemistry; and three laboratories for biology, physics and geology, respectively. Friends of the college believed this structure had practically solved the problem of teaching science; the accommodations were seemingly commodious enough for years to come. The first year the building was in use for the whole session (1901-02) there were only fifty-five students enrolled in all four departments of natural science. Now (1940) more than one hundred students regularly enroll in chemistry every year; more than another hundred are registered in biology; the department of physics has been forced out of the Science Hall owing to lack of room; and the teaching of geology has been necessarily dropped. In 1940 the college enrollment had tripled since the erection of Science Hall but the number of students taking work in science had increased

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five hundred percent. Prior to Dr. Campbell the professor of natural science had not occupied a chair; he rather was the sole occupant of a collegiate settee, so many were the subjects in his assignments. With the fall session of 1900 Fred Hauenstein, '00 was named assistant in chemistry, the first time that any help (except from another faculty member) had been given the professor in the department of natural science. With Hauenstein's appointment the settee began to be divided into the separate chairs such as now obtain in the present set-up of the scientific work of the college.

Other material changes were made. The rooms on the south side of the second floor of Westminster Hall, formerly occupied by the department of natural science, were thrown together and supplied with desks for the academy. The rooms at the west part of the first floor were likewise fitted up as a library and David A. Hughes placed in charge as curator. Mr. Hughes was on duty during all college hours and the students, for the first time, had access to the collections of books hitherto carefully locked up in the most inaccessible place on the third floor of the main building. During the summer of 1901 steam heat was installed in the new Science Hall, in Westminster Hall, and in the chapel and gymnasium as well; a heating plant being builded under the hillside at the south end of the campus. The gymnasium was supplied with new apparatus, hot and cold baths in the dressing rooms were made possible with the introduction of steam heat, and William G. Coxhead came as Physical Director. With these changes the age of stoves and coal buckets passed at Westminster.

Another marked change came this year with the announcements in regard to athletics. As late as 1899 the only mention of any athletic affair in the catalogue was a simple statement under the general heading "Societies" which read—"The Athletic Association has a gymnasium, and gives an exhibition on Field Day." A year later, in the first catalogue issued after President MacCracken's coming, there was a separate heading "Gymnasium" with the following item—"The new chapel building contains a gymnasium, where regular instruction in gymnastics will be offered under the care of a competent

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director of athletics. The students' Athletic Association directs the work of the football and baseball teams, and gives an exhibition in track athletics on Field Day." This was a considerable concession by the authorities, football having never before been mentioned officially by the college. Beginning with the fall of 1900 students were required to exercise regularly in the gymnasium from November to April unless specially excused (juniors and seniors being exempt) with a credit of one hour toward a degree allowed for the satisfactory completion of all the gymnasium work. Boxing and wrestling, (a "hang-over" from "Pete" Maule's days), were generally indulged in by students.

While the college catalogue conceded that football was an activity of the institution the team still was without a coach, L. M. White acting in that capacity. Existing records show that the eleven was composed of Van H. Stokes, left end; John Kester, left tackle; E. O. "Red" Hallock, left guard; L. M. White, center; Henry B. Ramsey, right guard; J. D. Camp, right tackle; Joseph T. Potts, right end; David Robertson, quarter back; Albert B. Caruthers, left half back; Fred A. Black, right half back; W. H. Walthall, full back; R. E. Peters and William Davis, substitutes. Few games were played; one at Mexico with the Missouri Military Academy being remembered as a scoreless tie, the struggle on a muddy field leading to this indecisive result. About this time tennis began to have an acknowledged status, Charles C. Collett and John J. Rice Jr. being the first doubles team representing the college that played away from Fulton. Field Day exercises were then held on what was called "Curd's Lot," at the northwest corner of Fifth Street and Westminster Avenue.

The dawn of athletic activity did not diminish the continued interest in literary society work. Declamations, oratory, essays and debates, which featured every weekly program, were an attraction to the undergraduates; but more than these the students attended society meetings because every Saturday night session was an intra-mural political forum. In connection with the work of his department Dr. Rice conducted a regular class, with credits leading toward a degree, in parliamentary

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law; and many undergraduates became proficient in the procedure outlined in "Roberts' Rules of Order." In these recitations in his classroom Dr. Rice would call on each student in turn to act as chairman with the other students bombarding the presiding officer with motions. As soon as the chairman made an incorrect ruling he was deposed and another member of the class assumed the gavel. Dr. Rice frequently remarked that any boy who could preside for five minutes without making some parliamentary error was qualified to sit in the chair of any assembly. This excellent training in parliamentary procedure stimulated literary society interest. Charles C. Collett and Walter F. McMillan were the stars in parliamentary law at this time, and one night Collett, with McMillan (a visitor) assisting with whispered advice, kept the Philologic Society in continuous session until after one o'clock Sunday morning; skillful use of dilatory motions; repeated demands for roll-calls; constant appeals from the decisions of the chair; enabling a small minority of the society to prevent action by the less ably led majority. This particular incident had to do with the election of an Inter-Collegiate Committeeman, still the most important undergraduate office.

The oratorical contest was won by I. G. Mitchell, the subject of his oration being: "Beyond the Veil;" C. C. Collett's, "The King, the Priest and the Cash Box," being awarded second place. George R. Summers, James C. Campbell and Holly Hale were the other contestants. A large crowd of students, Fulton citizens, ladies from the town and the Synodical College, with nearly every professor in the college, followed Westminster's orator to the state contest at Jefferson City where Mitchell was given fourth place in a field of six.

Almost as important was the Declamation Contest which was held in the Opera House on May 26, 1901. A. S. Phillips declaimed "The March of Attila;" Charles C. Collett, "The Tell Tale Heart;" John W. Creighton, "John Bagot;" J. C. Campbell, "The Speech for the Prosecution of John F. Knapp for the Murder of Joseph White;" W. R. Reavis, "The Raven;" George R. Summers, "The Fight with the Au'rochs;" this last declaimer being given first place.

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Dr. MacCracken did not confine his constructive efforts to Westminster alone but was keenly interested in the development of Christian education everywhere. During this year he was largely instrumental in the organization of the Presbyterian College Union of the Middle West; which included in its membership all the Presbyterian colleges in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri.

Commencement week was introduced by the Baccalaureate sermon preached by Reverend William J. McKittrick of St. Louis; Reverend H. H. Hawes, D.D. addressing the Christian Associations of both Westminster and Synodical Colleges that night. The Philalethian Society won the Trustees' Prize; I. G. Mitchell the A. H. Buckner Medal; Frederick L. McChesney, the Brookes Bible Prize; F. J. Nichols was first in scholarship. On commencement morning O. L. Byrns, first speaker for the class, chose as his subject "Man, the Reformer." A. B. Caruthers spoke on "The Influence of Thomas Jefferson;" C. C. Collett, "The Ideal of American Civilization;" George R. Summers, "God's Mosaic of Nations;" with W. C. Fletcher delivering the valedictory. The Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred on Charles Cope Collett and Frederick Leonidas McChesney; the degree of Bachelor of Science on Walter Cowherd Fletcher; the degree of Bachelor of Letters on Oliver Luther Byrns, Albert Bowen Caruthers, George McCredie Robinson, George Robert Summers and William Henderson Walthall. Frederick Hauenstein was awarded the earned degree of Master of Science; the degree of Master of Arts (in course) went to Reverend John E. Travis. The Trustees gave the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity to Reverend Edwin B. McCluer and to Reverend William J. McKittrick; Hon. Ethan Allen Hitchcock was made a Doctor of Laws. The alumni elected Judge John D. Gibson, President; Dr. L. O. Rodes, Reverend John A. Gallaher, Hon. J. M. Tate, Robert P. Galloway and Frank B. Fulkerson, Vice-Presidents; Professor D. S. Gage, Secretary; and W. Franc Russell, Treasurer.

With this commencement, June 6, 1901, Dr. MacCracken closed his second year's administration. The Trustees announced

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that only the Bachelor of Arts degree would be given in the future since the work offered in the three courses leading to degrees had been so balanced that they were practically equal in difficulty and mental culture. Students then in college were to be allowed to finish their work under the terms when they entered; but freshmen enrolling in the fall of 1901 and thereafter would all apply for the same degree.

At this commencement Professor Edward Strother Wood retired from the faculty after fourteen years of service as principal of the preparatory department and, for three years, also acting as adjunct professor of natural science. Professor Wood's resignation was received with regret by the Board which adopted a minute testifying to his conscientious performance of his duties. He immediately became principal of the Fulton High School, a change which his training in public school work made attractive to him. At the time of the announcement of Professor Wood's resignation the Board filled his position for the following year by the appointment of Reverend Horace B. Barks, '78, who also served as professor of Biblical Instruction. James Stuart Morrison was appointed as instructor in English; Frank Henry Rosebrough was made assistant in chemistry; Irvine Grissom Mitchell, assistant in English; and Raymond Sidney Branch, Curator of the Library. For the first time in many years Dr. John Harvey Scott was not listed as Librarian.

The Board of Trustees which met June 5, 1901, at Fulton during the commencement season was the last one elected exclusively by the Southern Synod. As a matter of record the names of these earnest, self-sacrificing men should be given so that they may be remembered in the future days of the college. The Board numbered eighteen, the term of election being six years, and there was one vacancy. The Nestor of the Board was the venerable Reverend J. W. Wallace of Independence, who was then serving his twenty-fifth year as a Trustee. For a short time a professor in the college; father of five distinguished sons who successively graduated from Westminster; among the Board he stood first in honor as in length of service. Judge John A. Hockaday, devoted son of the college and President of the Board whose only son had graduated in 1889, only two years

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earlier; W. S. Forsythe of Paris, whose two sons attended Westminster, one entering the ministry after graduation; Reverend J. F. Cannon, D.D., Pastor of the Westminster Church in St. Louis, whose son was soon to matriculate; Reverend E. C. Gordon, D.D. of Lexington, lately President of the College, having four sons enrolled; Hon. Thomas S. McPheeters of St. Louis, one of the most prominent laymen in Missouri, soon to be President of the Board; Dr. J. M. Tate, Calwood, who graduated from Westminster with the class of '63; Reverend A. A. Wallace, D.D., '84 of Mexico, whose only son would soon enter, and who was to serve as a member of the Board for more than fifty years—an unparalleled record; Hon. Robert M. White, '76, Mexico, great newspaper man and one of the first citizens of America, he too having a son who was then registered as a student in the college; Hon. James Henderson of St. Louis; Mr. T. B. Campbell of St. Joseph; James R. Moorehead, '83, of Lexington, his son to be a future student; Dr. J. G. Moore, '85, then of St. Louis, elected by the alumni and with a son who would also be an alumnus; Reverend William Ray Dobyns of St. Joseph—who lacked his degree because of his inability to see eye to eye with Scott in regard to the calculus; and three gentlemen who were members of the Northern Synod but elected in 1900 under the provisions of the synodical action taken at Boonville the preceeding year: Messrs. S. J. Fisher, named by the alumni; Mr. Benjamin F. Edwards, who was to send his two sons to the college, himself to be President of the Board of Trustees; and Reverend S. J. Niccolls, D.D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in St. Louis. An able, distinguished, and goodly company were these Trustees. To them is a large measure of gratitude due for their skillful piloting of the collegiate craft into the safe harbor of joint synodical control. To each of them Westminster is forever indebted.

Sixteen thousand dollars in gifts were announced during the year. Messrs. Louis and William Huggins of St. Joseph gave ten thousand dollars of this total, providing that it could be used for building or endowment as the greater need appeared. As the Trustees had previously agreed to name a chair for any benefactor of ten thousand dollars or more the chair of mathe-

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matics was called the Huggins Professorship of Mathematics in the next catalogue.

The General Alumni Association held its annual meeting at the Palace Hotel on June 5th, and after their dinner proceeded to nominate a member of the Board of Trustees and engaged in a somewhat prolonged discussion as to the advisability of having the alumni re-unions every two or three years instead of annually. The officers chosen for the ensuing year were Judge John D. Gibson, President; Dr. L. O. Rodes, Reverend John A. Gallaher, Hon. J. N. Tate, Robert P. Galloway and Frank D. Fulkerson, Vice-Presidents; Professor D. S. Gage, Secretary; and W. Frank Russell, Treasurer.

The summer of 1901 was unprecedentedly hot and dry. "The skies were brass, the earth iron." Streams dried up; wells failed; and springs, which had always flowed, ceased to supply water to the stricken land. From every farm cattle and hogs were rushed to the market to prevent their dying of thirst. So serious was the situation that Governor Alexander M. Dockery issued a proclamation on July 15, 1901, appointing July 22nd as a day of prayer for rain. The Missouri River wasted away, so much so that there is an apocryphal story of a steam packet, being caught on a bar, was unable to move until a number of barrels, filled with water from the shallow river, were all upturned together—the temporary rush of water floating the stranded vessel; one instance, if this be true, when water had to be poured into the Missouri River to float a steamboat. In spite of the newly opened Science Hall, with its better accommodations for the students, the number of undergraduates enrolled in 1901-02 was ninety-one, the same number as had matriculated during 1900-01. Westminster was still drawing more than fifty percent of its students from Fulton and Callaway County.

No event in the history of Westminster is more important than the successful completion of the negotiations between the two Missouri Synods, bringing the long hoped for joint ownership and equal control of the college. It is entirely proper that a full account of these negotiations appear in this narrative, therefore there is incorporated herein a considerable part

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of the report of Dr. MacCracken in the October, 1901, "Bulletin of Information" entitled "The Plan of Co-operation adopted by the Northern and Southern Synods of Missouri in behalf of Westminster College with some account of the movement leading to it." The article in question is taken in toto from Dr. Rice's supplement to Fisher's "History of Westminster."

"Westminster College will hereafter represent the Synod of Missouri of the Northern Presbyterian Church, as well as the Synod of Missouri of the Southern Presbyterian Church, in the work of Christian Higher Education for Young Men.

"The Southern Synod has offered in a most generous and fraternal manner to share with the Northern Synod on equal terms the management and control of Westminster; and the Northern Synod, without a dissenting voice, has accepted the offer in the same spirit in which it was made, and has entered into the new privileges and responsibilities with the greatest heartiness and cordiality.

"It is the earnest purpose and prayer of all participating in this movement that henceforth Westminster College shall know neither North nor South, but, with the number of her friends multiplied, and with enlarged facilities, shall go forward, to do in the future a still greater work than in the past in spreading knowledge, in teaching and training young men, in witnessing to the truth of God.

"The movement toward co-operation, which has reached its culmination in the action of the Synods this month, is not of recent origin. Westminster College was the child of the undivided synod. The evils wrought by the dissensions in the church has nowhere, perhaps, been felt more keenly than at Westminster. The case of the institution was similar to that of a strong, healthy, vigorous, child; with every promise of a splendid manhood, who is let fall by the nurse, and must henceforth, through no fault of its own, struggle through life crippled and deformed. Every day and every year, for a whole generation, those faithfully bearing the burden at Westminster have been reminded by their bitter needs of the loss of a large part of their former friends, and have

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looked forward to a time of reconciliation as the time of promise when the burden should be lightened.

"Each decade, since the division of the Synod, has seen an effort toward the reunion of forces on behalf of the college. The first effort came to naught. The second effort resulted in a partial and temporary co-operation. The full and equal partnership entered into at this time, will, it is believed, last as long as the two Synods shall last.

"The beginnings of the present movement are to be found in the decision of the Board of Trustees to seek a President from the Northern church, and in the resolutions subsequently adopted in May, 1899, by the Westminster Alumni Association of St. Louis, petitioning the two Synods to take steps looking toward co-operation in education.

"The progress made in the year 1899 is set forth in the letter addressed by Judge Hockaday, President of the Board of Trustees, to the Northern Synod, and to the actions taken by the Synod at Hannibal, The letter was as follows:

Fulton, Missouri, October 21, 1899

"The Synod of Missouri of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America:

Gentlemen—On behalf of Westminster College permit me to call your attention to the action taken by the Synod of Missouri of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, at a meeting held at Boonville, Missouri, October 10, 1899.

"In accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College the standing rule of the Synod in regard to the election of Trustees was amended so as to read as follows; 'No one shall be eligible for trusteeship except members of the Presbyterian Church in the United States and members of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.'

"In reply to an overture from the presbytery of Upper Missouri, asking that the Synod take steps looking toward co-operation between the Synods of the Northern and Southern

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churches in the support and control of Westminster College, the following resolution was adopted:

“In answer to the overture from the Presbytery of Upper Missouri, proposing an invitation to the Synod of Missouri, to co-operate in the conduct of Westminster College, we assure said presbytery that, regretting the discontinuance by said Synod of such co-operation in former years, we would sincerely welcome its renewal and shall respond to any intimation by the other Synod of a desire to take part with us in promoting Christian education.’

“We desire also to bring to your attention the following resolution adopted by the Westminster Alumni Association of St. Louis at its meeting held last spring:

“Resolved, that in the judgment of this Association the time has come when co-operative effort on the part of the two Synods of this state in educational lines is necessary. And be it further

“Resolved: that the Association respectfully requests the two Synods, at their next regular meetings, to give this matter such consideration as it may in their judgment demand; and if it meets with their approval, that a committee of conference be appointed by each Synod to take the subject under further consideration.’

“In view of these actions, and of the widespread desire cherished in both branches of the church that a strong, well-equipped college should be built up and maintained by the united support of Presbyterians in this state, we trust that you will take the matter of co-operation under consideration, and that you may see your way clear to take action commending Westminster College to the attention of your people and endorsing the movement to secure additional endowment and equipment upon which the Trustees are just entering.

Very respectfully,

John A. Hockaday, President, Board of Trustees,
Westminster College.

“The letter was referred to a special committee of which Reverend S. J. Niccolls, D. D. was chairman, and the report of

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that committee, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, was as follows:

“This letter brings before the Synod a subject of the highest importance in which we, as Presbyterians, should have a profound interest. Westminster College is the only college established by the Synod before our unhappy division. On account of its history and the work it has done for sound learning and Christian education, it has a special place in the affections of the Presbyterians of this state. We believe that its continuance and enlarged efficiency will be of the greatest advantage to our common Presbyterianism, as well as to the cause of higher education. It is to such colleges that we must especially look for our future candidates for the ministry. The alumni of this college are already a great power for good in the church and many of them are in the ranks of our ministry. The action taken by the Synod of Missouri of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, now having control of this Institution, is so generous and fraternal in spirit that it must awaken, we are confident, a kindred response on the part of this Synod. Your committee therefore would recommend the adoption of the following:

“I. This Synod has learned with special pleasure of the action taken by the Synod of Missouri at the request of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College, and of the desire of that Synod for co-operation on the part of this Synod in promoting Christian education.

“II. While we do not ask for any share in the control of the College, being perfectly satisfied that it is in wise and safe hands, such as should receive the confidence and support of all Presbyterians, we rejoice that the way has been so fraternally opened to our participation in the control and declare our readiness to join in any service by which the efficiency of the college can be promoted.

“III. We believe that our common interests would be greatly advanced by the growing popularity of Westminster College as an educational center for our young men. We, therefore,

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take pleasure in commending it to the patronage and support of all our churches and people.

“IV. With reference to the request from the Alumni Association to appoint a committee of conference, this Synod declares its readiness to appoint a committee to take into consideration the whole subject of collegiate education within the state of Missouri, to meet with a similar committee from the Synod of Missouri, Presbyterian Church in the United States.’

“Later in the session, in order to advance the matter as much as possible, it was resolved that the Moderator should at that time ‘appoint a committee of seven to confer with a similar committee from the Southern Synod, should such a committee be appointed by them, on the subject of Christian education in the State of Missouri.’ The following were appointed members of that committee: Reverends Frank W. Sneed, D.D., S. J. Niccolls, D.D., C. B. McAfee, D.D., J. H. Malcomb, D.D., Harry O. Scott, D.D., J. F. Hendy, D.D., and D. L. Lander.

“A year elapsed before a meeting of the Southern Synod was held but in 1900, at a meeting in Mexico, the Southern Synod appointed ‘a committee of seven to confer with a similar committee from the Northern Synod upon the subject of Christian Education in the State of Missouri, and to present to the Synod of 1901 such a plan of co-operation as they might agree upon.’ The members of this committee were Reverends John F. Cannon, D.D., E. C. Gordon, D.D., John F. Cowan, D.D., W. S. Trimble, Charles W. Latham, and Messrs. J. R. Moorehead and T. B. Campbell.

“An account of the proceedings of the two committees is given in the following report of the chairman of the committee of the Southern Synod, made to the Synod at its meeting in Fulton, October, 1901.

“The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Synod to confer with a like committee from the Synod of Missouri, United States of America, concerning co-operation in the work of Christian Education respectfully submit the following report:

“Your Committee met in the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, February 21, 1901, all of the members

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being present except Dr. J. F. Cowan and Mr. T. B. Campbell, who were unavoidably detained at their homes. After some discussion as to the best manner of approaching the committee of the other Synod, with whom there was an appointment for the afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

“I. That co-operation between the two Synods of Missouri in the work of Church and Christian Education is desirable if it can be arranged on terms that are mutually satisfactory.

“That in regard to Westminster College, as a proper basis of co-operation, we agree to recommend to our Synod to invite the Synod of Missouri, United States of America, to elect one half of the members of the Board of Trustees.

“That in order to make this basis of co-operation effective we agree to recommend to our Synod to seek such changes in the charter of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College as will authorize the Synod of Missouri, United States of America, to elect the number of Trustees indicated in the preceding resolution.

“That we desire to have the two Synods unite in a general scheme of Church and Christian Education; that before undertaking this we deem it desirable to have plans of co-operation in regard to Westminster College formulated and carried into effect.’

“The committee then adjourned in order to meet immediately in joint session with the committee of the other Synod in the Washington and Compton Avenue Church.

“At this session the foregoing resolutions were submitted as expressing the mind of our committee concerning the matter in hand. After discussion, the committee from the other Synod withdrew, and in separate session agreed upon the following resolution, viz:

“I. That co-operation between the two Synods of Missouri in the work of education is desirable and imperative.

“II. That the chairman be requested to inform the chairman of the committee from the Synod of Missouri, United States, that we heartily approve of the proposed recommenda-

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tions submitted by them to us with reference to co-operation in Westminster College. We recognize the generosity of the offer, and the fraternal regard and confidence expressed in it. Furthermore, this committee will report to our Synod the terms of the proposition, and will recommend co-operation on the basis proposed.

"III. In order to promote further co-operation in the cause of collegiate education among us we will recommend to our Synod such changes in the charter of Lindenwood Female College as will place it under joint control on the same terms as those affecting Westminster College.

"Your committee then withdrew into separate session and, after full consideration, unanimously agreed to recommend to this Synod to accept the offer of joint control of Lindenwood Female College on the terms specified. This action was reported to the other committee and the conference was then adjourned.

"We, therefore, recommend the following action, viz:

"I. That the Synod offer to the Synod of Missouri, United States of America, the right of electing one half of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College; and in case this offer should be accepted, that the Board of Trustees of Westminster be authorized and instructed to secure such changes in the charter of the Institution as shall allow such Synod to legally exercise this right.

"II. In case the Synod of Missouri, United States of America, should, in accordance with the suggestions of their committee, offer to this Synod the right of joint control of Lindenwood Female College on the terms already indicated, we recommend that the offer be favorably considered.'

"The report of the committee was unanimous as to the first recommendation, but one member of the committee dissented from the second recommendation.

"On motion it was resolved to postpone action on the second recommendation until after the Northern Synod should have an opportunity to act upon it. The Synod, then, entered upon a

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discussion of the first recommendation, which, after careful and prolonged deliberation, was adopted by a large majority. At the unanimous request of the Board of Trustees the following resolution was then passed:

“Resolved by the Synod of Missouri in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States that the Board of Trustees of Westminster College be authorized and directed, in case the Synod of Missouri in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America shall signify its readiness to co-operate in the support and control of the College on the terms hereinafter provided, to proceed, in accordance with Section 1388 of Article XI of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri, to amend the charter of Westminster College as follows:

“Section One of said charter shall be amended in words and figures as follows, to wit:

“First. An institution of learning is hereby authorized and established in or near the town of Fulton, Callaway County, to be known as Westminster College, and in all its interests to be under the joint care and control of the Synod of Missouri in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and of the Synod of Missouri in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

“Section Three shall be amended so as to read as follows, to-wit:

“Third; The Board of Trustees of Westminster College shall consist of twenty-four members, eight of whom shall be elected in October, 1902, and a like number each year thereafter, in the manner hereinafter provided, for a term of three years. Nine members shall constitute a quorum of the Board. No person except a minister of one of the Synods having joint control of the College, or a member of a church in connection with one of said Synods, shall be eligible to membership in said Board. Each of said Synods shall at its first meeting after this amendment goes into effect, whether the same be a regular, adjourned, or called meeting, elect, in such manner

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as such Synod shall determine, four members of the Board of Trustees to serve until the meeting of such Synod in October, 1902; four to serve until the meeting in October, 1903; and four until the meeting in October, 1904; and as the respective terms of the persons so chosen shall expire, the Synod by which they were elected, shall choose their successors for a term of three years, so that at the regular meeting in 1902, and at the regular meeting in each year thereafter, four members of said Board of Trustees shall be elected by each of the said Synods in such manner as it may direct, for a term of three years. Each Trustee so chosen shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified, but shall be subject to removal by the Synod electing him. Any vacancy in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Synod which elected the person, whose death, resignation, removal, refusal to serve, or other disability shall cause such vacancy. The present Trustees shall continue in office until each of said Synods, after this amendment goes into effect, shall elect the twelve Trustees to be chosen by said Synods as herein provided, and immediately thereafter the new Board of Trustees shall meet and organize.

“On motion of the Chairman of the Conference a memorial to the Northern Church was then adopted and is as follows:

“The Synod of Missouri in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, to the Synod of Missouri in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Greeting:

“Whereas we believe that the work of Christian Education can be more successfully prosecuted within our bounds by a co-operative effort between the two Synods of Missouri than by the single handed efforts of each;

“Whereas we have heard through a report from our Committee appointed to confer on this subject with a like Committee from your Body the plan of co-operation that was agreed upon by these Committees to be submitted for approval to their respective Synods, We therefore make the following overture to your Venerable Body, viz;

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"We invite you to assume an equal partnership with ourselves in the administration and control of Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, and, to this end, offer you the right of nominating and electing one-half the members of the Board of Trustees of that Institution.

"Should it be your pleasure to accept this offer, the Board of Trustees of Westminster College are authorized and instructed to secure such changes in the charter of the Institution as shall allow you legally to exercise the contemplated right.

"We enclose herewith for your examination a copy of the amendments that are proposed by the present Board of Trustees and approved by our Synod. As to the second recommendation of our Committee touching joint control of Lindenwood College, we have judged it wise to postpone its consideration until you shall have taken action on the suggestion of your Committee. Praying that by the grace of the Holy Spirit both of our Synods may be guided to devise and to do such things as shall be in harmony with our Master's mind and promotive of His glory, we remain,

Your brethren in Christ,

William Hoge Marquess, Moderator.

Franc Mitchell, Stated Clerk.

Fulton, Missouri, October 11, 1901.

"The Northern Synod met in Jefferson City two weeks after the meeting of the Southern Synod. The Memorial from the Southern Synod was presented along with the report of the Northern Committee of Conference, which, after recounting the proceedings of the Committee, as already described in the report of the Southern Committee, unanimously recommended action as follows:

"I. Resolved, That the proposition made by the Synod of Missouri, United States, for joint control of Westminster College, on the terms above stated, be accepted.

"II. Resolved, That we regard with favor the proposition for further co-operation in educational matters, but that action

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be deferred until such time as the Board of Trustees of Lindenwood College shall take the necessary action, and until after further conference as to details with the the Synod of Missouri, United States."

"The recommendations were taken up separately. After several stirring speeches, all breathing their heartiest spirit of good will, and of deep appreciation of the generous action of the Southern Synod, the first recommendation was unanimously adopted by rising vote, and the Synod, impressed by the deep significance of the action, joined heartily in the hymn "Blest Be The Tie That Binds," which was followed by earnest prayer.

"The second recommendation was afterwards taken up and passed unanimously.

"Application was made to the Circuit Court of Callaway County for the amendment of the charter and this having been granted December 12, the two Synods held adjourned meetings in St. Louis, December 17, 1901, to elect the members of the new Board."

The first Board of Trustees of Westminster College elected under the actions of the two Synods providing for joint ownership and control was composed of Reverends A.A. Wallace, D.D., J. W. Wallace, John F. Cannon, D.D., W.R. Dobyns, D.D., and Messrs. T. B. Campbell, E. W. Grant, T. S. McPheeters, Robert M. White, Judge John A. Hockaday, Louis Huggins, Henry S. Boice, and J. R. Moorehead, all elected by the Southern Synod; while the Northern Synod elected Reverends Henry C. Evans, D.D., John F. Hendy, D.D., S. J. Niccolls, D.D., William J. McKittrick, D.D., Frank W. Sneed, D.D., Frank L. Ferguson, D.D., and Messrs. E. P. Gates, S. J. Fisher, Lee Montgomery, Benjamin F. Edwards, John A. Holmes, and C. Gordon Knox. The Board organized by electing Judge John A. Hockaday, President; Reverend Frank L. Ferguson, D.D., Vice-President; E. W. Grant, Treasurer; Reverend A. A. Wallace, D.D., Secretary; and Professor Edgar H. Marquess, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

For forty years the college had been wandering in the desert

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of ecclesiastical estrangement; afflicted by the fiery serpents of poverty and neglect; sustained only by the constantly provided manna of faith. Now a re-united church, as far as the support of the college was concerned, lead the synodical institution into the promised land of fraternal harmony and co-operation. Forty years of joint control (1940) have followed the forty years of separation; united effort and common interest on the part of both Synods has prepared the way for Westminster to continually progress towards its divinely appointed destiny. "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. It is like the precious ointment upon the head, that ran down upon the beard, even Aaron's beard; that went down to the skirts of his garment."

Dr. MacCracken was continuing his successful career as President. Science Hall—so long needed—was being occupied and there were rumors of a residence hall which would be erected in the not too distant future. MacCracken had so captured the hearts, and enflamed the imagination, of the undergraduates that a burning spirit of loyalty and optimism permeated the whole student body; culminating on Wednesday, May 28, 1902, when the students—entirely on their own volition—held a rousing "pep" meeting to devise ways and means to increase the enrollment to a considerably higher figure the next fall. Martin Yates Jr., '04, the main promoter of the meeting; R. E. Burch, '04; John W. Creighton, '04; W. J. Gammon, '05; Walter F. McMillan, '02; and Dr. D. S. Gage; made inspirational addresses. Dr. Gage stated that Westminster was the banner college of the state in two respects—first, it had the largest enrollment proportionately to the size of its supporting church; and second, and much more significantly, because a greater percentage of students returned from year to year than in any other similar institution in Missouri; Gage claiming that the student mortality was less than fifty percent.

The year, athletically, was not successful. L. Mitchell White was captain of the football team, a position he occupied three successive years and was elected a fourth time but did not return. At the close of the season White ruefully admitted that the eleven did poorly but pointed with pride to a

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full treasury and splendid prospects for the following fall. Baseball, captained by E. T. Drake, had difficulty in getting started owing to an entire lack of equipment. Money for balls, bats and such necessary paraphernalia, was finally raised by student subscription, though each player was compelled to purchase his own uniform. By the time equipment and uniforms were obtained the season was about over; and it was possible to only have one intercollegiate game, a losing battle with the University of Missouri. Track only functioned at the time of the annual Field Day at Commencement. However a new Athletic Association, to foster all sports, was projected for the next fall, at which time it was proposed to enter the Inter-Scholastic League, then composed of about twenty high schools and colleges.

One noteworthy innovation during this year was the appearance of golf at Westminster. A Golf Club, the first organized in the college or town, was formed with an enrollment of ten; membership being limited to students and faculty. A course of five holes was laid out; two of them being on the east side of the Stinson Creek, three to the west of that stream. Nine holes were negotiated by replaying the first four. The club boasted that the drop from the first tee (on top of the bluff at the then west edge of the campus), across the Stinson to the first hole, was the best and most notable feature of the links; "making the course resemble the splendid grounds at Richmond, Virginia." Dr. L. L. Campbell was President of the Club; L. M. White, Treasurer, and J. C. Campbell, Secretary.

Sometime during 1906 an old mercantile catalogue was accidentally found in a farm home about fourteen miles from Fulton, and, being casually inspected was discovered to have between its pages the original minutes of the first meeting of Westminster Student Volunteers. An exact copy of these minutes, so surprisingly recovered, follows:

"On Sunday, June 2nd, 1901, Mr. C. C. Tevis, Mr. W. A. Wren and Mr. J. C. Bayless met at the room of Mr. Wren to organize a Foreign Missionary Society of Volunteers. Mr. Bayless opened the meeting with prayer. Mr. Wren was elected President and Mr. Bayless, Secretary and Treasurer. It was

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decided to write to each other at least once every week during vacation. It was decided to meet every other week beginning the second week of the fall term of 1901. Officers to be elected the week before exams of each term. Closed with prayer by Mr. C. C. Tevis.

(signed) J. C. Bayless, Secretary and Treasurer."

There was also found a further record of a meeting on February 2, 1902, at which time the support of a missionary was discussed. These minutes seem to indicate the Volunteer Band and the Living Link League came into existence at about the same time; both probably dating from the first meeting. Both of these groups prospered and grew. The sincerity of the men who held that organization meeting in Wren's room, and those others who later volunteered with them, was demonstrated eight years later. Tevis was then in Princeton, studying for his work as a missionary. Wren had been called to heavenly mansions. McCall, Yates, Coxhead, two McCutchans and McChesney—six successors of these three consecrated students—were in the foreign field. From every angle this is the most important occurrence among the students in the history of the year. The Living Link League designed (according to its constitution) to support a Westminster man in the foreign field, deepened and perpetuated the missionary spirit among undergraduates and alumni alike.

March 15, 1902, the Missouri Beta chapter of the Phi Delta Theta was host to a state convention of that order. The ceremonies were primarily arranged to celebrate the eightieth birthday of Reverend Robert Morrison, Founder of the Society, formerly financial agent of the college and for nearly twenty years a Fulton resident. Delegates from the chapters at Missouri and Washington Universities joined with the Westminster chapter in paying tribute to the venerable Morrison; the occasion being made the more memorable by the presence of Hubert H. Ward, Cleveland, Ohio, the President of the General Council of Phi Delta Theta, and Royall H. Switzler of S. Louis, the Historian of the General Council. A marble tablet, presented to the fraternity by Elmer C. Henderson, ex-'93, on behalf of the

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chapter, was received by President Ward and presented by him to the college. Dr. MacCracken received the tablet which was then unveiled. This was of white marble, approximately three feet square, set in a wooden frame, the lettering in gilt, though later traced in black. The tablet was placed on the north wall of the old chapel; the inscription reading:

In commemoration of the eightieth birthday of

REVEREND ROBERT MORRISON, D. D.

A distinguished Presbyterian minister, whose work freed this college from debt; insured its future and won for him the gratitude of all its sons.

Erected March 15, 1902

In respect and affection by the Missouri Beta Chapter of Phi Delta Theta, which fraternity he founded at Miami University in 1848.

This was the first memorial tablet displayed at Westminster. Destroyed by the fire it was replaced in bronze in Swope Chapel at the time of the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college.

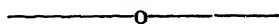
Commenting on the erection of this tablet the "Westminster Monthly" for June, 1902, says:

"The erection of the Morrison tablet was an innovation at Westminster. The great Memorial Hall at Harvard, which commemorates the heroic dead of that institution, is filled with similar tablets. In Harvard Union, the student's club at that same university, there are niches in the walls for the names of the sons of Harvard who may become great. The students who come in next fall will learn of Robert Morrison and what we owe to him. But what is there to tell the entering class of Dr. Robertson, our first and most faithful friend; of William Sausser, our great benefactor; of Dr. Nathan L. Rice, the learned and brilliant scholar; of M. M. Fisher, the beloved teacher; of Bredell, Montgomery, Kemper, and others by the score, who have labored for the college or whose deeds have reflected honor upon it." That this appeal carried conviction

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is shown in the dedication of additional memorials until 1909 when the fire destroyed chapel and tablets alike.

The social life of the college has totally changed in the past forty years. It is interesting, in these days of somewhat elaborate dances, to contrast with them the very different type of entertainment in vogue a generation ago. Quoting from the same issue of the "Westminster Monthly" just referred to, three accounts of fraternity parties are given exactly as they appeared in that publication and in the order of their appearance. These were the social highlights of the year in each of the Greek Letter societies.



"An elegant and thoroughly enjoyable function was the annual banquet of Alpha Eta chapter of Kappa Alpha, which was given at their hall, Friday evening, June 6, 1902.

"The hall presented a magnificent appearance with palms and fraternity decorations; and the many beautiful pillows, which have lately been given the chapter by loyal sisters, served in the arrangement of pretty cozy corners.

"In the banquet hall thirty plates were arranged on the beautifully appointed table, which was in the shape of a cross. Bowls of handsome crimson poppies and crimson and gold nasturtiums completed the splendid effect, the predominating colors being also carried out in the following elegant menu:

I	
Roman Punch	
II	
Cold Tongue With Dressing	French Peas
Timbales a la Reyniere	Brown Bread Wafers
III	
Shrimp Salad	Saratoga Chips
Stuffed Olives	Cocoanut
IV	
Ice Cream	Strawberries
Angel's Food	Devil's Food
V	
Coffee	Ice Chocolate
Salted Almonds	Peppermint Creams

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"Alternating with the five courses, toasts were given. Mr. E. T. Drake, as toastmaster, introduced each speaker with appropriate words.

"Mr. C. C. Collett, the first speaker, responded to the toast 'Our Order.'

"After the second course Mr. Drake gave the toast 'Our Sisters,' to which Mr. N. C. Whaley of Kansas City most gallantly responded. Mr. Whaley is a very eloquent speaker and no one ever paid a more graceful tribute to the beauty and purity of the Kappa Alpha sisters.

"Professor Marquess responded to the 'Faculty of Westminster' and, after reminiscences of his own college days, discussed the advantages of Greek Letter societies in colleges.

"A very interesting history of 'The Founding of Our Order' was given by Mr. Rolla E. Peters.

"Reverend A. A. McGeachy spoke on 'Kappa Alpha in the South; Its Future.'

"A string band dispensed music during the evening. The out-of-town guests present were Misses Mary Arnold of Paris; Samie Neville of Perry; Nelle Arnold of Shamrock; and Mr. N. C. Whaley of Kansas City. Mr. W. F. McMillan and Miss Jalie Yates represented Beta Theta Pi, and Mr. Kent Wilson and Miss Seley Penney represented Phi Delta Theta."

(Chapters then were small but their standards were high. The active members of Kappa Alpha during this year were R. S. Branch, W. G. Coxhead, W. H. Walthall, Van H. Stokes, Orlando Bradley, Rolla E. Peters, E. T. Drake, J. W. Creighton, R. E. Boyd, Taylor Jones and J. T. McCutchan.)

"Alpha Delta chapter of Beta Theta Pi held its thirty-third annual June banquet at the elegant home of Mrs. L. U. Nickell, Friday night, June 6. The beautifully furnished halls and parlors were handsomely decorated in the fraternity colors, pink and blue. The Fulton Mandolin Club furnished enchanting music.

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"Little Misses Mary Hughes McCue and Elizabeth Nickell met the guests, who numbered about thirty-five, at the door and ushered them upstairs to the dressing rooms. They were then escorted below where they engaged in pleasant conversation and amusing games until a late hour. Miss Josephine Bennett won the prize and John W. Lewis the booby in a guessing game, in which each guest drew a picture representing a song. These were pinned to a curtain and each one present guessed the name of the song.

"Walter F. McMillan entertained those present with two recitations. The following five course menu was served:

I

Strawberries

II

Deviled Crabs on the Half Shell

Olives

Saratoga Flakes

III

Smothered Chicken on Toast

French Peas in Timbales

Jelly

Beaten Biscuits

Russian Tea

Pickles

IV

Stuffed Tomatoes Garnished With Lettuce and Mayonnaise

V

Brick Ice Cream

Assorted Cakes

"The representatives from the other fraternities were Martin Yates Jr. and Miss Grace Patton from Phi Delta Theta; and Van Stokes and Miss Lydia Selbach from Kappa Alpha."

(The active members of Beta Theta Pi that year were William H. Yates, John W. Lewis, M. O. Scobee, J. C. Campbell, W. F. McMillan, F. H. Rosebrough, C. C. Shaver, George R. Summers, J. B. Harrison and Hinton Camp.)



"The sixth annual banquet of the Missouri Beta of Phi Delta Theta was held in the chapter hall, Friday night, June 6. The hall was artistically decorated with palms and the fraternity colors, azure and white. The evening was spent in merry conversation. A string band discoursed sweet music during the

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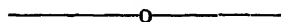
entire evening and an elegant six course banquet was served. The menu was as follows:

I		
Fruit Punch		
II		
Parisian Ham	Mushroom Patties	French Peas
	Russian Frappe	
Beaten Biscuit		Olives
III		
Tomatoes With Mayonnaise		
Saratoga Chips		
IV		
Orange Salad		Cherry Salad
	Wafers	
V		
Ice Cream		Strawberries
Angel Food and Devil Food Cake		
VI		
Coffee		

"About forty guests were present. Those from a distance were Misses Mary Stephens, Columbia; Belle Buckner, Auxvasse; Bessie Williams, Boonville; Annie Minter, Keytesville; Messrs. C. F. Lamkin, Chicago; Uel W. Lamkin and Fred B. Owen, Clinton.

"Mr. Orlando Bradley and Miss Marion Marquess represented Kappa Alpha and Mr. J. F. Cannon Jr. and Miss Erna McGregor, Beta Theta Pi."

(Phi Delta Theta's roll for the year included W. W. Siebert, J. G. Miller, James R. Leavell, Fred A. Black, John J. Rice Jr., R. K. Wilson, C. D. Sevier, R. E. Burch, Frank S. Weber, David Robertson, Martin Yates Jr., L. M. White, A. H. Mueller and I. G. Mitchell.)



No apology is tendered for this record of fraternity parties. A recital of student social activities is needed to permit the men of today to have a fair conception of the social life then. And then, unfortunately, all social life was practically centered in the Greek Letter societies, the non-fraternity men having almost none at all.

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The "Westminster Monthly," from which the accounts of the fraternity parties are taken, was published under the direction of a competent staff which included J. W. Lewis, '03; I. G. Mitchell, '02; J. W. Creighton, '04; R. S. Branch, '03; Walter F. Henderson, '04; Martin Yates Jr., '04; C. C. Tevis, '04; and M. O. Scobee, '04.

Reverend John S. Lyons, D.D. preached the Baccalaureate sermon to the class of 1902; Reverend H. H. Gregg, D.D. being the speaker that night before the Christian Associations of Westminster and Synodical Colleges. On commencement morning every member of the class delivered an oration, the program following: "America For Americans," Rolla E. Peters; "The Progress of Science," Frank H. Rosebrough; "What Is Truth?" Irvine G. Mitchell; "Scotland," and Valedictory, Walter F. McMillan. The Bachelor of Arts degree was given F. H. Rosebrough, I. G. Mitchell and W. F. McMillan. Bachelor of Science to R. E. Peters. Reverend W. S. Foreman, A.B. had the Master of Arts "in course;" the Doctor of Divinity degree was conferred on Reverend John H. Kendall and Reverend Jacob B. Welty. I. G. Mitchell took the prize in declamation; John W. Lewis that in oratory; John W. Creighton won the Scholarship. The Buckner Prize went to Cary C. Shaver; the Brookes Bible award to William G. Coxhead; the Philalethian Society took the Trustees' Prize. I. G. Mitchell, R. S. Branch, J. W. Creighton, J. T. McCutchan, W. O. Payne, F. H. Rosebrough and H. H. Scott passed all examinations with honor. The Alumni elected Hon. William H. Wallace, Kansas City, President of the Association; Reverend F. W. Sneed, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Judge Robert McPheeters, Fulton; Dr. J. W. Marsh, Liberty; and Reverend L. B. Tate, Chungu, Korea; as Vice-Presidents. Professor D. S. Gage was re-elected Secretary and W. Frank Russell, Treasurer.

A second marble tablet, this one in memory of Reverend W. W. Robertson, D.D., was unveiled October 11, 1902. No man more richly deserved such honor. Always devoted to the interests of the college, no other individual more loyally served it; to him the college owes not only its conception but its life. In tribute to his memory Fulton stores closed that afternoon.

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The exercises in connection with the unveiling were held in the college chapel. Charles F. Lamkin, '99 presided, with Col. Robert M. White, '76, making the presentation speech and President John Henry MacCracken accepting the tablet on behalf of the college. Reverend Franc Mitchell delivered an address on "The Life and Character of W. W. Robertson," while a final tribute by Reverend John F. Cowan, D.D., '58 on "His Work For the Church" closed the commemorative observance. Like its predecessor, this tablet was of white marble, the inscription being cut into the stone and outlined in black. It was placed on the west wall of the chapel, immediately south of the platform, and was inscribed:

WILLIAM WALLACE ROBERTSON, D.D.
1807-1894

Father of Presbyterianism in Central Missouri,
President, Westminster Board of Trustees, 1854-1894,
Prominent Among the Founders of This College

For Forty Years Most Devoted and Untiring In Its Service

Hero of Faith Wise Master Builder His Works Do Follow Him

L. Mitchell White captained the football team for the third successive year. With the able assistance of R. Kent Wilson, Manager, money was raised to insure the return of Sam Anderson as coach and a schedule of nine games was arranged and played. Contests were principally with now-forgotten "colleges," military academies, or the School for the Deaf, for, in spite of White's heroic efforts to give Westminster a place in the football sun, the college teams were yet in their athletic swaddling clothes. The season opened with two successive scoreless ties—with Buchanan College (Troy, Missouri) and the School for the Deaf. Westminster then invaded Mexico, about one hundred "rooters" accompanying the eleven. The game with Missouri Military Academy was full of quarrels over some ineligible men on the Academy team; White finally taking Westminster off the field and claiming the victory by a 6-0 score.

The Missouri University sophomores beat Westminster

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23-0 in Columbia but immediately following that distressing experience Westminster on successive Saturdays overwhelmed Pike College (Bowling Green, Mo.) 46-0, and Kemper 23-0. A second game with the School for the Deaf resulted in another 11-0 Westminster defeat but, playing on the Fulton grounds, the college won 6-0 in a return game with the Missouri sophomores; and closed the season with a 6-6 tie in their third game with the Deaf. L. S. Simrall played center; James Reader Leavell and Julian Gayle Miller were the guards; C. S. Thompson and J. T. McCutchan made good tackles; Ossie Leigh McIntire and J. C. Atchinson lined up as ends. E. V. Conway was quarterback; Wilson "Poss" Siebert, John Wallis Creighton, J. B. Harrison and W. A. "Lizzie" Soule alternated as half-backs with Captain White at full. Three substitutes, L. C. Nesbit, C. H. English and Judson Sanderson completed the squad.

R. Kent Wilson also managed baseball with Richard Rohn as coach. F. C. Lamar caught, Charles D. Sevier pitched, E. T. Drake (captain) played first base, R. E. Salisbury second, W. A. Soule third, C. A. Glahn shortstop, with Fred A. Black, M. O. Scobee and W. W. Seibert in the field. The season was deemed successful because Sevier pitched a 10-3 victory over Missouri. The nine also won two games from Wentworth, lost one to Central and later in May had games with Rolla School of Mines and Missouri Valley.

Athletics were better organized, and were carried on in a more comprehensive way in 1902-03 than ever before in the history of the college. For the first time the Athletic Association decided to award five letters in football; those letters to go to "The men showing the most marked advancement and faithfulness in practice and play." There is no record as to why these marks of distinction were limited to five; possibly the small number of men competing, and the desire to inspire the players to greater effort, were the underlying reasons. At the close of the season these marks of distinction were awarded L. Mitchell White, Barret Conway, John W. Creighton, Julian G. Miller, and J. W. McCutchan. The salary of Sam Anderson, the football coach, for the entire season was forty dollars

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plus his room and board. Letters were also awarded to John J. Rice Jr., in golf; with five letters given in baseball and two in tennis. The four letters W. A. G. S. (Westminster Annual Gymnasium Show) went to O. F. Yates, W. W. McWilliams, O. L. McIntire, and J. W. McCutchan; these being worn on gym suits only.

College colors and emblems are survivals of the days of chivalry. The knight, encased in armor, wore a brilliant scarf; tied a ribbon to his crest; or emblazoned his shield; so that he might be easily recognized in the melee of battle. As a feudal army followed the broad pennant of its liege, so does the present day student body rally behind the flaunting colors of Alma Mater. As the shield of the mail-clad warrior of yesterday bore the image of a beast or bird, so does today's collegian appropriate some member of the animal kingdom as a totem. Occasionally the selection of colors and emblems has some significance but quite frequently they are chosen hazardingly.

Sixty years ago probably no educational institution in Missouri had regular colors. One of the first accounts of a baseball game between Missouri University and Westminster College referred to the players from the State School as the "Blues" or "Blue Stockings" and to the Westminster nine as the "Browns." But during the decade that ended about 1892 all the higher institutions adopted them. With the single exception of Westminster, the colors of all our Missouri colleges and universities are the same as they were fifty years ago. Yet in a span of twenty years (1883-1903) our college successively adopted and discarded four combinations before blue was finally selected.

In the early nineties the great gathering place of Missouri college men was at the annual intercollegiate oratorical contests. The best students in each institution strove to win the honor of representing it in oratory; the election of an intercollegiate committeeman threw every college into a political fever. On the day of the contest, cheering delegations came from each of the competing schools, frequently a special train was chartered to carry the enthusiastic supporters of an es-

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pecially promising speaker. Every collegian wore long streaming ribbons. The demand for badges was so great that certain favorite colors were often sold out at the ribbon counters. It was a mighty sorry student, a very luke warm alumnus, who did not flaunt at least a yard of ribbon from coat lapel or hatband.

Until the late eighties Westminster had no regular colors though pink and blue were sometimes worn or displayed. The reason for this choice was purely an economic one. The color of one of the two literary societies was blue, of the other, pink. As each society had quantities of bunting and draperies it was easy to combine the two, and without expense, have acceptable colors for the college.

About 1888 or earlier the students began using scarlet and gold as Westminster's colors although it was only for a comparative short time. When Westminster's orator ventured abroad in forensic fields the loyal students pinned on scarlet and gold streamers and followed him to the combat. In 1890 the Kappa Alpha fraternity put a chapter in Westminster. Within the year, the Intercollegiate Oratorical was held at Mexico and, as usual, college men from all over the state attended; Westminster's sons being conspicuous. It so happened that members of Kappa Alpha from other colleges, recognizing the scarlet and gold of their order, began enthusiastically to greet, as a brother, every Westminster man they saw; and the Kappa Alpha grip was passed around rather promiscuously to the profane. It was quite a shock to those from other institutions to discover that every man who wore scarlet and gold was not doing so on account of his fraternity membership but because he owed allegiance to a rival school. As a result of the above circumstance it became an established rule that Westminster would not use as its colors either blue and pink; blue and white; or scarlet and gold; the colors respectively of Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Theta, and Kappa Alpha, the three Greek Letter chapters then on the campus. This prohibition was justified and warranted, then and now.

To avoid any recurrence of such mistakes as happened at Mexico the colors were changed to white. Incidentally this

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was the first time a Missouri college ever used a single color. The selection of the W. C. T. U. ribbon did not prove so popular; at any rate, before the fall of 1891 yellow had been added; and yellow and white were the accepted colors until the official adoption of Yale blue, one color, in 1902. Thus for about ten years the college used yellow and white though there were frequent objections to their being our insignia. The principal time when colors were then worn was at the Intercollegiate Oratoricals, always held at night. Since yellow and white are almost indistinguishable by artificial light, the general impression was that Westminster was still wearing white only. Another reason, valid in a Presbyterian institution, was that yellow and white are the papal colors, and it was hardly appropriate for a Calvinistic institution to mount the colors of the Church of Rome. But above all increasing complaint was made because these were not stock colors in sweaters, jerseys, and football stockings. As Westminster began to go into intercollegiate athletics this reason became more and more important. It required special orders to make yellow and white striped jerseys and hose. There were then no athletic funds. There was no provision from one year to another for football supplies. Money for equipment then was raised from the merchants and students after the opening of college in the fall. Under the above conditions nothing could be done about purchases until well into September. It took considerable time to make the goods after the manufacturer had received the order, and the small number of garments wanted did not conduce to rapidity of manufacture. Frequently the season was well advanced, at times near its close, before the team was outfitted. Making special orders of non-stock colors also increased the cost, and money in those days was most emphatically a primary consideration.

Objections to the then existing colors finally culminated on December 5, 1902 when a meeting of the student body was called to discuss the situation and to arrive at some solution that would be generally acceptable. This student mass meeting took little time in deciding that a change was desirable, and appointed a committee to recommend new colors for the

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college. This committee, Richard E. Burch, John M. Cannon Jr., and John T. Creighton, reported as follows:

Westminster College, December 6, 1902

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen: On December 5, 1902, the student body of the college unanimously adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That by and with the consent and approval of the faculty and the Board of Trustees of the college; the college colors shall be changed to true blue, the time-honored color of Presbyterianism. No change shall be made at any time except by the consent of the student body, faculty, and Board of Trustees."

The report of this committee was promptly adopted by the student body, and by formal action on the part of the faculty. At the next commencement the Board of Trustees and the Alumni Association each formally approved the report. In order to prevent dispute as to the exact shade of blue that had been chosen, a sample of ribbon was deposited in the college vault and is preserved there today. No further change of, nor addition to, our adopted color, blue, can be made unless the student body, the General Alumni Association, the faculty, and the Board of Trustees, shall all four formally act. Of course it is necessary that athletic letters, numerals, or insignia, be in white. The fact that a football sweater is blue with a white W, does not indicate that Westminster's colors are blue and white. The Yale football sweaters are blue with a white Y, Chicago's maroon sweaters have a white C, and the green sweaters of Dartmouth have a white D, but the colors of Yale are blue, not blue and white; Chicago's color is maroon; Dartmouth's green. Placing a white letter or white numerals on a sweater does not indicate that white is one of the colors of the institution. Westminster is distinctive among Missouri colleges in having only one color.

About the time that blue was chosen as the college color the students and alumni sought a beast or bird as a totem. The Missouri University teams had begun to be called the "Tigers" a name suggested by its black and yellow colors. But animals

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or birds of a blue color are few, almost the only one being the Blue Jay. The students therefore adopted it as the emblem of the college, and in 1903, when regular publication of the annual was begun, its name was changed from "The Searchlight" to "The Blue Jay." In the passage of the years, the name "Blue Jay" has become the accepted designation of Westminster athletes and teams. The selection of tutelary birds and beasts by other Missouri colleges are all subsequent to Westminster's action. Missouri University alone had adopted an animal as totem, or athletic emblem, when Westminster chose the Blue Jay.

Creighton University teams have begun to be referred to as "Blue Jays." Creighton is a larger institution, and to make the facts a matter of record, an inquiry was made as to the time that the "Blue Jay" was adopted as the emblem of that university. In reply, a courteous letter stated that the "Blue Jay" was selected by Creighton in 1926. This conclusively proves that Westminster had claimed the "Blue Jay" as its emblem for more than two full decades before it was adopted by Creighton, or possibly by any other institution of learning.

Sporadic attempts had been made to publish a college annual. Four (called the "Searchlight") had already appeared—in 1896, 1897, 1899 and 1900; the latter two being really paper bound magazines; no copy of the one issued in 1899 being preserved. The idea of a regular publication of this sort had not seemed feasible to the small student body but during the spring of 1903 Charles F. Lamkin and Richard E. Burch proposed to the undergraduates that they would personally finance and publish an annual worthy of the institution if given student support. This proposition was enthusiastically received and the first "Blue Jay" appeared in May, 1903. The Editor was R. S. Branch, with R. E. Burch as Business Manager. The staff included C. C. Shaver, Literary; J. W. Creighton, Locals; John M. Cannon Jr., Art; R. K. Wilson, Athletics; C. C. Tevis, Organizations; Charles F. Lamkin, Alumni. Since this 1903 "Blue Jay" the annual has appeared regularly every year.

The Skulls of Seven enrolled Richard E. Burch, Raymond S. Branch, William G. Coxhead, W. B. Hale, Wilson W. Siebert,

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James R. Leavell and R. Kent Wilson. Membership was not then confined to seniors.

Rumors were persistent that another building was to be erected. These were found to have a sound foundation when ground was broken on March 16, 1903, for a structure to be known as Re-Union Hall and designed for a dining hall and dormitory. The new building was located on the highest point of the campus in approximately the northwest corner; the name commemorated the union of the two Synods of Missouri in the support of the college. As the building was being constructed the catalogue of the year for the first time carried the names of the new Trustees, those recently elected by the Synod of the (Northern) Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. together with an equal number elected by the Synod of the (Southern) Presbyterian Church, U.S.

When Westminster College was founded there were almost no schools. As a result, every college necessarily maintained an academic department, or preparatory school. Looking into the distant future President MacCracken visioned the day when standardized high and preparatory schools would permit Westminster to drop its sub-college work. With this in mind, the current catalogue announced that Reverend John Edgar Travis, A.B., '94 would be Principal of the Academy; Walter F. Henderson, assistant in Chemistry and Lapsley E. Simrall, curator of the Library. These changes were designed to start a line of cleavage between the college and preparatory students, and also to develop the preparatory school as an independent entity. The announcement read "The name and work of Westminster College are well known throughout Missouri. It is not so well known perhaps that in addition to the regular four years college courses Westminster College has organized, and is maintaining, a high grade academy. The academy offers a three years' course preparatory to the freshman year of the college.

"The new residence and dining hall, now being erected upon the college campus, will be ready for occupancy in September, 1903. It will be under the immediate supervision of the Principal, and all students of the academy, not living at home, will be required to make their homes there, unless special per-

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mission is given to live in town." Boys as young as thirteen were then welcomed as academy students, an ordinary grammar school education being the only scholastic requirement. This arrangement was a definite bid for a greater attendance of younger boys forced to go away for their education because of inferior schools in their home towns. In particular, the reference to academy students being compelled to live in the residence hall, under the direct supervision of the Principal, was to convince parents that military schools were not the only places where these younger boys would have parental care.

At the meeting of the Board in St. Louis, February 12, 1903, President MacCracken presented his resignation, to take effect September 1st, following. After giving expression to his feeling of genuine regret in leaving the college, Dr. MacCracken explained that the state of his father's health made it necessary that he should have an administrative assistant at New York University, which position he felt constrained to accept as a matter of filial duty. Dr. MacCracken called attention to the fact that the union of the Synods in the support of the college had been effected; that a science hall had been built; that a new residence hall was under way; that the college had incurred no new debt within the last three years; that the attendance was the largest for a decade; and that as a new half century of college history opened; with renewed interest on the part of all Missouri Presbyterians; it was the best time for a change of administration. In his letter of resignation he expressed his solicitude for the welfare of Westminster, and his hopes for its future. On another occasion he had already evaluated Westminster nationally; "The place of Westminster among the thirty-nine Presbyterian Colleges and Universities of this country is no mean one. It ranks eleventh in point of age; fifteenth in male attendance; twenty-third in the amount invested in grounds and buildings; thirteenth in amount of annual income and expenditures; and ninth in amount of permanent endowment. There are not more than twelve Presbyterian Colleges in the whole country which are so strong as Westminster is today. If we were to say that half of the four hundred odd colleges of the country ought to cease as colleges tomorrow,

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and we were to cut off the weaker half, Westminster would still be found well up in the list of the remaining two hundred."

Dr. MacCracken's resignation was received with a storm of protest. The Trustees begged him to reconsider his determination. The students met and unanimously passed resolutions urging him to remain. The St. Louis Alumni Association joined in the swelling chorus of petition that the brilliant young President should not leave. Others—both before and since MacCracken—have resigned the Presidency of the college because of disappointment in not receiving anticipated support, or because of frustrated efforts for its advancement. He left in the zenith of his popularity and success. If the Greek philosopher was right in saying that "no man should outlive his good fortune" Dr. MacCracken was justified in resigning at that time; but every son of the college, and its every friend, felt that his departure was an irreparable loss. The four years of his incumbancy were the critical years of the institution. He changed the sub-conscious spirit of defeatism into a confident belief in ultimate and certain victory. His administration definitely marked the upward turn in the affairs of the college.

There were only two members in the class of 1903: Raymond Sidney Blanch being given the Bachelor of Arts degree, Cary Charles Shaver that of Bachelor of Letters. No honorary degrees were conferred except that Stephen Yerkes Van Meter received his Master of Arts "in cursu." Reverend Thomas J. Moore, Omaha, Nebraska, preached the Baccalaureate sermon; Reverend J. Layton Mauze of St. Louis delivered the address to the Christian Associations. The Philalethians again won the Trustees' Prize; M. A. Campbell the Brooks Bible Award; E. E. Wenger the Buckner Medal in Political Science; J. T. McCutchan the Medal for Scholarship; Judson E. Sanderson the declamatory contest and Richard E. Burch the contest in oratory.

The Alumni elected Reverend W. R. Dobyns, D.D., President; Judge Henry S. Priest, Judge J. McD. Trimble, Reverend W. S. Foreman and Judge W. B. Douglas, Vice-Presidents;

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Professor D. S. Gage, Secretary, and W. Frank Russell, Treasurer.

Again the college opened without a President, Dr. John J. Rice acting as such after Dr. MacCracken resigned. Professor L. L. Campbell was away on leave of absence, his place being filled by the appointment of Professor William W. Mendenhall, M. A. Irvine G. Mitchell was Instructor in Mathematics and Rhetoric; Richard L. Icenhauer, Assistant in Chemistry. Preparations for the celebration of the Semi-Centennial of the founding of the college absorbed the interest of the authorities and of the one hundred and twenty students; most of the undergraduate activities being suspended during the festivities.

The "Monthly" staff carried on with a full year before it. John W. Creighton, '04 was Editor; M. O. Scobee, '05, Business Manager; S. H. Camp, '07, Assistant Manager; W. G. Coxhead, '05, Locals; R. K. Wilson, '05, Athletics; R. E. Burch, '04, Fraternity; M. A. Campbell, '06, Religious; J. F. Chaffin, '07, Exchange. Sam Anderson returned as football coach and the eleven had a victorious season, winning five games, losing one, and tying one. The scores follow: Westminster 6, Kirksville Normal 18; Westminster 11, William Jewell 6 (the first time the Blue Jays had won from the eleven from Liberty); Westminster 38, Buchanan College (at Troy, Missouri) 0; Westminster 5, Missouri University Juniors 5; Westminster 43, Columbia Normal Academy 0; Westminster 6, Missouri Valley 0 (forfeited); Westminster 23, Central 0. Included in the Westminster squad were W. W. Siebert, W. A. Soule, John W. Creighton, E. V. Conway, C. E. Criswell, Julian G. Miller, C. H. English, J. C. Atchison, John Yates, L. C. Nesbit, T. R. Johnson, J. E. Sanderson, J. T. McCutchan, Charles A. Calvird Jr., J. B. Smith, Forrest Smith, O. L. McDonald, R. E. Salisbury, J. H. Bond, W. H. Wright, Ralph O. Hamacher, and a few others. This was a formidable array for the college at that time.

Though the corner-stone of Westminster Hall was laid July 4, 1853, the celebration of the Semi-Centennial was postponed until October, 1903, in order that it might coincide with the joint meeting of the Northern and Southern Synods. This cele-

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bration held in October enabled the Alumni to return to Fulton in the most beautiful season of the year. The weather was delightful, just warm enough for a series of events which were held in part out-of-doors; and not so warm as to render audiences uncomfortable in the several auditoriums which were crowded during all the various exercises. The autumn leaves added their brilliant colors to the everywhere present Westminster blue; store fronts and store windows were elaborately and profusely decorated for the occasion.

The Reception Committee took care of some three hundred guests from all parts of the state. Professor J. C. Whitten represented the State University; President L. B. McAfee, Park College; President W. H. Black, Missouri Valley. There was a notable gathering of the Alumni, including Reverend C. C. Hersman, D.D., Reverend Wm. H. Marquess, D.D., President F. W. Hinett of Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa; Superintendent J. N. Tate of Faribault, Minn.; Superintendent J. R. Dobyns of Jackson, Miss.; Judge Henry S. Priest, St. Louis; Hon. C. Orrick Bishop, St. Louis; Hon. Wm. H. Wallace, Kansas City; Reverend R. A. Davidson, Washington, D.C.; General D. H. McIntyre, Mexico; Dr. Charles Wallace, St. Joseph; and Hon. Geo. H. Shields, St. Louis; with many other prominent laymen; besides the ministerial alumni prominent in each Synod. Five former presidents of the college were in attendance, beginning with the first, Dr. S. S. Laws; the others being Hersman, Marquess, Gordon, and MacCracken. Another president, the late Dr. Fisher, was present in spirit as his History of Westminster College appeared the week of the celebration.

Both of the Synods, which had been holding sessions in Fulton beginning on Tuesday, October 20, 1903, adjourned at half-past two Thursday afternoon, and at three o'clock assembled in the Presbyterian Church which was filled to its utmost capacity with the alumni and friends of the college. Judge John A. Hockaday, President of the Board of Trustees, presided. The music was furnished by a chorus of thirty voices under the direction of Mr. P. V. Olker. The invocation was offered by Reverend A. A. McGeachy, then pastor of the Fulton Presbyterian Church. Brief addresses of welcome were de-

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livered by Mr. Thos. S. McPheeters from the Board of Trustees; Dr. John J. Rice, from the Faculty; Mr. Marcus O. Scobee, on behalf of the students; and Mr. Ovid Bell, speaking for the city of Fulton. Responses were made to the addresses of welcome by Dr. W. R. Dobyns, President of the General Alumni Association; Reverend J. F. Cannon, D.D. representative of the Southern Synod; Reverend J. W. McKittrick, D. D. on behalf of the Northern Synod; President W. H. Black, D.D. from the sister institutions of learning; and Hon. Geo. H. Shields, on behalf of the State of Missouri.

The exercises came to a close at five o'clock, Dr. S. S. Laws pronounced the benediction. As the audience left the church they stepped from the grave and impressive into the midst of the ridiculous as the students had selected that particular moment for the carnival parade of the Ancient and Honorable Order of the Skulls of Seven. This astonishing procession served as a transition to the revelry and fun of the evening. The college campus was illuminated with electric lights, the prominent feature being a triumphal arch in front of Westminster Hall. For those that remained outside the buildings during the evening, the great attractions were the fireworks and bonfires under the direction of Mr. Don P. Bartley and a torch-light parade of students which went through a variety of complicated evolutions lead by Wm. G. Coxhead. With the aid of colored lights, the buildings were turned red, green, blue, and on through the colors of the rainbow. At the same time, the music of the Fulton band, stationed on the portico of Westminster Hall, added to the enthusiasm of the large crowd on the campus.

While this celebration was going on outside, the alumni were celebrating in the college chapel, every chair on the floor and in the gallery being occupied. Dr. Dobyns, president of the association, presided. Dr. Gordon offered prayer. Speeches were made by Hon. C. Orrick Bishop, President F. W. Hinett, Dr. W. H. Marquess, and last but not least, by Hon. Wm. H. Wallace, who kept the audience convulsed with laughter for a full hour as he rehearsed the stories of his college days.

In the meantime Professor Mendenhall kept open house in

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Science Hall, explaining the mysteries of wireless telegraphy and the X-ray machine. The celebration of the evening closed with a reception tendered by the Trustees and the Faculty to the visiting guests in Reunion Hall, which was open throughout for inspection. Guests were received by the officers of the Board of Trustees and members of the Faculty and their wives. Refreshments were served in the large dining hall.

The formal celebration of the chartering of the College was held the following morning, Friday, October 23rd, 1903, at ten o'clock in the Presbyterian Church. Reverend Chas. C. Hersman, D. D. delivered the historical address, dealing in a masterly way with the history from the beginning to the opening of the war. Reverend S. J. Niccolls, D. D. as chairman of the Board's Committee on Honorary Degrees presented the following, whom the Board wished to honor on this occasion. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Professor W. D. Christian, '79 of Paris; the degree of Doctor of Science on Dr. W. Gibson Carson, '74, St. Louis; Dr. Charles H. Wallace, '80, St. Joseph; the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Reverend C. F. Richmond, '86 of Paris; Reverend R. A. Davidson, '61, Virginia; Reverend F. W. Hinett, '89, Fairfield, Iowa; Reverend J. B. Hill, Kansas City; the degree of Doctor of Literature was given Dr. W. H. Marquess, '73, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. C. C. Hersman, '60, Richmond, Va.; Professor E. H. Marquess, Westminster; the degree of Doctor of Laws to Superintendent J. N. Tate, '73, Minnesota; Hon. W. H. Wallace, '71, Kansas City; Dr. R. F. Coyle, Denver; Hon. T. S. McPheeters, St. Louis; Rev. W. R. Dobyns, St. Joseph; Pres. W. H. Black, Marshall; Hon. C. O. Bishop, St. Louis; Dr. J. H. MacCracken, New York; General D. H. McIntyre, '61, Mexico; Superintendent J. R. Dobyns, '74, Mississippi. After conferring the honorary degrees, an address on "Presbyterianism and Education" was delivered by the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church, the Reverend Robert F. Coyle, D. D. of Denver, Colo. Dr. Marquess pronounced the benediction. The music was furnished by a specially trained chorus as of the previous day.

Shortly after noon the alumni and their guests assembled

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at the School for the Deaf for the Semi-Centennial banquet. The dining room of that school was the only room in Fulton large enough to accomodate the company of one hundred and seventy-five who sat at the tables. There was only time after dinner to have a toast from the venerable Dr. S. S. Laws, first President; one from Dr. John Henry MacCracken, the retiring head of the college; with a final word from Dr. Charles H. Wallace of St. Joseph; when the younger alumni hurried the whole party off to a football game on the D. and D. grounds, William Jewell College furnishing the opposition. An eleven to six victory by Westminster gave the final satisfactory touch to the day's events. That evening was devoted to the re-unions of the two literary societies, and of the Greek Letter fraternities, all of them lasting far into the night.

The Semi-Centennial was made memorable by the appearance of the "History of Westminster" by Reverend M. M. Fisher, D. D., so long a professor in the college, more than once its President. The book is an exhaustive and painstaking account of the early history, and particularly of the financial troubles, of the college. It is invaluable as a source book, and is reliable in its statements; no man knew the facts better than he. The text reflects the deep piety and consecration of the author; the verbiage is the language of the Presbyterian minister of that generation. The college owes an additional debt of gratitude to Dr. Fisher for his labor of love in writing this book. He in it preserved salient facts that should be recalled if the story of the college is to be truly known.

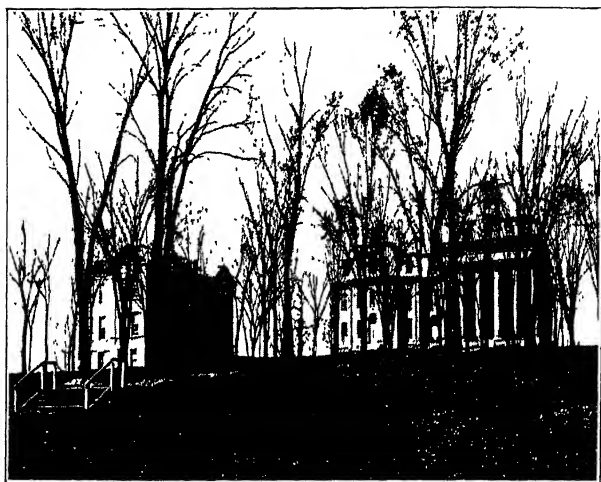
October 22nd, 1903, Judge John A. Hockaday, President of the Board of Trustees, presided over the formal Semi-Centennial exercises at the Presbyterian Church. November 20th, twenty-eight days later, he was called to his reward. He had been largely instrumental in outlining the procedure leading to the union of the two Synods in the support of the college; his death came as a stunning blow to the whole collegiate community and particularly to the town of Fulton. An alumnus of the college; its friend throughout his long and useful life; in death it was not forgotten. Twenty-five hundred dollars was bequeathed in his will for the maintenance

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of the library and no other one fund has done more lasting good. The Board, after passing resolutions that truly reflected their personal grief, elected Mr. Thomas S. McPheeters of St. Louis as his successor.

Athletics seemed to be taking on new life. It has already been related that the football season was highly successful; the spring activities of the baseball nine showed equally happy results. Westminster won two games from the School for the Deaf (always a formidable opponent), once from the University of Missouri (C. D. Sevier pitching a 1-0 game), and twice from Missouri Valley. Central cancelled two baseball games and a track meet, their excuse being the sickness of some of their athletes. By a peculiar circumstance the names of seven of the nine men on the Blue Jay team this year began with the letter S: Scobee, catcher; Sevier, pitcher; Stahlman, shortstop; Soule, third base; Suter, left field; Siebert, center field; Salisbury, right field; with Watson playing second base and Glahn at first.

Westminster fittingly called on her son to officiate at the 1904 commencement season: Reverend Charles F. Richmond, '86 preaching the Baccalaureate sermon; Reverend A. A. Wallace, '84 speaking at night. There were six graduates, Richard Edwin Burch, John Wallis Creighton, Henry Clarence Shiffler, Clarence Burke Whiteside, Everett Ernest Wenger, Martin Yates Jr. all receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree. Reverend Charles C. Miller, '89 was made a Doctor of Divinity, the only honorary degree given. Robert M. Foster Jr. won the declamation contest; Judson E. Sanderson the contest in oratory; M. A. Campbell took the Buckner Medal and Hugh W. McCutchan the award for Scholarship; with the Philologic Society winning the Trustees' Prize. The Alumni at their meeting made no change in the personnel of the officers of the Association.



Science Hall—Chapel—Westminster Hall—1901-09

An Evangelistic Captain

CHAPTER VIII



URING THE WINTER and early spring of 1904 the Trustees looked anxiously for an experienced and successful administrator to be called to the Presidency of the College. Among those to whom their attention was directed none seemed so well qualified for the task as Reverend David Ramsey Kerr, D.D., then President of Bellevue College, Omaha, Nebraska. In the fifteen years of his service there that college grew from one building and about a score of students to a well equipped plant with six buildings with more than two hundred in attendance. Dr. Henry Van Dyke wrote of him "The character of Dr. Kerr is a guarantee that the institution will be generous in its sympathies, firm in its principles, democratic in its tone, wise in its administration, and thorough in its intellectual discipline." It seemed providential to the Board that he was interested in Westminster and its problems: a call to the Presidency was accepted by him on June 7th, 1904, and he entered on his duties five weeks later.

Dr. Kerr assumed the Presidency under certain handicaps. Following Dr. MacCracken, the most universally popular and trusted man that had ever presided over the college, he was in a far more difficult position than he would have been had his immediate predecessor not so strongly appealed to the constituency of the institution. An inherited debt of approximately \$3,000; a yearly deficit of about \$5,000 on account of operating expenses; and the unfortunate necessity of repairing the foundation of the recently constructed Science Hall; these were other disturbing factors at the beginning of his administration. More than this, though unnoted by most, the addition of two

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buildings in the last two years added to the overhead. Buildings are always a liability and the only safe plan is for a college to increase its endowment as it adds to its plant. Dr. MacCracken realized when he came that additional equipment was the immediate need and he set about to supply it. Had he remained at Westminster he undoubtedly would have added proportionately to the resources of the college as he did to its physical plant. But, forced to leave, his uncompleted plans became the problem of his successor.

With the coming of Dr. Kerr as President there were several faculty changes. Professor Willis H. Kerr, M. A., was made Professor of Philosophy and Principal of the Academy. Professor Ross Albert Wells, M. A., succeeded Professor Mendenhall as Charles Professor of Physics. Everett E. Wenger, A. B., was appointed Assistant in the Academy; William J. Harris was given a position as Assistant in Chemistry. These additional members of the faculty heralded a change at Westminster. Scott, Rice, Marquess, Cowan and Gage had so long been identified with the college that they seemed a part of it. Scott's service then had extended over four decades; Gage, the youngest of them in service, had been teaching at Westminster for fourteen years; the average incumbancy of each of the five was more than a quarter century. The old, ultra-conservative Westminster was beginning to pass; a new Westminster, more liberal, more progressive but with the same basic ideals of democracy, scholarship and righteousness, was being born.

College publications stated that Westminster then had "ten scholarly teachers, seven of whom hold doctorate degrees;" one hundred and fifty-two students, seventy-five of them being in college proper (as distinguished from the academy); an attractive campus with four buildings, valued at \$100,000; and an endowment of \$204,000, subject to a \$2,500 annuity. The immediate needs as reported by the Trustees to the Synods were \$25,000 for its current deficit (largely because of forced repairs to Science Hall); \$175,000 for additional endowment; and \$125,000 for buildings. Both Synods approved this report. President Kerr, greatly encouraged by his gracious reception at each Synod, ceaselessly directed his efforts toward the attain-

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ment of these goals. The Board met in St. Louis on December 2, 1904, and began serious work towards raising the \$325,000 called for by the Synods. A definite plan was made and one-third of the total was assigned to the Presbyteries of metropolitan St. Louis. This campaign was prosecuted with ever increasing vigor all this and the following year.

In December, 1904, the "Newsletter," a semi-monthly four-page sheet, began publication. It was devoted to the presentation of the advantages of Westminster as a college and its claims on the generosity of the Church. Mailed to every Presbyterian whose name could be obtained, it was a most persistent and valuable asset. Dr. Kerr made it his personal medium of communication to the churches, and its sincerity and deep religious tone represented the attitude and the ideals of the President. From the very first number he advocated certain definite things in almost every issue. He begged and prayed for endowment and his success in this, though not as complete as he hoped for, marked the first time Westminster had really gone out in an organized campaign and actually secured a respectable sum of money. The usual procedure had been to set out the needs of the college, then starve on the pittance given by an often forgetful church. Dr. Kerr was the first to go to the Presbyterians of Missouri and actually organize, and conclude, a financial campaign; in this particular case a campaign that increased the then endowment by fifty percent. He early recognized the need of an athletic field (which he continually referred to as a "playground"), and was destined to see this dream come true. He advocated a combined gym and Y.M.C.A. building which, happily, he was not to secure, for his plans for such a building, though ambitious for his time, would have been entirely inadequate for the Westminster that was coming.

The Living Link League had a membership of one hundred and fifty-two (non-students being eligible) and raised \$600 during the year for the support of A. B. Dodd, '98, who was located at Chinfu, China. Four undergraduates were preparing to teach; seven expected to study law; seven were looking toward medicine; nine planned to go into business; and eleven, according to these figures, wanted to be engineers. About half

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the undergraduates had no definite life work planned but most of these boys were in the academy. About one-third were non-professors of religion. Among the students were Cata and Torres, wonderful young men from Cardenas, Cuba, destined in later years to be outstanding witnesses of the Truth.

Football was growing popular, though the squad was comparatively small. John F. Cannon Jr. managed the eleven; J. C. Atchison was captain, with Dr. R. M. Robinson as coach. The line-up included W. G. Coxhead, at center; A. M. Kester and E. B. Switzer, at guards; C. A. Calvird Jr. and J. T. McCutchan, tackles; J. C. Atchison and H. G. Hubbard, ends; Burnett Goss, John Yates and W. H. Wight, halfbacks; and T. R. Johnson, fullback. P. A. Watson, O. L. McIntire, W. W. McWilliams and J. B. Keeling were substitutes. Six games were played. Westminster won from M. M. A. 22-0; from Columbia Normal 22-0; from the School for the Deaf 6-0, but lost to the Deaf School 0-5; were beaten by Warrensburg Normal by a 33-0 count and went down 6-0 to Central. A second team won and lost to the Montgomery City High School. C. F. McCall, O. L. McDonald, P. A. Lehenbauer, J. B. Keeling, J. U. Cullen, J. A. Langtry, R. Dawson, D. K. Ferguson (captain and manager), D. R. Harrison, A. G. Neville, C. Wilson, R. D. Callaway, C. B. Hereford and Z. B. Harrison were the second team gladiators.

W. W. McWilliams managed the baseball team which John Yates captained. This team, like the football squad, could only count on one regular for each position. John Yates, pitched; J. B. Keeling, caught; F. C. Tompkins, played first; N. T. Cave, second; D. R. Harrison, third; Grady Hord, short; A. B. Kleinschmidt, J. J. Rice and Leslie Peters were in the field with B. T. Harvey and W. M. Stokes substitutes. The scores of the seven games follow: Westminster 6, Fulton Stars 5; Westminster 11, D. and D. 4; Westminster 0, Missouri University 10; Westminster 17, D. and D. 14; Westminster 15, D. and D. 9; Westminster 16, Fulton Stars 9; Westminster 10, Missouri Valley 21. Under the new administration athletics were on a business basis under an Athletic Board of Control composed of John F. Cannon, '06, Mason A. Lewis, '08, W. G. Coxhead, '05, W. W. McWilliams, '07, and Professor W. H. Kerr, treasurer. The

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Westminster Annual Gymnasium Show was the athletic highlight of the year and the only sport that paid financial dividends.

The difference in costs of an athletic program of that time and a corresponding program today is demonstrated by examining the Treasurer's Report of the Athletic Association for the year 1904-05.

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
		BASEBALL	
Contributed by students	\$115.97	For equipment, suits, etc.....	\$ 21.40
Net gain from games.....	31.27	Miscellaneous.....	6.30
Election fees paid.....	15.00	Paid on 1904 baseball debt.....	50.00
Total.....	\$162.24	Paid on 1903 football debt.....	40.00
		Coach's salary 1904.....	40.00
		Total	\$157.70
		FOOTBALL	
Contributed by students	\$ 34.00	Equipment, suits, etc.....	\$ 55.40
Net gain Gym Show.....	54.80	Grounds, adv., etc.....	23.05
Gross from games.....	151.45	Expenses, trips and games.....	98.16
Total.....	\$240.25	Paid on baseball debt 1904.....	19.50
		Paid on football debt 1903.....	15.00
		Total.....	\$211.11
Total receipts.....	\$402.49		
Expenditures.....	368.81		
Balance.....	\$ 33.48		

President Kerr delighted in statistics; and interested students of college history learn much about the institution and its character from a study of the records that he compiled. During the year 1904-05 there were one hundred and fifty-two registered students—almost equally divided between the college and the academy. This was the largest enrollment since 1858, or in forty-seven years. Eighteen students in the college, and seven in the academy, were studying for the ministry: fifteen of these being volunteers. This percentage of men going into missions was startling. The Westminster of 1904-05 drew sixty-three of its students from Callaway County. Fourteen came from St. Louis; fifteen were from out of the state. The conclusion drawn from these figures by the college bulletin was that the average distance that students go for an education was not more than fifty miles, and that it was therefore necessary to have colleges not more than one hundred miles apart if many young men were not to be deprived of an education.

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Among material improvements during the year, the re-arrangement and enlargement of the college library is conspicuous. A gentleman in Philadelphia gave \$2,000 for books, a much needed donation. The lack of a comprehensive library had always been deplored by Westminster's sons; its absence had impaired the standing of the college. The St. Louis Alumni at their midwinter dinner offered their active help towards securing a library building; one of them offering to give the annual interest at six percent on ten thousand dollars provided a Carnegie Library could be obtained.

At this date Westminster and Synodical Colleges had the same commencement week. Sunday morning Reverend H. E. Dosker, D. D., preached the Baccalaureate sermon in the Presbyterian Church to the graduates of both institutions. That same night Reverend R. L. Wheeler, D. D., addressed the Y. M. C. A. of Westminster. Monday morning was Field Day. Monday night Synodical College's musical department presented a program. Tuesday the Philologic Society held its commencement exercises in the afternoon, the contest between the two societies was that night. Wednesday morning was given over to the closing exercises of Synodical; that night a "Junior Prom" at the college, a feature that never got far, was supposed to be the social occasion of the year. Each of the three fraternities appropriated one night for their final dinner. The commencement program was stretched out far too long; undergraduates left as soon as their examinations were finished, or their fraternity party was over; an alumnus could not leave his business for a week to attend three or four literary functions strung out over as many days. The season became a five or six day farewell party for the seniors, with the alumni, during most of the time, conspicuous by their absence.

At their annual meeting, June 7th, the Alumni present elected Reverend John A. Gallagher, Chicago, President; Reverend Walter M. Langtry, Clayton; Reverend J. F. Cowan, D.D., Fulton; B. H. Charles Jr., St. Louis; and James R. Moorehead, Lexington, as the four Vice-Presidents; continuing Ovid Bell as Secretary and Don P. Bartley as Treasurer. Thursday, June 8th, was a wonderful commencement day, cool and

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cloudless. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on William G. Coxhead and James T. McCutchan; the degree of Bachelor of Letters on Clarence F. McCall and Orville F. Yates. All four were volunteers for the foreign field; McCutchan and Yates going to China; McCall and Coxhead to Mexico. Each delivered an oration at the graduation exercises, Coxhead being the Valedictorian. Prizes for the year went to John Jay Rice Jr. in oratory; to R. S. Boyd in declamation; to William Dawson Jr. in scholarship. The Brookes Bible Prize was awarded to C. C. Tevis; the Buckner Medal in Political Science to Hinton Camp Jr.; the Board of Trustees' Prize to the Philalethian Society.

The graduation of William G. Coxhead created a vacancy in the department of athletics and, for the first time, the Board elected a Director of Athletics with professorial standing. Benjamin F. Farber, A. B. was the choice of the authorities for this position; in addition he conducted classes in Mathematics and Science in the academy. Alfred F. Grimm came as Assistant Director of Athletics in immediate charge of the gymnasium; Darling K. Greger was appointed as Instructor in Geology; William J. Harris was made Assistant in Physics and Philip A. Lehenbauer, Assistant in Chemistry.

A determination to increase the size of the student body was evidenced by a vigorous campaign during the summer of 1905. This proved to have been worth while as the enrollment on September 30, 1905, was one hundred and sixty, the largest registration at the opening of a session ever known in the history of the college, the total enrollment for the year being one hundred and seventy-three. A religious census revealed that, including both members and adherents, there were one hundred and one Presbyterians; thirty-one Methodists; fourteen Baptists; twenty-two Christians; three Lutherans and a Catholic, with three with no preference. Every seventh man registered was a candidate for the ministry. The Y. M. C. A. had sixty-seven members, seven more than the preceding year; on an average fifty men attended its Sunday afternoon meetings, ten students professed conversion during the year of 1904-05, but between

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September and November, 1905, twenty-four united with the church.

For the first time the college admitted students from high schools on certificates from their principals and offered honor scholarships to the high school graduate with the highest scholastic ranking. The course of study in the academy was made uniform for all students, no matter what courses were to be later pursued, and there was a better articulation with the ordinary high school course of study. In the college, the courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science were each four years though quite distinct; a three year course, different from either just mentioned, lead to the degree of Bachelor of Letters. The increased enrollment caused the college authorities to more insistantly urge that a "playground" be provided. Two Fulton citizens rented the old Fair Grounds, immediately west of the Stinson, as an athletic field for that fall, but dissatisfaction among the students was predicted unless permanent arrangements could be made before the next session. Preparations for seasonal activities on this rented "playground;" and on the campus preparatory to Dr. Kerr's inauguration as President; were interrupted by torrential rains in late October, the heaviest probably in a quarter century.

Properly the most colorful event of the year was the formal inauguration of Dr. David Ramsay Kerr as President of the College, the exercises being held in the afternoon of Tuesday, October 31, 1905. The undergraduates marched from Westminster Hall through the wooded campus and circled up to Reunion Hall, where the invited guests, the Alumni, Trustees, and Faculty had assembled. A double rank of students, reaching from Reunion Hall to Westminster Hall, having been formed, the inaugural party passed between them to the Chapel where the formal ceremonies were held.

The program was elaborate and prolonged, yet an audience that taxed the capacity of the Chapel remained until the end. After the invocation by Reverend J. F. Cannon, D.D., and the reading of the 23rd Psalm in concert under the leadership of Reverend J. F. Hendy, D.D., the new President was formally inducted into office and presented with the keys to the College

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by Hon. T. S. McPheeters, President of the Board of Trustees. Greetings were extended from the Synod U. S. by Reverend D. S. Gage, D. D., Moderator; from the Synod U. S. A. by Reverend H. A. Sawyers, D. D., Moderator; from the Universities, Dr. J. C. Jones, Acting President of the University of Missouri; from the colleges, President T. S. Clyce, D. D., Austin College, Sherman, Texas; from the Alumni, Charles F. Lamkin, '99; from the citizens of Fulton, Judge D. H. Harris; from the students, R. S. Boyd, '06; from the faculty, Dr. J. J. Rice, LL. D., Vice-President; from the Trustees, Hon. T. S. McPheeters, LL. D. President of the Board.

Dr. Kerr's inaugural address had as its theme "The Evolution of Religious Education." At its conclusion Reverend S. J. Nicholls, D. D., presented Hon. Joseph W. Folk, Governor of Missouri, on whom was conferred the LL. D. degree "in recognition of eminent services to the state and nation." The Governor, after being duly invested with the insignia of his rank, made a fervid and characteristic appeal for enforcement of the law. Reverend Meade C. Williams, D. D., pronounced the benediction. A reception, in the college library, followed the exercises; Governor and Mrs. Folk being in the receiving line with President and Mrs. Kerr. A throng of guests and Fulton citizens took advantage of the occasion to extend their felicitations to the new head of the college as well as to its newly made son.

An inaugural banquet was served in the evening in the dining room of Reunion Hall. A four course dinner preceded the speeches. Reverend S. J. Nicholls, D. D., presided as toastmaster and congratulatory addresses were made by Chancellor W. S. Chaplain, Washington University, Governor J. W. Folk, Reverend C. C. Hemmenway, Ph. D. of Glasgow representing Hamilton College; Hon. Champ Clark, Representative in Congress from the district in which Fulton was located; President W. H. Black, Missouri Valley; Reverend E. C. Gordon, D. D., Ex-President of Westminster; President F. W. Grossman, Lenox College, Iowa; President L. M. McAfee, Park College; and President J. A. Thompson, Tarkio College. In addition to the college representatives who spoke at the inauguration banquet,

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Professor Willis Carlisle came from Central College; Professor George D. Gable from Parsons College; and Professor McRea, a member of the faculty of the Rolla School of Mines, brought greetings from the University of Georgia.

The annual contest of the Missouri Intercollegiate Oratorical Association was held in Fulton on Friday, March 2nd, 1906. Formerly the highlight of the college year, the Association had fallen on evil days, and only three colleges, Park, Westminster, and Tarkio contested; their orators finishing in that order.

The Board reported that the endowment amounted to \$201,006.24; the buildings, grounds and equipment by a recent appraisement were valued at \$149,481; a total valuation of property and endowment of \$350,487.24.

A published statement showed that there was a deficit of \$24,055.21 as of September 1, 1905. This was caused by a shrinkage of subscriptions for the erection of Reunion Hall; an \$8,000 expenditure made necessary to put a practically new foundation under Science Hall; and \$11,050.21, the amount the Board ran behind while building Reunion and Science Halls. To wipe out this deficit was President Kerr's first task; to raise \$300,000 for buildings and endowments his second; he heroically and prayerfully undertook both. But all this time he was obsessed with the idea that Westminster should establish an Engineering Department, though an Engineering Department on an adequate basis would have demanded another building and a larger additional endowment. But with persistancy and faith he continually advocated such a department; even announcing the appointment of R. A. Wells as Professor of Engineering. This was almost the only objective that he did not in great measure obtain. By March, 1906, Dr. Kerr had secured nearly \$32,000 in pledges toward additional endowment and the next month the St. Louis alumni and friends of the college enthusiastically resolved to raise \$100,000 in that city in a whirlwind campaign of thirty days. Three committees, each with fifty members, were appointed to actively solicit subscriptions: Benjamin F. Edwards being Chairman of the Business Men's Committee; Mrs. William P. Kennett of the Ladies' Committee;

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and Benjamin H. Charles Jr. of the Young Men's Committee. About fifty per cent of the desired amount was obtained in the time limit, the campaign thereafter being continued with determination and earnestness.

Commencement week was full of interest. Reverend A. A. Wallace preached the Baccalaureate sermon on Sunday morning, June 3, 1906, and Reverend Eugene F. Abbott addressed the Y. M. C. A. that same night. On Tuesday morning, June 5, 1906, the Philologic Society unveiled a tablet in memory of Judge John A. Hockaday. Dr. J. J. Rice delivered a sympathetic memorial address; J. Tandy Bush, President of the Society, presented the tablet to the Trustees; and John Crockett, Chairman of the Committee, removed the veil. On behalf of the Trustees, Dr. A. A. Wallace accepted the tablet, which was of gray Tennessee marble, the inscription thereon being clearly legible in any part of the chapel. It was placed in the west wall near the stage, directly opposite the Robertson tablet. The inscription read:

JOHN A. HOCKADAY, LL. D.

1837-1903

President Westminster Board of Trustees 1894-1903.

Distinguished Jurist and Legislator.

Charter Member of Philologic Literary Society.

The "Junior Prom" on Wednesday night attracted about three hundred people. A somewhat elaborate ivy planting preceded the "Prom;" J. B. Harris and Hugh McCutchan taking the star parts. The Trustees, encouraged by the year's financial showing indicating an operating deficit of only \$463.03 with \$60,000 conditional addition to the endowment, authorized the immediate erection of a President's house, to be known as the "Washington West Mansion," the funds coming to the college as a bequest from Dr. Washington West, late of St. Louis.

There were eleven graduates. The A. B. degree was conferred on nine: R. S. Boyd, M. A. Campbell, John F. Cannon Jr., John Crockett, W. J. Gammon, W. J. Harris, John Jay Rice Jr., W. W. McWilliams, and C. C. Tevis. Two, D. K. Ferguson and W. E. E. Koepler, were given the B. L. degree. The Philologic Society won the Board of Trustees' Prize; E. B. Switzer

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took the prize in declamation; Robert S. Boyd the prize in oratory; Joe V. Barrows the James H. Brookes Bible Prize; Fred D. Burton the Fulton Gazette Athletic Trophy Cup and John W. Branch Jr. was given the Scholarship medal. The officers elected for the year 1906-07 by the Alumni Association were Charles F. Lamkin, President; Hon. T. E. R. Ely, Ellison A. Neel, Benjamin H. Charles Jr., Dr. J. Frank Harrison, Vice-Presidents; Ovid Bell, Secretary; Don P. Bartley, Treasurer; Dr. John Harvey Scott, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Board of Trustees, wise and able sailors, were called on at this time, under the Providence of God, to steer the collegiate craft through troublous financial and educational seas; avoiding the Scylla of co-education on the one hand and the Charybdis of junior college rating on the other. There have been few times when our Synodical institution for men was in such peril; the admission of women would subtract from Westminster one of its greatest distinctions and appeals; yet the college was never nearer such a disaster than about this time.

The enrollment of the college was growing rapidly under the leadership of President Kerr; the tuition had been raised without any loss of attendance; but there was a certain element that felt that the admission of women would substantially increase the revenues of the institution without any injurious effect on it as a college. Whatever may be thought of the merits or demerits of co-education it is a fact that the catalogue of 1906 practically opened the doors of Westminster to women. Under the heading of "Related Institutions" five Presbyterian schools were mentioned. In regard to these the catalogue says: "The graduates of Synodical College (for young women) may enter the classes at Westminster and complete a thorough college education." "Carthage Collegiate Institute, co-educational, prepares students for entering the college classes at Westminster." "Van Rensselaer Academy, co-educational, prepares students for Westminster's classes." "Elmwood Seminary (which was exclusively for women) at Farmington, having opportunity of entering graduates at Westminster with advantages." And finally, Kansas City Ladies College at Independence, is mentioned as "being under Presbyterian control and

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related to Presbyterian educational efforts." It is easy to understand that such an announcement did not meet with favor. Evidently because of its hostile reception the authorities changed their implied attitude and the next catalogue said "Westminster is not co-educational but is for young men only—the best way." Never since then has the college advertised that women might be admitted and its status as an institution exclusively for men has never again been questioned.

There were faculty changes announced for the scholastic year 1906-07. The most significant was the election of David MacLeod Davidson, M. S. as Professor of Chemistry and Biology, which was a new departure in the college, these subjects heretofore having been without a special professor. Charles Clyde Knight, B.S. succeeded Benjamin F. Farber as Director of Athletics, also teaching Mathematics, English and History in the Academy. Dr. Daniel Shaw Gage assumed the duties of Professor of Philosophy in addition to his work as Professor of Greek Language and Literature. Professor John J. Rice, who had been Professor of History and English, was made Professor of History and Economics with Professor Willis H. Kerr given the chair of English Language and Literature. There were no assistants in Physics or Chemistry. The assumption of the work in English by Professor Kerr relieved Dr. Rice of all responsibility for that department and enabled him to give full time to History and Political Science.

Immediately west of the campus, and across the Stinson Creek, is a tract of eighteen acres formerly used as the Fair Grounds. In 1875 it was the scene of a memorable event. Jefferson Davis, only President of the Southern Confederacy, came to Fulton to plead for reconciliation and peace. A great throng numbering more than ten thousand, many of them having been Confederate soldiers, gathered to hear his message and to do him honor. He spoke under the shadow of a mighty oak that defied the elements for many years, it finally being destroyed by a windstorm in 1932. This oak was most inconveniently situated in the right field of the Blue Jay diamond, but recollection of that memorable day in '75 never permitted the tree's destruction.

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For years the old Fair Grounds were deserted; the buildings were dismantled, and finally disappeared. There was talk of selling portions of the tract for building lots. Dr. Kerr, seeing the need for a "play-ground," and recognizing the fact that this was the only available site, was anxious to secure it. Through the kindly offices of Mr. E. N. Tuttle, an ever dependable friend of the college, an option was obtained on the property. Delays occurred but Mr. Tuttle, at some financial sacrifice and not without considerable trouble, renewed the option several times. Finally Judge H. S. Priest of St. Louis purchased the tract and gave it to the college as an Athletic Field. The grading of the ground was made possible by equal gifts of money from W. H. Walthall, '75 of Texas and John Robinson Baker, '99, then of Ecuador, now a distinguished Fulton attorney. On Friday, October 5, the field was formally dedicated. A misty rain kept all but about two hundred away. Dr. Kerr said, "We now dedicate this field to the cause of manly sports, with the hope that never shall an act be committed here which shall mar its fair name." Coach Knight had two football teams ready and an intramural game was attempted under most adverse conditions.

Athletics, as yet of minor importance, were decidedly on the upgrade because of Judge Priest's gift the preceding August. An Athletic Board of Control, elected by the Student Body, F. C. Tompkins, '08, President; E. E. Hord, '10, Vice-President; Hugo H. Harner, '09, Manager; C. C. Knight, Coach and Professor W. H. Kerr, Treasurer; had full supervision of all sports. The football team beat Warrensburg Normal 6-0; Columbia Normal 12-5; lost to Central; won 20-0 from the School for the Deaf; then had a game cancelled by Shurtleff, as was also the scheduled return game with Central. The line-up had H. W. McCutchan at center; Clay Hill and E. B. Reaves at guards; Hugh B. Pankey and Ingraham Grayson, tackles; Langdon R. Jones and William M. Pipkin, ends; E. E. Hord and F. K. Wheeler alternated at quarter; John Yates and William M. Stokes, were halfbacks; O. L. McIntire, fullback; S. A. McCue, John Trippe, Byron Jones, Garfield Miller, and J. C. Miller, substitutes.

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Basketball was in its second year. A hall was rented, the gym not being suitable, and four intramural teams played a tournament, about thirty men participating in the sport. No intercollegiate games were scheduled. The baseball team scheduled twelve games. Foster R. Lasley was captain and catcher; John Yates, F. C. Tompkins, L. C. Reaves, B. G. Lehenbauer, E. E. Hord, N. T. Cave, Langdon R. Jones, W. H. Magill, Sam K. Black Jr., John S. Penney and Ingraham Grayson composed the squad. The outstanding athletic event of the year, incidentally the only one that paid its way, was the Westminster Annual Gymnasium Show, familiarly known as W. A. G. S. This was the sixth annual show and was more elaborate than in previous years. A. F. Grimm, Director of the Gymnasium, was in charge of the team composed of W. M. Stokes, John E. Bell, F. D. Bruton, Sam K. Black Jr., O. L. McIntire, H. H. McIntire, H. W. McCutchan, J. C. Miller, M. C. Knapp, A. L. Brown, James Allen Jr., Robert Kerr, and Lee Meyers, with F. C. Williams as the clown.

The accent was still decidedly on the literary and religious interests of the undergraduates; athletics were as yet comparatively of little importance. The current "Blue Jay" carried two full pages devoted to "Ten Representative College Men." These were N. T. Cave, Captain of the Debating Team; J. B. Harris, Editor of "Westminster Monthly;" John B. Washburn, Debater; Grayson L. Tucker, President Personal Workers Band; Howard B. Lang, Winner Oratorical Contest; E. B. Switzer, Winner Declamation Contest; Charles L. Ferguson and Harry G. Stocks, Manager Student Lecture Course; Hinton Camp, Manager "Westminster Monthly;" and P. A. Lehenbauer, President of the Student Body. Not one of the ten was chosen because of his athletic ability, while only one, N. T. Cave, took part in athletics at all.

The Literary Societies were active. In 1906-07 the joint session of the organizations not only followed established custom in conducting the oratorical contest, but introduced a most important student activity. For the first time a debating team was organized, Nick T. Cave being its first captain. The first intercollegiate contest of which we have record was held in

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Liberty, Mo., April 9, 1907. William Jewell affirmed that "The United States Should Establish a System of Postal Savings." Nick T. Cave, John B. Washburn, and A. F. Roadhouse, Westminster's debaters speaking on the negative, were given the decision. One other debate—this time with Missouri Valley—was held during the spring. In addition to the oratorical contest, and the newly organized debating program, a six number student lecture course was taken over by the joint session in 1905, which was successfully managed and proved to be a money maker.

Great emphasis was laid on the religious life of the college. The Young Men's Christian Association was presided over by A. F. Grimm with W. H. Koelling as Vice-President; Harry H. McIntire, Recording Secretary; Fred Maier, Treasurer. Grayson L. Tucker, James Allen Jr., Selden Barrows and Charles L. Ferguson were committee chairmen. The Association announced that it had 75 members, that it had distributed 175 student hand books and had held two Socials. Sixty students were enrolled in the Y. M. C. A. Bible study classes; forty in classes studying Missions. The average attendance at the Sunday afternoon meetings was sixty; ten conversions were reported during the year; the budget was \$226. The Student Volunteer Band, practically a subsidiary of the "Y," was officered by E. B. Switzer, Ezequiel D. Torres and James Allen Jr., there being twelve members. The Living Link League, another auxillary of the Association, raised six hundred dollars for the support of A. B. Dodd in China, he being the chosen representative of the college in the Mission field.

The college publications of the day have not infrequent mention of the church academies. Carthage Collegiate Institute, Van Rensselaer Academy, and other like institutions were commended as academies, but were warned not to try to become colleges. A constant argument in the "News Letter," and in the college literature, was that Westminster gave better academic, or high school instruction than could be elsewhere obtained. The college publications frankly admitted that three years work in the Westminster Academy was not as good as the four years in the St. Louis, Kansas City, or St. Joseph High Schools, but

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insisted that it was much better than the usual high school of the smaller cities. The reason behind this argument was, of course, to attract students to the academy, their tuition being a most important consideration. This will be seen when it is noted that there were 84 academy students included in the total enrollment of 176 for the year, almost fifty percent. While the total registration was only two more than the preceding session, a disappointing showing, yet it was the largest enrollment in the history of the college. The Trustees considered the situation at their February 28, 1907, meeting and, having no vision of the future when all Westminster students would be in the college, decided to make the Westminster Academy a four year school, which was then thought to be indicative of educational progress. At the same time the Board raised the tuition in both college and academy from \$40 to \$50 per year.

Two substantial gifts came during the year. Mrs. Given Campbell gave one thousand dollars for a memorial scholarship in honor of her deceased husband, the annual interest thereon to be used preferably by students for the ministry. Mr. Jason M. Barnett bequeathed the college unconditionally his two hundred ninety four acre farm in Marion County, Missouri.

The season was remarkably cold and the frigid temperature lingered long. On May 7th and 8th, 1907, there was a coal famine in Fulton, caused by the flooding of the mines and bad roads. As a result the classes at Westminster were discontinued those two days, the recitation rooms being too cold for use. In spite of the handicaps imposed by the weather, work on the new President's home proceeded and Washington West Mansion was occupied May 18th; with a house warming in honor of Fulton people being held Friday, May 31st. The Trustees formally inspected and accepted the house on June 5th when they were present at Commencement.

Reverend Stephen Phelps, D.D. of Bellevue, Nebraska, preached the Baccalaureate sermon, Sunday morning, June 3, 1907; Hon. William H. Wallace, LL.D. gave the address before the Young Men's Christian Association at night. Wednesday afternoon the graduating exercises of the Westminster Academy were held and certificates were given to Arthur H.

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Ely, Monroe City; Byron J. Jones, Kennett; and Frank C. Llewellyn, New Bloomfield. This was probably the only time such an exercise was held.

Thursday morning, June 7, 1907, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Thomas Harrison Grant, Joseph Bethel Harris, Philip Augustus Lehenbauer, Hardin Field McChesney, and Hugh Walker McCutchan; the degree of Bachelor of Letters on Thomas Edward Barber and Taylor Benton Jones. The Board of Trustees prize was awarded the Philologic Literary Society; the Declamation prize went to Grayson L. Tucker; the Oratorical prize to Howard B. Lang; the James H. Brookes Bible prize to H. F. McChesney; the Fulton Gazette Athletic Trophy to Fred D. Bruton; the Scholarship Medal to Chanslor E. Weymouth; and the American Citizenship Prize to T. Harrison Grant. During the commencement season the General Alumni Association held its annual meeting and dinner; electing as officers for the succeeding year Benjamin H. Charles Jr., President; F. E. Hitner, Joseph A. McCoy, Dr. J. Frank Harrison and Professor W. D. Christian as Vice-Presidents; Walter F. Henderson, Secretary; Don P. Bartley, Treasurer; Dr. John Harvey Scott, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The outstanding thrill of the commencement season was the announcement that St. Louis had raised its quota of \$100,000 for the endowment. This increased the actual resources of the college to slightly more than \$300,000 and was hailed as an augury for a happier future. Two hundred fifty-seven St. Louis individuals contributed (counting as one person each of five churches that gave as a body). The careful and tactful canvass made in this city advertised the college in the best way and raised up a legion of friends. Announcement was made that during the 1907-08 session Professor Davidson would confine his work to Chemistry with Charles C. Knight, still Director of Athletics, becoming Instructor in Biology. Professor Willis H. Kerr was on leave, studying in the University of Edinburgh, with Hugh Brower supplying his place as Acting Professor of English. Kepler Van Evera was appointed Instructor in the Academy.

During the summer of 1907 friends financed the building

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of concrete walks along the east side of the campus from Fifth Street to Seventh Street, adding greatly to the appearance of the grounds and again demonstrating the continuing interest of the local citizens in the college. At the same time, concrete walks were laid on the north side of Fifth Street leading to the college, finally disposing of the irregular, unmatched, supposedly flat, rocks over which generations of Westminster men had walked. About the same time Reverend W. W. Stoddart, pastor of the Fulton Presbyterian Church, presented the college with a marble tablet which was imbedded in the outside wall just over the main entrance to Westminster Hall, its inscription reading:

So high is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man;
When duty whispers low, thou must,
The youth replies, I can.

Football was beginning to assume a place in the collegiate activities but still with one player for each position as a rule. The roster of the 1907 eleven included W. M. Pipkin, right end; Hugh B. Pankey, right tackle; Fred Maier, right guard; Cleves S. Fisher, center; John Trippe, left guard; E. E. Gingrich, left tackle; Langdon R. Jones, left end; Fred K. Wheeler, (captain) quarterback; W. M. Stokes, left halfback; Harold H. Scott, fullback. Substitutes: Bush Smith, J. Whyte, R. R. Lasley, "Indian" Paterson, Herbert G. McElhinney, Nat Miller, Ingraham Grayson. Westminster beat its second team 21-0; won from Tarkio 6-0; and from Central, Thanksgiving Day, 18-0; but lost to Shurtleff 0-23; to Kirksville Teachers 0-11; to Warrensburg Teachers 0-4, and played a scoreless tie with a local All-Star team. In the fall of 1907 football was still not an expensive sport as the published financial statement shows. Seven games cost \$547.00; supplies, lime and hardware totalled \$58.05; medicine \$3.20; printing \$10.25; \$100 was paid on an obligation of the Athletic Association, and the season ended with a cash balance of \$26.65. However the total receipts from all games were only \$285.40, or less than forty percent of the expenditures of the season; the college contributed \$360 for the support of the eleven (\$75 more than

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the total gate receipts); while undergraduates donated \$98.75; and \$1.36 was realized by the sale of old supplies.

Ninety-one students belonged to the Y.M.C.A. with an average attendance of sixty-six at the Sunday afternoon meetings. Sixty were enrolled in the Study of Missions, seventy-five in Bible Study; there were twenty-two professed conversions during the year. H. H. McIntire was President; H. W. Koelling, Vice-President; W. A. Duncan, Treasurer; E. G. Cata, Recording Secretary; and Marquess Wallace, Corresponding Secretary. G. L. Tucker, E. D. Torres, S. Barrows, Lenox Crockett, Fred Maier, C. L. Ferguson and A. F. Grimm were committee chairmen. These men, with Professor D. S. Gage, Professor Van Evera, C. G. Gunn, Nelson Cunliff, E. B. Switzer and W. H. Hezlep lead the Bible and Missions Study classes. Ten missionaries, then in the field, were Westminster alumni.

The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in Fulton, October 10-13, 1907, Dr. D. R. Kerr being elected the presiding officer. The convention was a great success and exerted an abiding influence on the student body. The staff of the "Monthly" for 1907-08; Editors—Bryan Wilson, '08 (first semester), John W. Branch (second semester); Business Manager, John C. Miller, '08; Fraternity, Hugh B. Pankey, '09; Around the College, H. B. Lang, '08; Reading and Writing, Taylor B. Jones, '07; Alumni, F. C. Tompkins, '08; Local, Fred Maier, '09; and A. F. Grimm, '11. The other college publication, the "Blue Jay," was edited by Robert M. Foster with John T. Ready and Charles L. Ferguson as Business Managers.

At the February meeting of the Board of Trustees, 1908, a summary of the recent growth of the college was submitted by President Kerr. This statement showed that three new buildings had been erected in the past six years; that the enrollment had doubled in seven years; that there were three professors in the science department as compared with one four years previously; that two professors and an assistant had charge of English, History, and Political Science, instead of only one man just three years before. For the first time, there were one hundred students in the college proper, and that

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in spite of the fact that the entrance requirements had been materially raised. The enrollment for the year totalled one hundred eighty-three, seven Cubans being of the number. Judicious and careful financial management during 1907-08 reduced the operating deficit to \$156.67, a very small amount considering that the total cash business for the period was \$31,811.00. However the current deficit persisted and the college authorities again had to shoulder this same burden of debt. President Kerr further said the college now had a well selected, properly catalogued, library of more than six thousand books instead of the ill assorted and largely obsolete collection of a few years before; that an athletic field had been given Westminster; and the endowment had been increased by more than \$100,000. These things brought cheer to the friends of the institution when it was pridefully announced that no other seven year period had shown so great advances in the affairs of the college.

Much rivalry existed between the two societies; the Philologies enrolling forty-eight members with the Philalethians having fifty-two. There was little intercollegiate debating; Stanza, Cave and Tucker losing the only contest of the year to William Jewell. Inter-society contests in declamation and oratory were popular, holding the interest of the whole student body. In the spring baseball was distinctly the major sport; the team having F. C. Tompkins as captain, with Nick T. Cave, F. R. Lasley, D. W. McKee, J. C. Miller, R. E. Taylor, Lon Patterson, John R. Hull, E. R. Crowson and E. T. Cashion on the nine. Scores for the season follow: Westminster 16, D. and D. 7; Westminster 9, Missouri Valley 1; Westminster 11, D. and D. 3; Westminster 4, D. and D. 6; Westminster 8, Central 5; Westminster 5, Wentworth 10; Westminster 1, Missouri Valley 7; Westminster 1, Missouri University 9; Westminster 12, Wentworth 7; Westminster 3, William Jewell 1; Westminster 19, Central 9; Westminster 1, D. and D. 6. Since the tradition has been that baseball has always paid at Westminster the following financial statement may be of interest. Expenses at home, and for the payment to visiting teams, \$175.05. Receipts from games played at home with four out-of-town teams,

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\$132.05; loss on those four games \$53.00. The receipts from one Gym Show (W. A. G. S.) exceeded the total receipts from eight baseball games in Fulton, four of the eight games being played with nines from other colleges.

The final Athletic statement of the year (covering baseball and track) showed a total of \$741.66 in receipts, this sum being made up as follows: Balance on hand \$26.66; from Westminster College \$115.00; from Blue Jay Minstrel and Gym Show (W. A. G. S.) \$165.25; from games away from home \$200; from track meet away from home \$80; from eight baseball games in Fulton \$154.75. The expenditures were \$50 expenses in connection with W. A. G. S.; \$82.00 for the local track meet; \$179.75 for games away from home; paid visiting teams \$175.05; umpires \$8.00; supplies, both baseball and track, \$128.82; general expenses \$31.78; final payment on note \$84.00; balance on hand \$2.26. It should be remembered that the success of the Gym Show was largely because of the leadership of A. F. Grimm, the Director of Athletics. The one intercollegiate track meet of the year was with the Kirksville Normal, Westminster winning 61 to 48.

Reverend J. Layton Mauze of St. Louis preached the Baccalaureate sermon to the class on Sunday, June 7, 1908; Mr. E. A. Halsey of Chicago spoke to the Young Men's Christian Association that same night. The Philologic Society held its annual commencement exercises in the college chapel Tuesday afternoon, June 9, 1908. J. Tandy Bush, Nick T. Cave, Howard B. Lang, Robert S. McKee, Harold H. Scott, E. B. Switzer, W. P. Robertson, J. C. Miller, W. H. Hezlep, J. B. Barrows, R. D. Montgomery and James Allen received diplomas from the society, marking the close of its fifty-sixth year. As a fitting climax to these exercises a tablet, erected on the wall of the chapel, was unveiled. The society had remembered the inestimable benefits that had come to the college through the generous bequest of William Sausser and dedicated this memorial to him. Reverend John W. Crockett, on behalf of the society, presented the tablet to the faculty and trustees; Dr. John J. Rice accepted it in their names and spoke feelingly of the benevolence of Sausser, recalling how an alumnus had called his attention to

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the college and through the interest thus aroused had secured his magnificent gift Dr. Charles B. Boving dismissed the audience with prayer. The tablet read:

WILLIAM SAUSSER

Christian Philanthropist

To Whom This College Is Forever Indebted.

He Rests From His Labors

His Works Do Follow Him.

The Alumni Association held its dinner and business meeting during the week electing Hon. T. E. R. Ely, President; Judge Robert E. Lewis, Professor W. D. Christian, Dr. J. Frank Harrison and Dr. Clive D. Scott as Vice-Presidents; Elmer C. Henderson, Secretary; and Don P. Bartley, Treasurer.

Two addresses were delivered before the graduating class on Thursday morning, June 11, 1908; Reverend William Hayne Leavell, D.D. of Dallas, Texas, and Dr. Herman Tuholske of St. Louis speaking. The Board conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature on Professor John T. Vaughn; the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Reverend Hamilton A. Hymes and Reverend William A. Barr; the degree of Doctor of Laws on Herman Tuholske, M. D. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was given James W. Allen, Joseph V. Barrows, William H. Elges, William H. Hezlep, Robert S. McKee, Nathan B. Miller Jr., Roy D. Montgomery, Waldo P. Robertson, Harold H. Scott, Elder B. Switzer, Frank C. Tompkins; and the degree of Bachelor of Letters to J. Tandy Bush, Nick T. Cave, Robert M. Foster Jr., Howard B. Lang, Tureman Marquess, John C. Miller Jr., William M. Stokes, John H. VanHoy. This was the largest class so far to be graduated by the college. Harold H. Scott graduated with honor; the Philologic Society won the Board of Trustees prize; Oscar K. Leabo took the Declamation prize and H. W. Koelling the award in oratory. The Brookes Bible prize went to Edward G. Cata; the Fulton Gazette Athletic Trophy to J. C. Miller Jr. Professor Willis H. Kerr, absent on leave during 1907-08, was again in the 1908-09 faculty and Kepler Van Evera was appointed Director of Athletics and Instructor in the academy.

Westminster has always been a glutton for punishment,

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frequently manifesting a disposition to ignore methods of procedure which other foundation colleges have found not only profitable but necessary. For years it seems to have believed that no student canvass was necessary; and, even if necessary, that the college could not afford the cost a canvass would entail. As a result Westminster's enrollment for years was the smallest of any standard college in the state; and moreover even that enrollment was largely from Fulton and Callaway County. A striking illustration of the results following this policy of non-solicitation of students was shown at the opening of the fall session in 1908. As a measure of false economy the mails had been depended on as a means of publicity; no summer canvas being conducted. As a result only 152 men matriculated in September as compared with a registration of 165 twelve months before; and the enrollment showed a loss of thirteen at the opening of college and sixteen for the year. An encouraging feature, however, was the fact that there were more men entering as freshmen and fewer academy students than in 1907-08. The scope of work in the college was enlarged by the addition of a department of Education; for the first time Westminster began to give professional training for teachers.

The lately acquired Priest Field was ideally located—immediately west of and adjoining the campus, but its terrain needed much attention before it would be suitable for use. Coach Van Evera, assisted by a number of interested students, built a quarter mile cinder track on the field: the first effort to fit it for its designated purpose. Much leveling and grading was necessary before it was possible to finally smooth the track and put on the cinders. The efforts of the athletically minded undergraduates in developing Priest Field showed commendable zeal and loyalty; but in spite of that the College was a consistent loser in every sport. Westminster won one football game from Central by a score of 4 to 0; but lost to Shurtleff 0 to 5; to Missouri 0 to 58; to Kirksville Normal 0 to 45; and, in a second game with Central, 0 to 28. Baseball was equally unsuccessful. The Blue Jays split a four game series with D and D; and won from Central Wesleyan 5 to 3; On the other side of the ledger were six defeats; twice to Central (0 to 8 and

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6 to 7); thrice to Missouri Valley (3 to 8, 3 to 6, and 1 to 7); and to Kirksville Normal 3 to 8. The tale of athletic woe also included the loss of a track meet with the Kirksville Normal which the Teachers won 61 to 48. The football squad included Hugh B. Pankey, C. L. McIntire, F. K. Wheeler, John Trippe, Fred Maier, Cleves S. Fisher, A. F. Grimm, Byron Jones, George C. Mather, John S. Penney, Jacob Van Dyke, W. Bush Smith, Nelson Cunliff, Herbert G. McElhinney, R. G. Souther, and Wylie Mitchell. The spirit of the squad was splendid but the team did not seem able to "get going." It is interesting to note the individuals who played football in the fall of 1908 and to see how large a percentage of them have never faltered in their loyalty and service to the college.

Debating was becoming more important on the campus although it had not yet attained the proportions of a major activity. Two intercollegiate debates were held during the year. Harry G. Stocks, Allen Duncan, and J. Willis Wilson lost to Missouri Valley, and Harold S. Houf Jr., Marquess Wallace, and W. T. Armstrong won from Central. A religious census showed that there were 125 professing Christians among the 167 enrolled students; eleven of them either being candidates for the ministry or student volunteers. Of the students answering the questionnaire 87 were Presbyterians; 21 Methodists; 15 Baptists; 13 Christians; 3 Catholics; 1 Lutheran; and 16 without any religious preference. \$375 was contributed to missions by the undergraduates.

A time honored festival religiously observed by the Betas at this time was the annual "Possum Supper;" which ceremony was understood by the profane to be an awe-inspiring, mystic rite. After indulging in a hunt for the marsupials on an appropriate night (the chase being conducted in solemn secrecy and with due regard to the phase of the moon) the chapter would gather an evening or two after a successful invasion of the "possum" infested woods, and feast upon the victims of their ferocity.

At the time of the settlement of the Bredell debt, the U. S. Synod formed a self perpetuating corporation of five trustees. The college campus was deeded to this Board of Trust, and

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the then endowment, amounting to \$69,500, was placed in its hands; only the income therefrom being paid to the Trustees for the use of the college. These funds were faithfully handled and not a dollar lost during the whole time of the existence of this corporation. When the union of the two Synods in the support of the college had been fully perfected, the Board of Trust asked the Synod U. S. (Southern) to terminate their trust so that all the property in their possession might be turned over to the Board of Trustees. The Synod consulted Judge W. M. Williams of Boonville, Judge William Aull of Lexington, and others; and on their advice directed that certain legal steps be taken to terminate the trust. Judge Selden P. Spencer, (afterward United States Senator), and Judge John F. Green prepared the necessary papers; and early in 1909 Judge Green presented the petition to the circuit court in session in Fulton, Judge N. D. Thurmond presiding. The court made the proper decree, transferring the funds and property to the Board of Trustees, protecting every interest, and dissolved the Board of Trust.

Six year figures as given in college publications, covering income and expenditures during the administration of President Kerr, are interesting:

Year	From Endowment	From Fees	Total Gifts	Total Receipts	Total Expended
1903-04	\$ 8,628.86	\$3,862.13	\$1,276.79	\$13,767.78	\$15,348.25
1904-05	11,268.78	4,737.15	6,669.61	22,575.54	28,539.53
1905-06	10,387.97	5,477.00	5,872.00	21,736.97	21,775.14
1906-07	9,995.33	6,408.95-	8,243.27	24,647.55	24,462.47
1907-08	14,183.61	7,826.19	5,653.53	27,663.33	27,411.66
1908-09	11,735.32	6,872.00	1,417.62	20,024.94	27,859.90

President Kerr was evidently an able financial administrator. Since it always takes time to become adjusted to the Presidency of an institution it is fair to judge Dr. Kerr's ability by the last four years. Two of these four years showed a cash balance of about \$200 each at the end of the year: a third had a negligible deficit of \$38.17. During the winter of 1908-09 he was ill and in California. This enforced absence was keenly felt. Gifts immediately fell off from a four year annual average of \$5,287.68 to \$1,417.62. The year's operations showed no considerable increase in expenditures but the falling off of receipts

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from fees, from endowment, and from gifts, left a deficit of about \$7,800.

Two Cubans — each extremely popular on the campus — headed the student body for the year, E. D. Torres being President and E. G. Cata Vice-President. The Athletic Board was composed of J. H. Trippe, '12, President; G. B. Icenhower, '10, Vice-President; F. P. Baker, '11, Manager; with two faculty members — C. C. Knight being Treasurer and Kepler Van Evera, Secretary and Coach. The Publication Board included R. K. Woods, '09; H. Hellyer, '10; H. E. Trimble, '12; H. G. McElhinney, '12; T. W. Jackson, Academy; with Professor E. H. Marquess as Treasurer. J. W. Branch Jr. was Editor of the "Monthly," Hugh B. Pankey its Manager; while the Publication Board selected Harry G. Stocks as Editor of the "Blue Jay;" Fred Maier and John W. Branch Jr. being Managers. H. T. Houf was captain of the debate team; Lenox Crockett being Intercollegiate Committeeman.

June 6, 1909 was Baccalaureate Sunday. Reverend Charles B. Boving, '91, Hannibal, preached the sermon. That night Mr. A. B. Colton of Kansas City addressed the Christian Associations. At their June meeting the Trustees increased the salaries of Scott, Rice, Marquess, Cowan, and Gage from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per year. Changes in the faculty for the 1909-10 session were also announced. Professor Jesse Lamar Brennehan, B. S. succeeded Professor R. A. Wells as Charles Professor of Physics and Applied Mathematics; Reverend Conrad Vanderfelde, A. M., B. D. became Potts Professor of Philosophy and Bible; William Irwin Utterback, B. S. was appointed the first full professor of Biology in the history of the college; Frank Louis Tinkham, B. S. succeeded Kepler Van Evera as Director of Athletics and Instructor in the Academy. George B. Icenhower, '10, was appointed assistant in the biological laboratory; E. A. Englehart, '11, assistant in chemistry; H. Kennedy Nickell, '12, assistant in physics; Walter R. Cook became Gymnasium Director; Bert C. Riley was made assistant director of athletics with Selby C. Richmond leader of the college orchestra.

The commencement exercises were held Thursday morning, June 10, 1909; President A. Ross Hill of the University of

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Missouri giving the address to the class. The degree of Bachelor of Letters was conferred on Selden Barrows, Ralph Howard Bradshaw, Alfred Leslie Brown, George Will Robertson, Bryan Murdock Wilson, Robert Kay Woods, and Earl Glenn Stanza. Charles Edmond Humphrey was given the degree of Bachelor of Science; with twelve men receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, viz. Charles Brown Allen, John William Branch Jr., Fred David Bruton, Whitman Kerr Carson, Eduardo Gabriel Cata, Edwin Earl Gingrich, Osie Leigh McIntire, Frederick Maier, Hugh Ballard Pankey, Harry Grover Stocks, Ezequiel Dionisio Torres, Lewis Sterret Trimble. The Board conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts on James Stuart Morrison, '93; the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on Reverend Charles Brasee Boving, '91; on Reverend Walter Hensill Bradley, '86; and on Reverend William Hezekiah Clagett. The degree of Doctor of Laws was given President A. Ross Hill of the University of Missouri, and to Hon. Selden P. Spencer.

Prizes and honors were announced; Graduated with honor—John W. Branch Jr., Whitman Kerr Carson, Eduardo G. Cata. Board of Trustees' Prize was won by the Philologic Society; the Declamation Prize of twenty dollars was taken by Richard G. Souther; the twenty-five dollar Oratorical Prize went to Harry G. Stocks; with Frederick Maier taking the twenty-five dollar Brookes Bible Award. The undergraduates who passed all examinations with honor were Vail Cory, E. A. Englehardt, Arthur W. Gordon, H. T. Houf, G. B. Icenhower, S. M. Laws, L. H. Langston, H. K. Nickell, W. Bush Smith, Lanty Spalding and R. K. Woods. The Young Men's Christian Association announced its officers for 1909-10 so the Association might be ready to take care of the entering students in September. W. Allen Duncan, '10, was the new President; Marquess Wallace, '10, Vice-President; George B. Icenhower, '10, Secretary; Lenox Crockett, '12, Corresponding Secretary; S. M. Laws, '13, Treasurer. Committee chairmen included H. T. Guthrie, '11; C. G. Gunn, '11; John T. Ready, '11; G. C. Mather, '11; Vail Cory, '13. The Living Link League also elected its officers for the ensuing year; Professor D. M. Davidson being chosen President; Ovid Bell, Vice-President; H. E. Trimble, '11, Secretary-Treas-

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urer; with H. W. McCutchan, '07, at Suchien, China, as its representative on the foreign field.

The commencement season was a happy one; the spirit of the undergraduates had never been more loyal and the students left Fulton for the summer vacation full of enthusiasm for the college and with every anticipation of returning in the fall for another prosperous year. During this session the need of an alma mater song was increasingly felt and an offer of a handsome cash prize for such a song was publically made. Dr. N. W. Sharpe of St. Louis, a friend of the college, wrote the words of our present alma mater and gave the song to the college. For this all Westminster men are forever indebted to him.

The Fire

CHAPTER IX



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1909, dawned just another day in the history of the college. Preparations for the opening of the fifty-eighth session were being made; the usual fall clean-up, in anticipation of the returning students, was under way. That night came calamity. Supposedly caused by defective electric wiring, fire was discovered in the mansard roof of the main building. There were no nearby fire plugs, and the fire was fought with the greatest difficulty. Since Westminster Hall and the Chapel were joined by a corridor there was no chance of saving the latter, both buildings were doomed, and the conflagration raged until the fire burned itself out. By morning nothing remained of the historic edifice except the columns forlornly towering over crumbling walls and smoking ruins. In many ways the loss sustained was irremedial. Three thousand books were rescued but twice as many, including many of the most valuable, were lost. Among the burned books were numerous volumes out of print, hence irreplaceable. The minutes of the literary societies; the text of an exhaustive mathematical manuscript by Dr. John Harvey Scott; the equipment of the classrooms, of the gymnasium, the chapel, of both literary societies and Y. M. C. A. halls all burned. Destruction was complete.

Telegrams and letters deploring the fire poured in. S. S. Laws, first President of the college, was among the first to communicate with the authorities of the institution; quickly followed by Charles C. Hersman, the first alumnus elevated to the Presidency; and by numerous Westminster alumni, and officials of other colleges and universities. President John R. Kirk came

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personally with a gift of over one hundred dollars given by students in the Kirksville Normal School; a most graceful action on the part of a sister institution. In spite of this staggering blow opening of the college was not delayed. By half past seven o'clock Saturday morning, with flames and smoke still rising from the ruins, General M. Fred Bell, representing the Fulton Commercial Club, was on the grounds with workmen busily arranging for the fall session of the college under the changed conditions. Dr. Kerr and the faculty, assisted by Fulton citizens, labored night and day to re-arrange the remaining buildings so that the college might proceed without interruption. Re-Union Hall was temporarily converted into an administration building with classrooms. The dining room was fitted up as the library; the departments of modern languages and mathematics were installed in the already crowded Science Hall.

The fire had an immediate effect on the attendance. Instead of an increased enrollment only one hundred thirteen students registered in the fall; the year's total being one hundred thirty. The first chapel service was held on the lawn in front of Science Hall; thereafter it was held in the dining room (now lounge) of Re-Union Hall, which was for the time the college library. This room was so crowded that it was not possible to hold chapel more than twice a week, many of the students standing or sitting on the floor during the morning prayers because of lack of seats. By the following September chairs had been provided and chapel services were again resumed with compulsory attendance. It is worthy of remark that this was the first time in the history of the institution that daily religious services had been interrupted.

September 20, 1909, the Fulton Commercial Club, on call of Mayor Don P. Bartley, met and urged that \$150,000 be raised for new buildings; the club itself subscribed \$5,000; issued a ringing call for funds, and projected six buildings; a main building to cost \$75,000; a library, a gymnasium, a chapel, and an additional dormitory, at a cost of \$25,000 each; and finally a central heating plant at an estimated cost of \$15,000.

October 5th, less than thirty days after the destruction of

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Westminster Hall and Chapel, the college suffered another, this time irreparable, loss in the death of Thomas S. McPheeters, President of the Board of Trustees. Mr. McPheeters was a man of great ability and force; intensely interested in the welfare of young men; an active and aggressive friend of the college. From 1903 until his untimely death, he had served as President of the Board of Trustees and had been immediately responsible for the success of the St. Louis campaign for \$100,000. While he conducted a highly profitable business; and was identified with every worthwhile civic enterprise in his home city; he still found it possible to give no small portion of his time and energy to God. For years he had been Chairman of the State Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association; a devout Presbyterian, he was long a consecrated elder in his church. Two weeks after his translation, (October 19) the Trustees of the College, meeting in St. Louis, passed formal resolutions, lauding him as an outstanding citizen and Christian. Westminster has been rich in its friends but few of them have been as able as was T. S. McPheeters to so substantially serve.

November 16 the Trustees held a special meeting in St. Louis to consider plans for rebuilding and received the report of Patton and Miller of Chicago, architects, submitting a bird's eye view of the college grounds; locating sites and forms of present and future buildings. The Trustees manifested their interest in the rehabilitation of the college by attending in larger numbers than at any previous time in five years. At this meeting the Board was deluged with communications from the alumni protesting against the destruction of the columns.

The St. Louis Alumni Association held its regular dinner January 24, 1910, at the Washington Hotel. Wm. E. Garvin presided. Benjamin H. Charles Jr., Dr. C. D. Scott, Robert M. Foster Jr., John M. Cannon Jr., Edward T. Miller, Judge H. S. Priest, George T. Coxhead, Benjamin F. Edwards and President D. H. Kerr spoke. Problems connected with the rebuilding and enlargement of the college were discussed but there was no solicitation of funds. Benjamin H. Charles Jr. was elected President of the St. Louis Alumni for the succeeding year; Reverend Walter M. Langtry, Vice-President; Robert M. Foster Jr., Secre-

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tary and Treasurer. An Executive Committee, Judge H. S. Priest, S. J. Fisher and John F. Green, was appointed; and plans were made for a second meeting at which time it was hoped to reach an agreement as to definite assistance for the college. This second dinner was held at the Southern Hotel, March 3, 1910; one hundred forty-five being at the tables. Benjamin H. Charles Jr. presided; President Kerr, Dr. John J. Rice, Dr. John Harvey Scott, Benjamin F. Edwards (that day elected President of the Board of Trustees), and Reverend F. W. Hinett, D. D., '80, President of Centre College, Danville, Ky., made the addresses. The Alumni were in agreement with the expressed purposes of the Trustees, whose general objectives were: first, to make Westminster a pure college of not to exceed three hundred men (either discontinuing the Academy or putting in another building exclusively for its use); second, the erection of buildings necessary for the larger college; third, an increase in the endowment relatively as large as the additions to the physical plant.

Almost immediately following the St. Louis dinner the Western Missouri Alumni Association gave a dinner at Kansas City on March 10, 1910. About fifty alumni attended. Judge J. McD. Trimble, '71, was toastmaster and President Kerr, showing large framed drawings and photographs, spoke on "The New Westminster." Judge T. B. Buckner, '75, and Ellison A. Neel, '97, spoke for the alumni. The campaign for the new building, begun at these dinners, was prosecuted with vigor though without the expected success. The Rockefeller Board and Andrew Carnegie refused help because of Westminster's proximity to the University of Missouri. Undergraduates, however, showed their interest by raising \$712, (\$300 of which was given by the class of 1910), but other responses were disappointing. At the beginning of May the building fund totalled only \$46,288; made up, besides the student subscription, of one \$10,000 gift, \$10,675 from Fulton and Callaway County; from the alumni residing outside Callaway County, believe it or not, only \$1,715; all others, \$2,186; with \$21,000 insurance.

Concretely the building program contemplated a main building to cost \$75,000; a Students Building (combined gymnasium,

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Y. M. C. A., Literary Society halls and recreation center) to cost \$40,000; a \$35,000 library; a \$25,000 Chapel; two or three additional dormitories at \$35,000 each with an additional \$35,000 Science Hall. This program seemed wonderful at the time but it was most fortunate that the plan failed. Westminster would have been severely handicapped had it been saddled with such buildings, adequate though they might have been then but far out of line with the college of today. However, by 1941 the program then outlined had been completed with suitable and adequate buildings except as to the library and the additional Hall of Science. A gymnasium costing \$125,000 (not \$40,000) stands on the campus; a Memorial Chapel builded at a cost twice the estimate of 1910, bears continual witness to a mother's enduring love for a beloved son; and four fraternity houses, built at a total expense of more than \$180,000, maintained and financed by the students themselves and adjoining the campus, are run without financial worry on the part of the college.

The Board of Trustees, at their annual meeting in March, decided to drop the first year Academy class in the fall of 1910; equivalent to dropping the first year in high school. There were then in Missouri only 152 four-year high schools; the other 198 in the state variously offering from one to three years work. An academic department at every college was therefore a necessity. The Board elected Benjamin F. Edwards, President; succeeding the late lamented Thomas S. McPheeters; and after mending its by-laws, chose as Vice-Presidents, George D. Ford, Reverend John M. Cannon, D. D. and Dr. N. B. McKee; enlarged the committee on buildings and grounds so as to include R. M. White, A. A. Wallace, N. B. McKee, B. F. Edwards, E. W. Grant, and President Kerr; and declared that \$150,000 must be raised for new buildings with at least \$100,000 for additional endowment. The imperative needs of the college, as repeatedly set out in the successive issues of the "News Letter" of the year were considerably in excess of the Board's estimate for buildings. Five structures were deemed necessary in this publication, which presumably represented the opinion of the authorities of the college.

Owing to the smaller student body and the generally dis-

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organized conditions the football season was disastrous, the Blue Jays losing five of the six games played. Scores follow: Westminster 2, Central 28; Westminster 5, Kirksville Normal 10; Westminster 28, Missouri Valley 0; Westminster 0, Wentworth 57; Westminster 5, Central 11. For the first time Westminster had a basketball team that played a few games. In baseball the season was as bad as football. Westminster won over Missouri Military Academy but lost twice to D and D; twice to Warrensburg Normal; and once each to Kemper, Central, Wentworth and Kirksville Normal. The Missouri College Union, at this time, had a resolution pending which would prohibit intercollegiate football. This attitude on the part of the colleges did not help athletics.

Oratorical contests at Westminster were almost certainly held sporadically even from its first days as Fulton College. Few if any records of these earlier meetings are available but it seems safe to say that there were no specified times for holding these contests; and probably no prizes, surely no established awards. In 1879 Reverend W. H. Marquess offered an oratorical prize consisting of Macaulay's "Life, Letters and Miscellany" which he expected to present yearly with the understanding that this annual contest would be held on February 22nd. This Marquess prize was given regularly until the two literary societies finally provided a purse of \$25.00 for this prize. Now the contest was to be endowed. One day Dr. J. J. Rice was traveling on a railroad train with a gentleman who had formerly attended Westminster and, when here, had boarded in the home of Mr. Edward Dobyns. In order to perpetuate the names and memories of Mr. and Mrs. Dobyns, Dr. Rice was given the sum of \$1,000, the interest on which sum was to be given annually as a prize in oratory, the award to be forever called the Dobyns Prize. This gift established the contest on a firm foundation with an enduring name. The oratorical held in 1910, won by Bert C. Riley, was the first one for the "Dobyns" Prize.

The Missouri Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest was held at Liberty, March 3, 1910, and the result was a three way tie between Drury, Park and Westminster. One of the five judges missed a train connection at Kansas City and the contest pro-

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ceeded with only four. Bert C. Riley of Westminster had two votes for first, but two was not regarded as a majority of four. Appealing to the sum total of grades and ranks, Drury and Park were slightly ahead of Westminster, but tied with each other, in ranks; but both were below Riley, again tied with each other, in grades. The second contest, again at Liberty on March 24, was an upset, W. F. David of William Jewell winning, Drury, one-half point below was second; and Westminster, one-half point below Drury, third.

The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, later to be such a powerful factor in the standardization of educational institutions, was making itself increasingly felt. In particular the medical schools were beginning to raise their standards but still entrance requirements were low. Eleven such schools at this date (1909) required the completion of two college years work for entrance; fifteen others announced such a requirement would take effect in 1910; twenty-seven others had already made one year's college work a requirement, or would do so in 1910. Noting the trend Westminster began working on the development of pre-medic courses. During the year officers of the Carnegie Foundation, after making an exhaustive study of Westminster for that Board, reported "if Westminster adheres for a few years more to her present educational policy; her enforcement of entrance requirements; and her refusal to receive students who ask to be relieved of full work; it will have the standing in the West to which Amherst, Williams, and Bowdoin have attained in the East."

May 27, 1910, the Board of Trustees held a special meeting in St. Louis to consider two communications from the Hannibal (Missouri) Commercial Club requesting an opportunity to present a proposal to remove Westminster College to Hannibal. The Board, in view of conditions, refused to contract for the new buildings but adjourned for a week in order to give Hannibal an opportunity to be heard, with Fulton granted an audience in rebuttal after Hannibal had made its bid. At this adjourned meeting the Board decided to make no change in the location of the college. The danger of removal had aroused the local friends of the college so that on June 1, 1910, Fulton

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citizens had increased their pledges to about \$26,000; which, with insurance and other subscriptions and gifts totalled \$65,220.83; and a contract for the erection of the new Westminster Hall was awarded to John T. Short of Jefferson City, Mo., at an estimated cost of \$55,475 exclusive of heating, plumbing, lighting, etc. It was announced that the new hall would have a frontage of 132 feet with a depth of 95 feet; with two stories above a finished basement. Six solid stone columns of classic design were to form the front colonnade. The interior was to contain offices, reception rooms, ten recitation rooms, five laboratories, ten study rooms for professors, besides lavatories and storage rooms. Work began on the new building soon after the contract was let and by the end of June, with the excavation for the basement completed, concrete for the foundation was being poured.

Reverend W. S. Foreman, '89, of St. Louis, preached the Baccalaureate sermon, Sunday morning, June 5, 1910. At night Reverend Louis B. Tate of Korea delivered the address to the Christian Associations of Westminster and Synodical Colleges. Field Day exercises Monday; literary society contests Tuesday (held in Dulany Auditorium, William Woods College, the Philalethians winning); Commencement, Thursday, June 9. such was the week. Commencement was to have been held in front of the old columns but heavy rains compelled transference of the exercises to Pratt's Theater, the first time a class had been graduated off the campus.

Four seniors were scheduled to deliver orations: "Some Life Standards," Grayson L. Tucker; "The Revival of Individualism," James Willis Wilson; Valedictory "The Beginning," W. Allen Duncan. Horace T. Houf, whose subject was "A Present Day Ideal," was too ill to appear. The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was conferred on Henry Leon Hellyer; Bachelor of Letters was given Charles G. Gunn, Hugo H. Harner, Clarence J. Settles, George Courtland Mather, John Thomas Ready; Bachelor of Arts, John Robert Black, Harold S. Houf, William Allen Duncan, George Benjamin Icenhower, Grayson L. Tucker, Marquess Wallace, James Willis Wilson. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was bestowed on Reverend

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John L. Roemer, Pastor Tyler Place Presbyterian Church, St. Louis; and on Reverend Samuel J. Woodbridge, Shanghai, China; the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was given John Harvey Scott, for forty-five years professor of mathematics at Westminster.

Figures released by the college office at this time showed that in the preceding sixty years the college had 429 graduates. By vocations the tabulations showed that there were 118 ministers; 24 missionaries; 60 teachers; 99 in business; 65 attorneys; 48 physicians; 11 engineers. There had been 76 degrees given in the years 1905-10 (the period of Dr. Kerr's service) 29 of these 76 entered the ministry; 19 volunteered for foreign missions; 17 were teachers; 24 entered business; 4 studied law; no student went into medicine but eight took up engineering. The trend under Dr. Kerr is more strikingly shown by putting the foregoing statistics in percentages. For the first fifty-five years in the history of the college 25 per cent entered the ministry; only 1.4 per cent became missionaries; 17 per cent studied law; 21 per cent went into business; 14 per cent went into medicine, 12 per cent taught. From 1905-10 the accent sharply changes. 28 per cent instead of 25 per cent entered the ministry. 25 per cent of the 76 graduates during these five years volunteered for the foreign field while only 1.4 of the 53 prior to 1905 had done so. Under Dr. Kerr 31 per cent of the graduates entered business as compared with 12 per cent of the preceding fifty-five years. Only 5 per cent of the classes between 1905-10 entered the law; 17 per cent had done so from the classes of the preceding fifty-five years. For fifty-five years 14 per cent of our graduates went into medicine, but from 1905-10 we did not graduate a physician. From the founding of the college to 1904 less than 27 per cent of the graduates entered the sacred professions; during the years 1905-10 more than 63 per cent assumed the cloth.

Fully realizing how handicapped the college was without an adequate main building a strenuous and well organized campaign for students was carried on during the summer of 1910. As a result of this effort the opening of the 1910 fall session was encouraging. Although the first year Academy class was

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dispensed with for the first time there were one hundred twenty-seven men in attendance by October, the enrollment for the year reaching one hundred forty. The new building, though not ready, was being rapidly erected and a commodious bath house on Priest Field, with tennis and basketball courts, had been provided. Lack of an auditorium compelled the Y. M. C. A. to hold its reception for new men in Jameson's Hall, on the third floor of the building on the southwest corner of Fifth and Court Streets but inspite of these inconveniences the students were enthusiastic and eagerly followed the inspiring lead of Bert C. Riley at a bonfire-illuminated "Pep" meeting on Priest Field the first day of October. For the first time freshmen caps of a sort were introduced. The upperclassmen obtained a supply advertising a Jefferson City soda water concern and, lacking anything better, the first year men were forced to be content with these.

Thursday afternoon, September 8, 1910, the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri laid the corner stone for the new Westminster Hall with Hon. William A. Hall of St. Louis, Most Worshipful Grand Master, presiding. Owing to the inclement weather and rain the ceremonies, scheduled for September 7, were postponed one day.

Reverend D. H. Kerr, President of the College, introduced the Grand Master, and, after prayer, the stone was laid and consecrated. In addition to the Masons designated by the ritual to place their hands on the stone as it was consecrated, five others touched the rock during the ceremonial; Dr. Kerr, a little girl, Lelia May Ellis; a little boy, Francis Foy Hamilton; and two who were present at the laying of the corner stone of the original building, Mrs. Margaret S. Nichols and Mr. A. P. Pollard. In addition to Mrs. Nichols and Mr. Pollard, eleven others in the assembly, Mrs. Caroline McCarroll, Mrs. T. F. (Mary Kerr) Brown, William H. Dawson, Mrs. William H. (Mary Annis) Dawson, J. W. Pratt, W. D. Bush, A. M. Duncan, D. D. Ford, J. W. Craighead, Benjamin F. Sheley, and Judge Robert McPheeters had seen the corner stone of the original building laid July 4, 1853.

In this corner stone was deposited a Bible; a copy of the

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Songbook and Scripture reading used in the college; local and metropolitan newspapers of that day and week; characteristic literature of the Fulton banks and civic institutions; the roster of Free Masons of Fulton and vicinity; a copy of Judge Spencer's address; various forms in use in the college; copies of the News Letter; copies of the Monthly; a catalogue for 1910 with other college bulletins; a list of Alumni; and the report of the President of the College and of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees for 1910.

The principal address was to have been delivered by Judge Selden P. Spencer of St. Louis, but, he being unable to come, the address was read by Dr. Kerr after the consecration and closing of the stone. Dr. W. M. Kuhn of Kansas City, Past Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri also delivered a formal address and the exercises were concluded by prayer and the Doxology.

Ninety-one students belonged to the Y. M. C. A. and an average of sixty-six attended the Sunday afternoon meetings. Sixty undergraduates were enrolled in the study of missions, seventy-five in Bible study; during the year there were twenty-two professed conversions in the student body. Harry H. McIntire was President; H. W. Koelling, Vice-President; W. A. Duncan, Treasurer; E. G. Cata, Recording Secretary; and Marquess Wallace, Corresponding Secretary. Grayson L. Tucker, E. D. Torres, S. Barrows, Lenox Crockett, Fred Maier, Charles L. Ferguson, and A. F. Grimm, were committee chairmen. These men, together with Professor D. S. Gage, Professor Van Evera, C. G. Gunn, Nelson Cunliff, E. B. Switzer, and W. H. Hezlep lead the Bible classes. Missionary interest was strong and at that time Westminster actually had ten in the foreign field.

F. L. Tinkham coached football. The squad included W. B. Steele, W. B. Whitlow, C. L. Duff, R. L. Paris, E. A. Englehardt, J. H. Trippe Jr., Otto Kochtitzky, J. R. VanDyke, J. S. Penney, M. S. Gardner, A. R. Handley, R. M. Bandy, R. M. Hamilton, H. G. McElhinney (Captain), F. E. Bruton, J. Roy Jackson. October 3 the Warrensburg Normal beat the Blue Jays at Warrensburg 6 to 0; October 8 Westminster ran over the Montgomery City High School on the Fulton gridiron 46 to 0;

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a week later a Blue Jay invasion of St. Louis was disastrous, Washington University winning by a 31 to 0 score. Kirksville Normal came to Fulton October 22 and lost 5 to 8; and November 4 Westminster beat Missouri Valley at Marshall 12 to 0. A breathing spell intervened before the Blue Jays played the State School for the Deaf and won 28 to 3. The final game played at Fayette on Thanksgiving Day was another defeat, Central winning 16 to 3. A second team played three games, beating Jefferson City High School 12 to 0; and again, playing the same team but at Fulton instead of Jefferson City, 23 to 9; and a final game with the D and D, the Jays again being victorious 26 to 6.

Basketball was captained by C. D. Smiley with W. B. Steele, C. L. Duff, Frank Allen, Vernor Miller, F. C. Llewellyn, E. S. Koontz and R. M. Hamilton playing. No intercollegiate contests were scheduled, the five having to limit its activity to games with the Deaf School. A cross country run was held and a cup was given the freshmen as the class winner; with R. M. O'Hair getting a bronze medal as the individual champion. In baseball Frank P. Miller and T. R. Lloyd caught; W. B. Steele and Jake VanDyke pitched; H. Luther Crockett (Captain) played first; D. W. McKee and F. E. "Tad" Fisher alternated at second; Douglas Baird was the excellent shortstop; Frank Allen was at third; M. S. Gardner, R. M. Bandy, C. D. Smiley, C. L. Duff and E. S. Koontz were the fielders. The scores for the season follow:

March 24 at Fulton, Westminster 12, All Stars 3; March 28 at Fulton, Westminster 9, All Stars 1; April 3 at Fulton, Westminster 1, D and D 1; April 6 at Marshall, Westminster 1, Missouri Valley 5; April 7 at Marshall, Westminster 4, Missouri Valley 3; April 10 at Fulton, Westminster 1, D and D 3; April 14 at Fulton, Westminster 11, D and D 5; April 20 at Fulton, Westminster 7, Warrensburg 9; April 25 at Fulton, Westminster 13, Kirksville 4; April 28 at Fulton, Westminster 7, All Stars 1; May 5 at Fulton, Westminster 8, All Stars 5; May 8 at Fulton, Westminster 7, Cheyenne Indians 3; May 9 at Fulton, Westminster 4, Cheyenne Indians 9; May 12 at Fulton, Westminster 8, Kemper 0; May 16 at Warrensburg, Westminster 3,

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Warrensburg 2; May 17 at Boonville, Westminster 12, Kemper 1; May 18 at Fayette, Westminster 0, Central 1; May 19 at Kirksville, Westminster 3, Kirksville Normal 1; May 20 at Kirksville, Westminster 7, A. S. O. 2; May 23 at Fulton, Westminster 5, D and D 3.

The "Blue Jay" for 1910-11 had a complete section devoted to Synodical College and its activities though the staff was without any representatives from the woman's college. J. C. Bond was Editor-in-chief and C. D. Smiley the Business Manager. E. R. Crowson and T. W. Jackson were Associate Editors; F. C. Llewellyn, J. R. McCutchan, Bush Smith, S. M. Laws. Frank P. Baker, J. H. Trippe, B. E. Duncan and T. M. Webster served on the staff.

The editorial staff of the "Monthly" for 1910-11 included: Editor-in-Chief, Frank P. Baker, '11; Associate Editor, J. H. Trippe, '11; Business Manager, Bush Smith, '12; Exchange, W. T. Armstrong, '14; Athletics, Bert C. Riley, '11; Religious, P. W. Fisher, '15; Fraternity, H. T. Guthrie, '11; Around the College, F. M. Laws, '11; Reading and Writing, A. Theo. Johnston, '14; C. D. Overfelt, '15.

At a meeting after chapel December 14, 1910, the students interested themselves in the erection of the Alumni gymnasium and students' building, adopted the slogan "Build It In 1911," subscribed more than \$1030 for construction purposes, and appointed a committee of two students to act with two from the Alumni, and two from the faculty, to proceed at once to raise the money. The building was to be a gymnasium and was also to house the Literary Societies and Y. M. C. A. as well as to provide rooms for recreation and social affairs. The enthusiasm of the students in subscribing more than one thousand dollars towards a forty thousand dollar students' building is to be commended but fortunately such a building was never erected. None then visualized the Westminster of a quarter century later with a single gymnasium building costing more than one hundred thousand dollars.

At the February meeting of the Board of Trustees Dr. Kerr formally resigned. He gave as his reasons the seeming im-

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possibility of obtaining any considerable financial support after the fire; and his discouragement over the small amount of gifts even after such a calamity. The Board was constrained to accept his resignation; passed appropriate resolutions of regret at his action; and was gratified that he graciously consented to remain as President until after Commencement. At this Board meeting the three year course leading to the Bachelor of Letters degree was finally abolished.

Debating was beginning to acquire an intercollegiate status. Central, Missouri Valley, and Westminster were in a triangular debating league, the debates being held at the three colleges on the same night, the question being the direct election of United States Senators by the people; each of the three colleges having an affirmative and a negative team against each opponent, with the affirmative team winning in each of the three debates. However the undergraduates were still much more interested in oratory and no little commotion was caused at the Inter-Collegiate contest over the eligibility as contestants of students regularly engaged in preaching and in charge of a church. It was correctly said that it was not infrequent for a man to enter college to acquire a better education even after some years experience as a pastor. The college felt that it was not an equal or fair contest when a man of such experience was pitted against the average college student. Therefore the eligibility line was drawn to bar as a contestant every man who had practiced and received pay for public speaking. So important was oratory in undergraduate eyes that it was seriously maintained that some students sought opportunities for frequent preaching during their whole college life, even to the detriment of their education, for the sake of acquiring the forensic ability and practice which would enable them to win an oratorical contest. Frank P. Baker, '11, represented Westminster at the contest this year held at Parkville, his oration, "A Life Worth While" taking second place.

The sixty-second year of Westminster College closed on Thursday, June 8. Baccalaureate Sabbath brought a very large assembly at the Presbyterian church in the morning to hear the sermon by Reverend Merle B. Anderson, D.D., of St. Louis,

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and again in the evening to listen to the address to the Christian Associations of Synodical and Westminster by Reverend Charles R. Hemphill, D. D., of Louisville, Ky.

Monday as general athletic day was much enjoyed, though no unusual records were made. T. W. Jackson took the highest number of points and secured the athletic trophy cup. The annual contest on Tuesday between the two literary societies went to the Philologic society.

The St. Louis alumni and trustees, in all a delegation of about forty persons, came in sleepers, arriving commencement morning. These commencement exercises were held Thursday, June 8, in the corridors of the second floor of the new building. This was an unique auditorium, but proved to be very comfortable, and the accoustic properties were perfect. Four hundred and fifty people were seated, and nearly a hundred were on the stairways and more downstairs.

Four members of the class delivered orations, and eleven young men received degrees. Bachelor of Philosophy, John Stevens Penney; Bachelor of Letters, Lenox Crockett, Edward Augustus Engleharde, Harry Herr McIntire, Samuel Matthews Laws, John Heron Trippe, Archie Lester Walter. Bachelor of Arts: Frank Pinkard Baker, John Frank Dickerson, Hamilton Taylor Guthrie, Frank Coleman Llewellyn. Master of Arts, in cursu, was conferred upon Grayson L. Tucker and Reverend Harry C. Shiffler. Honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Reverend James W. Thompson, Reverend Henry F. Williams, and Reverend Homer McWilliams.

A brief but impressive dedication of the new Westminster Hall followed the awarding of degrees. Mr. E. W. Grant, chairman of the building committee, delivered the keys to the President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. B. F. Edwards, who in a brief address passed them to Dr. Kerr, President of the College. Reverend C. B. Boving, D. D., of Hannibal, delivered the dedicatory address, after which Dr. Kerr spoke of the strength and opportunities of Westminster as evidenced by this splendid building and formally dedicated the building "to the welfare of young men, to the cause of Christian education, to advance-

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ment of the Kingdom of Christ, and to the glory of God." The dedicatory prayer was offered by Reverend A. A. Wallace, D.D.

The alumni and their guests banqueted at Reunion Hall following the dedicatory exercises. Judge McPheeters, the oldest living alumnus, presided and J. D. Gibson, Esq., acted as toastmaster.

It had been expected that the Trustees would elect a new President before commencement but it was not found advisable to do so and Dr. Kerr consented to continue in office until September, in the meantime to carry on the summer campaign for students. This was entirely by mail and was, of course, not productive of the expected results. The Presbyterian church is the weakest numerically of any denomination supporting a major college in Missouri. Westminster faced keen competition from rival institutions which employed energetic canvassers for students—finding that the money so expended was amply justified by the largely increased revenue from the greater enrollment obtained by personal solicitation. Dr. Kerr did the best he could with the means at hand and vigorously carried on an extensive correspondence but the registration for the year was only one hundred twenty-one. In spite of the smaller enrollment the institution was to have a prosperous year. Late in June the Board announced that for the third time an alumnus had been called to preside over the college, and the opening of the fall session marked the beginning of the administration of the ninth President, Reverend Charles Brasee Boving, D.D., who had graduated with the class of 1891.

At not too great intervals in a narrative such as this it seems desirable to list the faculty members so that it will be easier to keep in mind the story of the college. This is particularly desirable at this time since, with the assumption of the Presidency by Dr. Boving, there were many changes in the personnel of the instructional staff. The undergraduates of 1911-12 were still permitted to sit at the feet of five men who had long brought distinction to Westminster because of their scholarly qualities and their exceptional ability as teachers; an equal number of recently elected men completed a faculty of unquestioned strength.

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Reverend Charles Brasee Boving, A.M., Ph.D. was President. John Harvey Scott, A.M., Ph.D. was Huggins Professor of Mathematics; John J. Rice, A.M., LL.D. Professor of History and Economics; Edgar Hoge Marquess, A.M., L.H.D. Professor of Latin Language and Literature; Reverend John Fleming Cowan, A.M., D.D. Professor of Modern Languages, Professor of Hebrew; Reverend Daniel Shaw Gage, A.M., Ph.D. Professor of Greek Language and Literature, Sausser Professor of New Testament Greek; Louis Allen Higley, A.M., Ph.D. Professor of Chemistry; John Hampton Atkinson, A.M. Professor of English Language and Literature; Carl William Knapp, A.B. Professor of Biology; George Russell Johnson, A. B. Charless Professor of Physics and Applied Mathematics. In addition to these regular members of the faculty there were three student assistants — S. P. Dalton in the Biological Laboratory; W. C. Maughs in Chemistry; and Edward Newsom in Physics. H. L. Crockett and R. M. Hamilton were listed as assistant directors of athletics; T. W. Jackson and R. L. Paris as assistant gymnasium directors; W. W. Woodbridge managed the glee club and R. L. Paris was Instructor in First Latin.

The new Westminster Hall, dedicated the preceding June, was first occupied in September, 1911. On its completion the library was removed from Re-Union Hall into the new building, making that residence hall again exclusively a dormitory. All classes, except those in science, were transferred to Westminster Hall, the readjustment giving each collegiate department adequate space for proper functioning. Not only was the library housed in the new building but the gymnasium was also located in it on the now unused third floor; the literary societies—deprived of regular halls—met in designated class rooms and were beginning to lose their importance and almost their identity.

Since the fire, chapel had been held in the dining room, (now the lounge) in Re-Union Hall; with the opening of the new Westminster Hall these services were also transferred there; the halls on the second floor being the assembly place. The speaker's stand was located at the east side of the build-

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ing, immediately in front of the railing over the stairway; the students were seated in the three halls which run north, west and south. The acoustic properties of this improvised auditorium were surprisingly good and the speakers were in full view of every student.

The difficulties that attended any real gymnasium work in the great cavern under Westminster Hall's roof, and the necessity of a daily arrangement of the Chapel seats in the halls, made the students anxious that a Students' Building, housing a Chapel, assembly room and a real gymnasium, should be speedily erected; agitation for the building of such a structure going steadily on. The inherited deficit was a source of concern from the first; every possibly economy being practiced to reduce it. President Boving—energetic and seemingly tireless—attempted to conduct the classes in Bible and Philosophy, in addition to his duties as President, so as to save the salary of one professor, but this task was too great a strain. The Board, realizing the impossibility of his success as President unless he was relieved of teaching duties, elected Reverend Alfred L. Hall-Quest as Professor of Bible and Philosophy, who took up this work at the beginning of the second semester of the year.

In ordinary years Indian summer, that time of beauty, comes to Fulton in late October, lasting into November. This year the season was upset; November 1, 1911 being the coldest day for that date in seventy-five years. Inclement as was the weather it did not slow up the work of the football eleven, already under way.

In addition to the new men in the instructional faculty the students greeted a new coach, Ernest M. Tipton; later a member of the Supreme Court of Missouri. Westminster has had many good coaches and will have many more but there was never anyone more worthy than this young man, just graduated from the University of Missouri. Without experience as a coach, and never having been a football player, Tipton possessed the ability to handle men and to inspire them with the "will to win." He established a training table in Re-Union Hall, and from a reduced student body, with few experienced

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players, builded the first championship team that ever represented the college in football. The record of the season was most creditable. The first team enrolled Hamilton, Bandy, Van Dyke, Wallace McKee Paris, Whitlow, Duff, McElhinney, Steele, Bond, J. S. McCampbell, Elsner, Hefner, and Robinett. The scores for the season follows: Westminster 5, Illinois College 0; Westminster 18, Warrensburg Normal 8; Westminster 0, Washington University 12; Westminster 10, Kirksville Normal 0; Westminster 12, Wentworth 14; Westminster 13, Christian University (at Canton) 2; Westminster 5, Kirksville Osteopaths 0; Westminster 27, Central 6. Great enthusiasm was aroused over the Washington game and it was judged worthy of remark that six Westminster students "bummed" their way down on the trains. The St. Louis papers said that there were as many Westminster rooters at the game as there were for Washington. Van Dyke, Hamilton and Elsner made the "All-Missouri" mythical team. Eleven letters were awarded, the recipients being J. R. Van Dyke (Captain), R. M. Hamilton, H. G. McElhinney, S. H. Elsner, Wallace McKee, R. M. Bandy, W. B. Steele, R. L. Paris, J. R. Jackson, Claude Duff, W. B. Whitlow, John S. McCampbell, J. C. Bond and Roy Hefner.

Tipton followed up his success on the gridiron by turning out a championship baseball team in the spring. The nine played twenty games, winning seventeen and losing three. The scores of the season follow: Westminster 5, School for the Deaf 3; Westminster 24, Fulton All Stars 3; Westminster 8, Central 3; Westminster 11, Missouri Valley 2; Westminster 1, Missouri Valley 0; Westminster 2, Missouri University 4; Westminster 10, Kemper 6; Westminster 16, Kirksville Normal 3; Westminster 3, School for the Deaf 5; Westminster 15, Kirksville Osteopaths 4; Westminster 14, William Jewell 2; Westminster 16, Missouri Valley 2; Westminster 12, Missouri Valley 9; Westminster 6, Central 2; Westminster 15, Kemper 2; Westminster 8, Warrensburg Normal 4; Westminster 4, William Jewell 6; Westminster 27, Missouri Wesleyan 2; Westminster 15, Kirksville Osteopaths 5; Westminster 7, Kansas University 2. On the night of May 16th, the day after the victory over Kansas, a banquet for all "W" men was held at the Palace

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Hotel. Professor Hall-Quest presided and baseball letters were awarded by Charles F. Lamkin to Wallace "Doc" McKee, C. Douglas Smiley, W. B. Steele, "Footz" Miller, Claude L. Duff, R. M. Bandy, Douglass Baird, F. E. "Tad" Fisher, Earl Nulsen, and John S. McCampbell. "Footz" Miller was elected captain for the next year.

While Tipton was winning the athletic laurels the debaters were equally valiant on the platform. Ten tried out for the debate teams, and the six winners were divided into two groups. W. T. Armstrong, Poole Harrison and C. C. Liebler as one team, journeyed to Fayette and won a unanimous decision in the debate with Central, taking the negative on the question "Resolved: That State Judges Should Be Subject To Recall." That question was debated the same evening by Missouri Valley at Fulton; the other Blue Jay team, consisting of J. W. Boyer, J. Raeburn Green, and R. E. Carter, taking the affirmative and again Westminster won. The Blue Jays defeated William Jewell 14-2 in baseball the afternoon of the same day. The triple victory was celebrated by a bonfire in front of the columns that night and the students were given a holiday the next day. The "Westminster Monthly" introduced a "Synodical Department" with its October issue; W. T. Armstrong, '14, Editor-in-Chief; Poage Dalton, '13, Assistant Editor; W. Bush Smith, '12, Business Manager; F. S. Russell, '13, Exchange; A. G. Edwards, '14, Athletics; P. W. Fisher, '15, Religious; D. W. McKee, '12, Fraternity; J. McW Lemon, '14, and Poole Harrison, '14, Around the College; Robert Foglesong, '13, Reading and Writing; J. W. Boyer, '13, Alumni; T. N. Webster, '16, Art and Cartoons; H. L. Harner, '15, C. E. Brumall, '14, and A. L. Dallmeyer, '14, Locals. The Y. M. C. A. commenced meeting Friday nights instead of Sunday afternoons.

The Educational Commission appointed by the Synod U. S. (Southern), ever enthusiastic and anxious to advance the educational projects of the church; proposed that \$550,000.00 be raised and distributed among the five institutions under the care of the Synod. The Schools which were to share in this half million dollar fund were Westminster, Synodical College, Van Rennselaer Academy, Elmwood Seminary, and the School of

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the Ozarks. As in too many previous plans for raising endowment, this effort failed to bring the desired results.

Rev. Charles Brasee Boving, D.D. was formally inaugurated as the ninth President of Westminster College on the afternoon and evening of June 5, 1912. At 2:00 P.M. the academic procession was formed at the Baptist Church and proceeded to the Presbyterian Church where the afternoon exercises were held. In the procession were the trustees, the new president, the faculty, many alumni and undergraduates of the college. Rev. Samuel J. Nichols, D.D. of the Board of Trustees presided. Judge Selden P. Spencer assisted in the induction into office. Greetings were extended by the Rev. John G. Cannon, D.D., from the Synod U. S.; by Rev. John F. Hendy, D.D., from the Synod U. S. A.; by Judge John F. Green of St. Louis for the Alumni; Rev. A. A. Wallace, D.D., for the Board of Trustees; Dr. J. J. Rice for the faculty; H. L. Crockett for the Student Body and S. T. Walker, of the School for the Deaf, for the citizens of Fulton. The exercises at 8:00 P.M. were held in Westminster Hall. After the inaugural oration by President Boving, a most scholarly and impressive address on "Culture as an Object in Education" was delivered by President A. Ross Hill of the University of Missouri. A heavy rain fell in the evening, reducing the size of the crowd and causing the abandonment of the ivy planting exercises. A reception in the Washington West Mansion closed the day. The Alumni insisted that the old columns, that some thought dangerous, should be made secure and preserved. This course was decided on and these historic memorials were preserved for future generations.

All friends of the College were made happy by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case brought by the Bredell heirs to recover the campus which he deeded to the College in 1879. It was hard to understand where there was any real cause of action, since the campus had always been used for the exact purpose for which Mr. Bredell deeded it. The decision, unqualifiedly in favor of the College, settled this question finally.

The College announced the average grades for the year 1911-12 by classes and by groups. According to these statistics the seniors averaged 82.25; juniors, 81.15; sophomores, 81.52;

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freshmen, 76.99; all students, 81.25; Fraternity men, 79.09 Non-Fraternity men, 81.50; Beta Theta Pi, 82.35; Phi Delta Theta, 80.35; and Kappa Alpha, 73.94.

The sixty third annual commencement was held in Pratt's Theatre, Thursday, June 6, 1912 at 10:00 A.M. Four speakers, chosen by the faculty (R. L. Paris, Sylvester Boyer, T. W. Jackson and W. Bush Smith) represented the class. The degree of A.B. was conferred on James C. Bond, Sylvester Boyer, Herbert C. McIlhenney, Raleigh L. Paris, C. Douglas Smiley, W. Bush Smith, Jacob R. Van Dyke, and John T. Ready. The degree of B.S. was awarded E. R. Crowson; that of B.L. to Clarence J. Lafferty, Charles N. Cofer, Thomas W. Jackson, and D. Wallace McKee. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Rev. David Ramsey Kerr, D.D., lately President of the College; and the degree of Doctor of Divinity was given Rev. E. F. Abbott, Pastor of the Fulton Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Daniel Shaw Gage, for twenty four years Professor of Greek. Formal designation of L. V. Buschman as the best all around athlete was made at the closing exercises of the year.

At the end of this year, Dr. John F. Cowan retired from the active work of the Chair of Modern Languages and was made Professor Emeritus. Graduating at Westminster with the class of 1858, he took his theological course at Princeton Theological Seminary and began his ministry in the Old Auxvasse Church, which he had then (1912) served continually fifty years. In 1888 he added his work as professor at Westminster to his pastoral duties and remained there as Professor of Hebrew and Modern Languages for twenty four years. It was becoming increasingly evident that the constantly shifting kaleidoscope of time was rapidly changing the pattern of the faculty of the college. With the retirement of Dr. Cowan to an emeritus position there remained only four of those devoted men who had so faithfully served Westminster in its darkest financial hours; and who, by their faith and example, had unalterably moulded the characters of generations for righteousness. With Dr. Cowan's relinquishment of the Professorship in Modern Languages the Board elected Michael Metlen, A.B. as his successor.

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Repeated experience proved that students could not be successfully solicited by mail. President Boving realized this and sent out seven canvassers during the summer of 1912 and conducted an intensive drive all over the state. The results showed that wisely planned solicitation pays generous dividends. Eighty eight new students entered that September, with seventy three old men returning. The year's registration of one hundred sixty one was an increase of thirty three percent over the last preceding session; the delegation from St. Louis increased from fourteen to thirty — one hundred fifteen percent.

For no explainable reason an exceptional class from time to time matriculates. Such were the thirty six freshmen who registered in the fall of 1912; this, with a single exception, being the largest freshman delegation ever welcomed. Among the freshmen that September was a little boy in short pants. Enthusiastic, energetic, popular, intellectually brilliant; none then sensed in this small boy a future member of the faculty, who, because of his exceptional service and outstanding ability, would be President Franc Lewis McCluer within twenty years.

Ernest M. Tipton again coached football but this year with less success. The team opened with a twenty to nothing victory over the Kirksville Osteopaths and a week later won from Christian University (Culver-Stockton) thirty eight to two. The Blue Jays then went out of their class and on successive Saturdays played disastrous games in St. Louis; St. Louis University winning thirty three to nothing and Washington University followed a week later with a fifty four to nothing triumph over the hapless Westminster team. Bruised and battered after these defeats the Blue Jays met Warrensburg Normals and again were beaten, this time twenty seven to zero.

The three remaining games were in the college class. The Blue Jays won from Missouri Wesleyan twenty six to nothing but the William Jewell jinx held and the Liberty eleven won a thrilling game eleven to nothing. The final game was played on Thanksgiving Day, a most appropriate name in the opinion of the more than two hundred rooters who followed the team to the neutral gridiron of the University of Missouri when West-

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minster made the season a success by conquering Central nineteen to sixteen. Lettermen were Robert M. Hamilton (C), R. M. Bandy, R. Browning, F. L. Hancock, John S. McCampbell, William B. Whitlow, Harry H. Vaughan, Buckner Harrison, E. A. Englehart, Claude L. Duff, F. Crawford, Jack G. Welch, C. McAllister, J. Roy Jackson, H. L. Harner, Smith Black.

In October, 1912, the Board inaugurated a campaign to raise \$250,000.00 for buildings and endowment but the incubus of the \$30,000.00 debt nullified President Boving's every effort since he was compelled to devote his energies to the indebtedness rather than to the constructive upbuilding of the college. One thousand books were added to the library in response to an appeal issued in January, 1913; friends being then reminded that Westminster had only five thousand books on its shelves with eight thousand being necessary if the college was to maintain its standing in the Missouri College Union.

Forensics were increasingly popular. Twelve men tried out for the six places on the teams that met Missouri Valley and Central. J. W. Boyer, Fred S. Russell and Buckner Harrison won from Central at Fulton; Arthur V. Boand, Ralph E. Carter and W. T. Armstrong defeated Missouri Valley at Marshall, each decision being by a two to one vote. The Missouri Inter-Collegiate Oratorical contest, held in Fulton, March 7, 1913, was won by William Jewell; W. W. Woodbridge, Westminster, placing fourth.

During the spring Fulton became agitated over the proposal that Synodical College should be removed to Liberty. To the collegians and townspeople of that day it was unthinkable that Synodical would not continue to flourish and impossible to conceive it located anywhere except in Fulton. The proposed removal was prevented by adverse action by the Synod of Missouri (U. S.) at its meeting in Marshall.

For the first time the catalogue set out the rules governing the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which was controlled by the College Union. These provided that every contestant (no distinction between college and academy) must be a regular student carrying at least twelve hours that might be

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counted toward a degree, special students being specifically barred. Every contestant to be eligible (except first semester freshmen) must have passed twelve hours in his last preceding semester at Westminster and must not have competed in another college for a year previous. This took care of the "tramp" athlete. No man might compete for more than four years but the first three games in each session were not counted as a year's competition. No post-graduate might represent the college, nor anyone not strictly an amateur nor anyone who had ever competed under an assumed name. Westminster made these rules even more strict by requiring that fifteen hours (seventeen in the academy) should be carried without conditions before any student could be eligible for an intercollegiate team. The College Union also bound its members not to compete with schools of lesser scholastic standing; thus eliminating high school competition. In baseball Coach Theodore Hafner failed to improve the record of the football season. The Blue Jays won victories over the Osteopaths, Kirksville Normal, twice over William Jewell, Drury and Central but lost to Kirksville Normal, to Central, to the University of Missouri, twice to Warrensburg Normal, twice to Missouri Valley and to the Chinese University. W. B. Steele, H. L. Crockett and Fabio Amezcara (Jovellanos, Cuba) were the Blue Jay pitchers; Clay Mitchell and H. C. Shuttee were behind the bat.

In June the Trustees elected Prof. John J. Rice Dean of the College, the first such officer in the history of the institution. With Dr Rice as Dean, Dr. Boving was able to go about the state on the pressing business of the college. Commencement was changed from Thursday to Tuesday—beginning in 1914—the Trustees hoped that this would keep the undergraduates over the closing exercises.

Commencement was again held in Pratt's Theater, Thursday, June 5, 1913. Rev. Charles B. Nisbet of Kansas City preached the Baccalaureate sermon the preceding Sunday morning with Rev. Anthony F. Zeigel of Kirksville addressing the Christian Association at night. The Inter Society contest for the Trustees Prize had been won by the Philologic Society. Three

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honorary degrees were given; that of Doctor of Divinity to Rev. J. Layton Mauze of St. Louis; the degree of Doctor of Laws went to Mr. George T. Coxhead of St. Louis and to Rev. George F. Ayers of St. Charles. Harry L. Harner, William B. Steele, and Robert F. Wilson received the degree of Bachelor of Letters; W. T. Armstrong, James A. Boyer, S. Poage Dalton, Thomas W. Jackson, Vernor Miller, Francis Rootes, Thomas H. VanSant and Woodrow W. Woodbridge were given the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Payne and Henderson Cross Country Cup and the Fulton Gazette Athletic Trophy Cup went to L. V. Buschman; Ralph Emerson Carter won the Hockaday Declamation Prize of fifty dollars; L. M. Kirby was awarded the Brookes Bible Prize; S. Poage Dalton took the Lang Declamation award; Glenn R. Morrow was given the prize offered in oratory by the Presbyterian Temperance Committee; with W. W. Woodbridge winning the fifty dollar prize for oratory.

This was the last year that Mrs. John A. Hockaday offered the fifty dollar prize in declamation. In order to stimulate interest Mrs. Hockaday offered this most generous prize (equal to that given for oratory) as early as 1910; the contests being held in April or May. After this 1913 contest the award was withdrawn and the Declamation Contest, once so important in the life of the college, passed into the limbo of forgotten things.

President Boving again made an aggressive student campaign in the summer of 1913 and high hopes were entertained that the enrollment might exceed 183 registered in 1907, the high water mark in attendance. However an excessive drought and other circumstances reduced the registration to a much smaller number than the optimistically expected two hundred. One hundred forty four enrolled at the beginning of the year; nineteen of these being seniors, fifty five freshmen, both classes much larger than usual. Seventy four enrolling in September were returning old students—always a healthy sign when the returning men exceed the entering class. Before the end of the year the enrollment reached one hundred sixty one, the same as the preceding session. The building program was at a stand-

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still though the college was now beginning to recover from the fire. The "Blue Jay" carried a picture of the proposed library building, a small structure happily never erected.

Three new faces appeared in the faculty. Prof. Thomas F. Barrier became Professor of Philosophy and Bible vice Prof. Hall-Quest resigned. Prof. Delwin Harold Silvius succeeded Michael Metten as Professor of Modern Languages; C. P. LeMire, captain of the 1912 Missouri University football eleven followed E. M. Tipton, who removed to Kansas City to engage in the practice of law.

"The Westminster Monthly", (reputedly in spite of faculty opposition), was replaced by "The Westminster Fortnightly" which first appeared September 20, 1913, with J. Raeburn Green as Editor and Alvin R. Dallmeyer as Business Manager. Some mild hazing created a stir in the early fall, even getting notice in the metropolitan press.

Russell M. Bandy captained the football team. Roy E. Heffner, Robert M. Hamilton, Roy Jackson, Paul S. Barker, Harry H. Vaughan, Buckner Harrison, Claude L. Duff, Jack "Bubbles" Welch, Jack Wilson, Ned Miller, T. Benny Craighead, Grady Hord, Res Hasgall, Leonard Buschman and Culver Bragg were other members of the squad. The season was not successful. Westminster lost to the Missouri University "B" team, tied the Osteopaths 6-6 on a muddy field; lost 6 to 16 to Warrensburg Normal; 6 to 31 to Washington University and 0 to 12 to William Jewell; but won 32 to 0 over Christian University (Culver-Stockton) and defeated Central 10 to 6 Thanksgiving Day.

L. V. Buschman was President of the Young Men's Christian Association with Vail Corey, George N. McClusky and J. W. McNutt associated with him as officers. The Living Link League, supporting a Westminster man in the Chinese mission field, and the Student Volunteer Band, composed of prospective missionaries, loomed large. Twenty eight belonged to the Prohibition Association, now three years old at Westminster. Literary activities marked the year with Roy W. Wenzlick, Glenn R. Morrow and Hugh L. Bates publishing special articles in the "Blue Jay".

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Success followed the college debaters. L. V. Buschman, Estill I. Green and Franc L. McCluer won from Missouri Valley and that same night R. P. Henderson (Captain), H. P. Jackson and M. S. Weeks took the decision from Central. The literary societies had strong following and interest in scholarship was so high that Hugh L. Bates, J. Raeburn Green, J. Rood Cunningham, Albert G. Edwards, A. Theodore Johnson, George P. Marshall and Glenn R. Morrow organized Delta Tau Gamma, an honorary literary and journalistic fraternity for upper classmen. College editors of Missouri met in Fulton and organized a state college press association, J. Raeburn Green being its first president.

A flourishing society of the time was "Quo Vadis", a chapter of a considerable college quasi-fraternity. Qualifications for membership were that neophytes must have hoboed one thousand miles, slept in a box car and applied for food at a back door with results. Francis E. "Tad" Fisher was "main prop", H. H. Vaughan, Jack Welch, Harry Fuqua, C. C. Bragg, D. W. "Beaney" Davis, H. R. Williams, V. S. Pinkerton, Grady Hord and R. E. "Indian" Heffner, qualified. The Skulls of Seven was yet an intermural society not confined to upperclassmen. Even in pictures in the "Blue Jay" members were in black robes and masks like another variety of the Ku Klux Klan but it is known that its members were D. W. Davis, L. V. Buschman, C. D. Overfelt, J. Holt Tipton, H. H. Vaughan, George P. Marshall and William Brewer Whitlow.

The increasing burden of debt, now amounting to thirty three thousand dollars, was the greatest problem of the college and, after three years of heroic effort, Dr. Boving was constrained to resign as President, the Board reluctantly accepting at a meeting in St. Louis, March 5, 1914. Dr. Boving assumed the burdens of the presidency in 1911 in a time of great stress and for a time tried to economize by teaching as well as performing his duties as President. Relieved from teaching after one semester he began a campaign for Christian education in Missouri, attempting to sell Westminster, at the same time endeavoring to liquidate the strangling debt. He did not succeed

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in this latter object although he gave all his great energy and ability to the task. He did, in a very great measure, succeed in selling the college to its rightful constituency. He increased the enrollment from 121 to 162, doubling the number of students in the college proper from 55 when he came to 110 at the close of his administration. He thus changed the entire picture. Westminster ceased to be an academy with a few college students and became a college with a vanishing academy. He definitely killed the idea that Westminster was a good place for a boy to come for one or two years and then go elsewhere for his degree. He never appealed for academy students. His ideal was a standard four year Class A college, with men returning year after year until they graduated. His influence still lives and the constantly growing number of young men who intend to remain four years when they register as freshmen is largely the result of his labors. Had he done nothing else this would have marked him as a great president. Furthermore when he assumed the presidency it would have been extremely easy to have made Westminster a co-ed junior college. In some quarters there was an inarticulate demand for such action, more than a few thinking that this might solve the financial worries of the Board. But, an alumnus of the college and steeped in its traditions, believing in its future; Dr. Boving set his face against every attempt, no matter how veiled, to make Westminster anything except a high class, first rank, standard college for men. Since his day there has been no chance for any change in its status and it is inconceivable to think that any future president would be so shortsighted as to attempt to change the traditional character of the college. For this Westminster men owe him an undying debt of gratitude. As Dr. Boving resigned he was able to announce that the library now had 5500 books, the increase being largely due to the efforts of Glenn R. Morrow, librarian.

Twenty five men went out for baseball. H. L. Crockett, C. L. Duff, Hugh Tincher and L. V. Buschman pitched; Frank C. Tompkins caught; Duff or Tompkins played first; J. B. Heagler was at second; F. E. "Tad" Fisher at short; Paul S. Barker at third; with T. Benny Craighead, W. E. "Bill" Stewart, Benjamin

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W. Frieberger, and Earl S. Koontz in the field with Tom Cunningham as utility player. The nine played thirteen games; losing to the School for the Deaf, Missouri University, Chinese University, University of Texas, Kirksville Normal and twice to William Jewell but winning from Kemper, Central Wesleyan, School for the Deaf, Keytesville town team and Kirksville Normal with a 1-1 tie with Concordia. J. Holt Tipton and J. F. Sullivan won everywhere in tennis. L. V. Buschman captained the first track team in several years; our relay team (T. B. Craighead, George H. Camp, A. R. Hickman, and Vincent Burke) beating Ottawa University at the indoor meet at Kansas City and making creditable showings in other events. A dual meet with Central Wesleyan was won 64 to 34 with the Missouri College meet closing the year.

Rev. Harry C. Rogers, D.D. of Kansas City preached the Baccalaureate sermon, Sunday morning, May 31, 1914, the address before the Y. M. C. A. at night was delivered by Rev. D. S. Hall, Lexington, Missouri. The intersociety contest was held in Dulany Chapel at William Woods College; each society being represented by an essayist, a declaimer, an orator and two debaters. As the Philologic representatives Hugh L. Bates, Vail Corey, William Tenity, Peter W. Fischer and H. P. Jackson lost to Glenn R. Morrow, R. P. Henderson, Roy W. Wenzlick, Maurice Weeks and Franc L. McCluer of the Philalethian society. L. V. Buschman won the annual track meet for the third successive year; he being a splendid example of muscular Christianity as well as an outstanding scholar.

Again the commencement exercises were held in Pratt's Theater but on Tuesday, June 3rd; the first time in fifty years that Thursday had not been commencement day. The speakers representing the class were J. Raeburn Green, Roswell P. Henderson, A. T. Johnson and Glenn R. Morrow, the last being valedictorian.

Nineteen graduated. Peter W. Fischer, Paul S. VanDyke, Roswell P. Henderson and John Rood Cunningham entered the ministry. Clarence E. Brummall (who died young), John Raeburn Green and William Curtis Maughs studied law; Claude L.

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Duff died during the First World War; Clifford D. Overfelt became a colonel in the regular army and Alvin R. Dallmeyer was called to active service in 1940 as a major. Glenn R. Morrow is one of the great professors of philosophy. A. T. Johnson, Edgar T. Wilkes, Henry Luther Crockett, Robert M. Hamilton, Thomas H. Shuttee, Russell M. Bandy and Earl S. Koontz entered business while W. H. Tyler became a successful farmer. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Wilkes, VanDyke, Morrow, Overfelt, Johnson, Maughs, Green, Duff, Brummall, Dallmeyer and Cunningham; that of Bachelor of Letters was given Henderson, Hamilton, Shuttee, Bandy, Fischer, Crockett, Tyler and Koontz. The Trustees bestowed the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Wilson Aull and on Rev. Marion J. P. Yeaman; with Judge William Muir Williams, of Boonville, Missouri, being made Doctor of Laws. The oratorical contest was won by Roswell P. Henderson; Glenn R. Morrow took the Brookes Bible Prize and Ralph H. Weber the E. F. Abbott Prize in Ethics.

The outbreak of the World War in August, 1914, caused universal uneasiness while Dr. Boving's retirement as President was an added reason for unsettled collegiate conditions. It was not surprising that the fall session opened with a reduced enrollment. Nine seniors, sixteen juniors, thirteen sophomores, forty five freshmen, two specials matriculated in the college; forty four in the academy—a total of one hundred twenty nine for the year.

Returning students were glad to greet their beloved professor, John J. Rice, as Acting President as well as Dean. Professors J. H. Atkinson, G. R. Johnson and T. F. Barrier having retired from the faculty new men assumed their places on the instructional staff of the college. First of these in the hearts of the students was Jeremiah Bascom Reeves, A.M., who was to adorn the Department of English for more than a quarter of a century (1941). Gentle, loveable, learned; he speedily won and kept the affection of his students and his beautiful life was always an inspiration for righteousness. Prof. Chalmers C. Norwood assumed the chair of Physics and Applied Mathe-

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matics; Glenn Raymond Morrow became professor of Greek after Dr. Daniel Shaw Gage was transferred to the professorship of Philosophy and Bible. Estill I. Green was appointed Instructor in the academy.

The catalogue laid considerable stress on the academy, suggesting that boys not quite ready for the second year academy (tenth grade) might have a tutor and offering as an inducement for attendance that all academy students had work under full college professors, the inference being that this insured better instruction. About one third of the registration was composed of academy students. Every student, whether in college or academy, paid fifty dollars yearly tuition plus twenty dollars incidental fee. Estimated annual expenses for a student were two hundred forty to four hundred dollars. The catalogue said "Candidates for the ministry should pay full fees if they can. Those who cannot must apply to the President and should be recommended by a church or presbytery, in which case they may be exempted from payment of tuition. Sons of ministers may be admitted upon payment of half tuition fees." Furthermore any teachers entering the second semester were charged half tuition. Thus, in spite of a deficit that had just forced the resignation of its president, Westminster persisted in offering education below cost.

Lack of an auditorium made it necessary to continue the use of the corridors on the second floor in Westminster Hall for chapel services as well as students' assemblies and "pep" meetings. Though small in number the student body was remarkable because of the outstanding character of its personnel. Officered by Francis E. Fisher, President; Harry H. Vaughan, Vice-President; George P. Marshall, Clerk; with J. Holt Tipton, C. P. Straub and H. Spencer Edmunds as cheer leaders, the student body valiantly and loyally carried on. Few other years in the history of the college have seen such sustained enthusiasm and loyalty. It is impossible to mention every undergraduate manifesting exuberant Westminster spirit; to do so would make this chronicle a catalogue of names. But the history would not be complete without naming Dave N. McGregor, Harold H.

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Brummall, Ulrich R. Buffington, Roderick H. and Roland S. Tait, J. Lawrence Sharp, Edward R. Hornback, Harold A. Smith, Stanley A. Moon, George W. Fritzlen, Albert D. Williams, Kenneth C. Williams, among many others who loyally followed the Blue Jay teams on gridiron, diamond and forensic platform and, by their never failing support and unswerving loyalty, builded a college tradition of devotion that has continued through the years.

The literary societies immediately felt the effect of a smaller student body, the Philologies only enrolling eighteen and the Philalethians thirty. Interest in debating did not seem affected. After suffering defeats for four successive years Central had withdrawn from the triangular debating league leaving Westminster and Missouri Valley to compete between themselves for the central Missouri debate championship. Debate captain Franc L. McCluer and L. V. Buschman (advocating the commission form of government in cities of 25,000 or more) lost a two to one decision at Marshall; Estill I. Green and R. W. Wenzlick, upholding the negative at Fulton the same night, won. Franc L. McCluer, L. V. Buschman and Arthur V. Boand won a unanimous decision over the University of Missouri. Franc L. McCluer won the Dobyys oratorical contest and represented the college at the Intercollegiate at Drury in March. Arthur V. Boand delivered his oration "The Fighting Spirit" at the Intercollegiate Prohibition Contest at Parkville.

The Publication Board, managing the "Blue Jay" and "Fortnightly" included Prof. J. B. Reeves, Hugh L. Bates, '15, William K. Thurmond, '16, Ellis E. Young, '17, Turner H. Hooper, '18, Don P. Bartley Jr., Academy. George P. Marshall edited the "Fortnightly", E. P. Fisher the "Blue Jay". Included on the staff of the two publications were Franc L. McCluer, A. A. Steinbeck, H. L. Yates, A. V. Boand, L. V. Buschman, H. W. Craig, T. W. Freeman, E. I. Green, R. E. Heffner, Norman A. Mosley, J. H. Tipton, J. R. Woodson, P. H. Bartley, Paul S. Barker, H. S. Edmunds, J. F. Sullivan Jr., and I. L. Henderson.

Arthur V. Boand was President of the Y. M. C. A., H. R. Campbell, Vice-President, V. F. Payne, Secretary, J. R. Wood-

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son, Treasurer. R. W. Wenzlick, H. H. Vaughan, H. S. Edmunds, George Aull, J. R. Doyle and F. L. McCluer were committee chairmen. The Living Link League proposed the partial support of H. W. McCutchan, '07 then located at Sucien, China. J. Harry Atkinson was President of this League; Ovid Bell, Vice-President; L. V. Buschman, Secretary-Treasurer. The Prohibition Association, its fourth year on the campus, enrolled twenty five. The Glee Club included K. G. Williams, H. J. Moody, A. A. Steinbeck, J. M. Lemon, D. P. Bartley Jr., Robert A. Andrae, H. S. Edmunds, Paris Bartley, G. A. Lackey, J. R. Doyle, James G. Gurney, E. R. Williams and E. P. Fisher.

LeMire again coached football. The Blue Jays lost 0 to 27 at Warrensburg; and a week later 13 to 21 playing the Kirksville Osteopaths. At home the eleven triumphed over Kirksville Normal 40 to 0 and won an entirely unexpected victory over Missouri Wesleyan by a score of 20 to 0. Encouraged by this last success numerous "rooters" accompanied the team to Kansas City where William Jewell scored 23 points with Westminster failing to register. The final game with Central on Thanksgiving Day was an overwhelming defeat, the Central team blanking the Westminster eleven while rolling up 53 points of their own. A crowd in automobiles, and on a special train, went with the blue clad warriors but even such encouragement failed to bring victory. The team was actually better than the scores indicate and the morale of both players and undergraduates was excellent. The squad enrolled Roy E. Heffner (C) full back; L. V. Buschman and E. White were quarter backs; T. B. Craighead, John Sheley and W. H. Probert played as half backs; John S. McCampbell and Milton Glahn were ends; R. R. Pankey and George Aull tackles; J. D. Tobien, Jack Wilson and Dean Steinbaugh alternated at guard; Harry H. Vaughan was at center. Elmer Glorious, Glenn Litzenfelder, William Boand, Carl C. Zimmerman, Mervin Crawford, Ray Scholdelmeyer, Harry Foreman, were substitutes.

Twenty baseball games were scheduled between April 5 and June 3, eight away from Fulton. F. E. "Tad" Fisher coached; Paul S. Barker, playing third, was captain. L. V. Buschman,

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W. S. Covington and Milton Glahn pitched; Edmund F. Miller and R. J. Sartor caught; H. H. McGee was on first; J. T. Cunningham and J. Holt Tipton alternated at second and third; F. E. Fisher was again at short; T. B. Craighead, W. E. Stewart, B. W. Frieberger, played in the outfield; Norman A. Mozley, G. A. Lackey were utility men. In tennis Sullivan and Tipton were again everywhere victorious. T. B. Craighead coached track.

Rev. John Fleming Cowan, D.D., Professor Emeritus of Modern Languages, and still Professor of Hebrew, was translated into glory April 5, 1915. For fifty four years—an almost unheard of tenure—the Old Auxvasse church had followed him as its pastor; for twenty six years he had most successfully filled the chair of Modern Languages at Westminster. Graduating with the class of 1858 he was more than loyal and devoted. Courteous, gracious, consecrated; Westminster owes much to this devout and humble servant of the King.

Acting President John J. Rice reported to the Synods that all but seven students were professing Christians. Twenty one undergraduates were ministerial students, several of these planning to become medical missionaries. He explained that it was necessary to maintain the academy because of the lack of high school opportunities in the smaller places and insufficient courses in some of the larger towns. Thus boys lacking a few hours credit could attend Westminster, start on their collegiate work and remedy high school deficiencies at the same time. To demonstrate that the academy at Westminster was being used for such purposes Dr. Rice showed that five men listed in the academy were there only for technical reasons but actually had all their studies in the college; twelve other academy students had the majority of their hours in the college proper; twelve more had from three to five hours per week in the college; while only thirteen had all their work in the academy. No cases of discipline occurred during the year and the Synods were assured that the conduct and attitude of the students were both highly commendable.

John F. Green, '84 donated the money necessary for the

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erection of a high board fence around Priest Field and the students built it in less than four hours. Dr. Rice further stated that the students voluntarily cleaned up the campus "accomplishing more in two hours than our janitor could have done in a month".

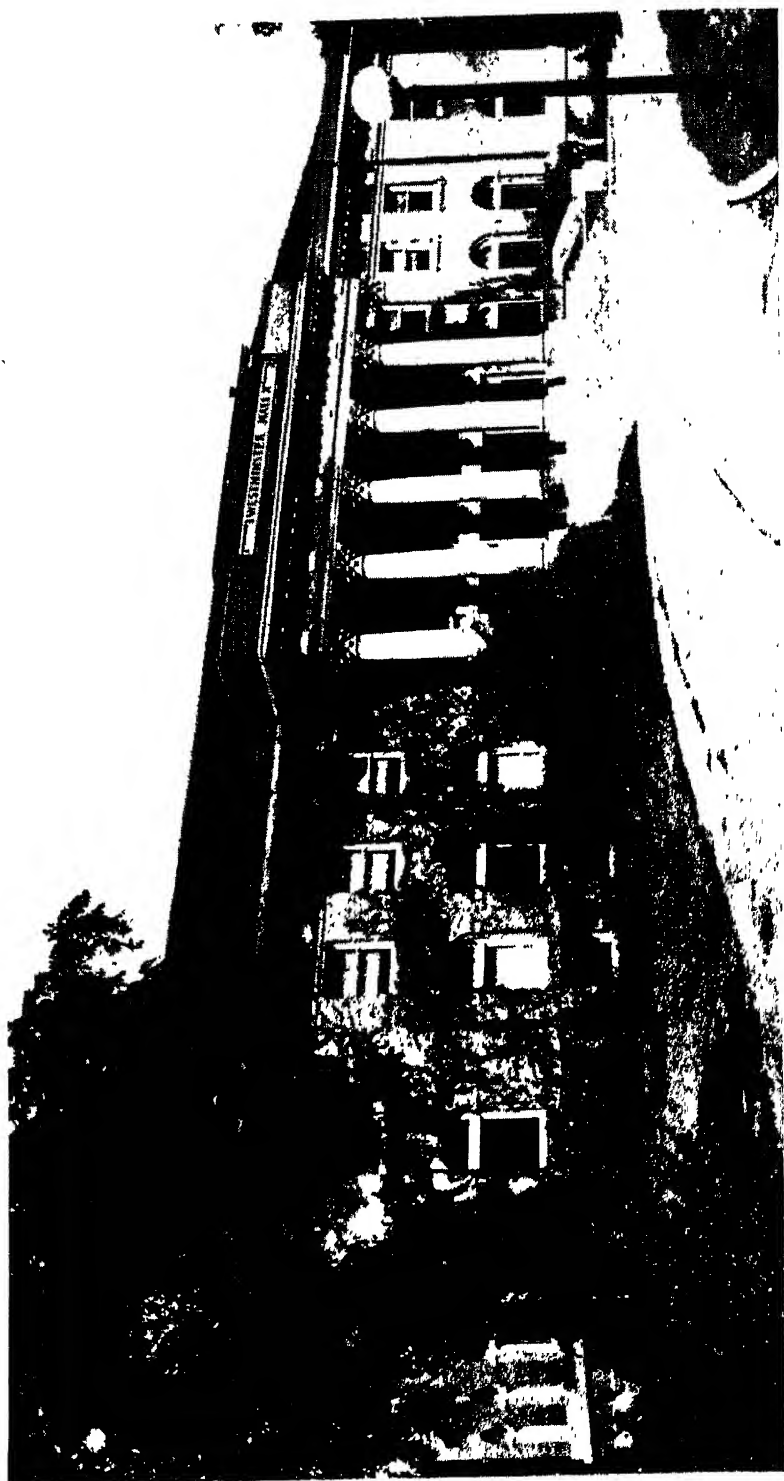
Lacking an auditorium the annual contest between the literary societies was held in Pratt's Theater and the graduating exercises in the Presbyterian church.

Rev. J. Gray McAllister, D. D. of Louisville, Ky., preached the Baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning, May 30, 1915, with Rev. Dudley M. Clagett, D. D., '95 of St. Joseph, Missouri, giving the Y. M. C. A. address that same night. At the commencement, Tuesday morning, June 1, 1915, the Board conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Francis L. Goff of St. Louis; and on Rev. Charles H. Logan, a missionary in Japan. The Bachelor of Arts degree was given Paul S. Barker, Hugh L. Bates, Leonard V. Buschman, Edwin P. Fisher, Estill I. Green, H. Hugo Harner, Herbert P. Jackson, and George N. McClusky; the Bachelor of Letters degree to Frank H. Wright. The Philalethian Society won the Trustees Prize; L. V. Buschman took first in the contest for the Howard B. Lang Prize in declamation with Ralph W. Simonton placing second; and Arthur V. Boand won the Presbyterian Board's Prize for the best oration on Temperance. Delta Tau Gamma announced that Hugh L. Bates, Estill I. Green, George P. Marshall, Franc L. McCluer, Roy W. Wenzlick and Arthur V. Boand composed its membership for the year. The Skulls of Seven enrolled L. V. Buschman, John S. McCampbell, T. B. Craighead, Roy E. Heffner, George P. Marshall, J. Holt Tipton and Harry H. Vaughan.

Successive catalogues explained that Fulton was on the branch line of the Chicago and Alton Railway, about twenty five miles from Mexico and almost the same distance from Jefferson City; interested persons being advised that connections with main trunk lines could be made at either place. This year the catalogue gave recognition to the automobile which, twenty years later, was to be the only connection between Fulton and the world. A new era in transportation was visualized in the

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statement —“The campus extends from Fourth Street on the south to Seventh Street on the north. Seventh Street is the ‘Old Trails Transcontinental Highway’. The campus, and Priest Field to the west, are in full view of all tourists passing through Fulton over this highway”. In 1915-16 automobiles were not common and good roads were almost unknown. This “Old Trails” highway was also called Missouri Highway Number Two and ran from Williamsburg through Fulton to Columbia, the road being gravel and macadam and carried a very heavy traffic for several years. When U. S. 40 was built it passed about seven miles north of Fulton and the “Old Trails Highway” was then abandoned.



Reed's Administration

CHAPTER X



WESTMINSTER opened in September, 1915, with a new President. Rev. Elmer E. Reed, D.D. had successfully conducted the affairs of Lenox College, Iowa, and the Board felt that in him they had found a suitable man to preside over the college. The story of his administration bears eloquent testimony as to the correctness of their judgment. At this same time Prof. Otis Melvin Weigle, A.M., began his long and valuable tenure in the chair of Chemistry, succeeding Prof. L. A. Higley. Dr. Weigle is another of the distinguished teachers who have served Westminster well and loyally for more than a quarter century. One other change in the faculty was made with Prof. Thomas P. Atkinson succeeding Prof. O. H. Silvius in the department of Modern Languages. Bates F. Wilson and Franc L. McCluer were tutors in the academy. The enrollment increased twenty five per cent; sixteen seniors, sixteen juniors, twenty seven sophomores, forty seven freshmen, thirteen unclassified college specials with forty three in the academy; a total of one hundred sixty two.

Dr. Reed's first accomplishment was placing Westminster on the accredited list of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Westminster had been on this list in 1913 but for some reason it did not appear thereon again for two years. Since 1916 it has been constantly listed.

President Reed's whole administration was one long campaign for endowment. It would be unprofitable to attempt a catalogue of his successive campaigns, indeed one campaign merged into another continuously. Not every campaign reached

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its goal but the effort was persistent and the assets of the college steadily increased. No other president was so concerned about the acquisition of money for the college and any gift filled him with joy. The students claim that on a certain morning, after having been notified of a bequest, the good Doctor came on the platform of the chapel, smiling broadly and rubbing his hands together, gleefully announcing "Young gentlemen, I have good news for you this morning. Mrs. X died last night". He consistently refused to erect new buildings without at the same time increasing the endowment, for unless money for maintenance is co-incident with new buildings every additional structure is necessarily an additional charge on the scanty funds of the college. He was to be Westminster's captain in strenuous days, and in those days to prove his ability as a leader. But in fair weather or in foul he never, even for an instant, lost sight of the necessity of increasing the productive funds of the institution; and his administration was marked by his incessant, persistent, appeals for money. The Trustees had called him to the Presidency because of his ability as a financier. From the first day of his incumbency, to that lamentable one when he laid his burden down, his work justified their faith in him.

Dr. Reed appeared before the Synods, announcing plans of the Board for a \$500,000 campaign — \$300,000 to be added to endowment, the balance to pay the current debt and for needed buildings, expressing the hope of the Trustees that single individuals might erect particular structures. Until the half million goal was reached President Reed asked for annual gifts of \$10,000 to balance the minimum budget. He further advised the Synods of two bequests recently made to the college — one of \$25,000 from Col. James G. Butler of St. Louis, the other of \$1,000 from Mr. John B. Shepherd of Hannibal.

The catalogue of this year announced that the third floor of Westminster Hall was used for a gymnasium. It explained that work in the gymnasium consisted of all forms of calisthenics, exercises with dumb bells, Indian clubs, and setting up exercises, together with work on the horizontal bars, parallel bars, horse and rings. Gymnasiums with such equipment were

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even then becoming obsolete; by most of the boys the equipment, so elaborately described in the catalogue, was unused. Interest in this form of exercise persisted in the Gymnasium team composed of S. C. Merstetter, J. Marvin Smyth, George P. Marshall, T. B. Craighead and H. H. McGee. Under the regulations of the year all athletics were in the hands of an Athletic Board of Control officered by J. F. Sullivan, President; Jack Wilson, Secretary; Prof. T. P. Atkinson, Treasurer; C. P. LeMire, F. E. Fisher, T. B. Craighead, '16, W. H. Probert, '17, Edmund F. Miller, '18, Cecil J. Foster, '19 and the four team captains, viz John S. McCampbell, football; W. E. Stewart, baseball; T. P. Craighead, track; and J. H. Tipton, tennis.

Westminster's football team was again coached by LeMire with E. M. Tipton assisting, and the eleven enjoyed a successful season. The ambition of players and students, especially of Captain John S. "Spoon" McCampbell, was to win the Missouri College championship which was last won in 1911, "Spoon's" first year as a football regular. After beating Kirksville Normal 39 to 7, and Drury 7 to 0, the Blue Jays played a 7 to 7 tie with Tarkio. The fourth game wrecked Westminster's hopes for a championship when, playing in Kansas City, William Jewell scored twenty points to Westminster's nothing. Thanksgiving Day, playing on Rollins Field in Columbia, the Blue Jays avenged their defeat of the previous year with a brilliant 20-13 victory over Central. Three mythical "All Missouri" football teams were selected by sports writers with Westminster placing Craighead, Wilson and Vaughan on the first; McCampbell (C), Matsell and Aull on the second; Merstetter (C), Stambaugh and Schwabe on the third; nine of the thirty three outstanding players in Missouri college circles wearing our blue uniforms. Lettermen were John S. McCampbell (C), Jack Wilson, Harry H. Vaughan, T. B. Craighead, Dean Stambaugh, Paul Williams, W. S. Covington, J. Caskie Collet, W. J. Bryan, C. O. Matsell, J. C. Schwabe, George Aull, C. W. Foster and S. C. Merstetter.

Francis E. "Tad" Fisher coached baseball. J. T. Cunningham, Otis Christian, W. S. Covington and Harry F. Harvey pitched; Edmund F. Miller bore the most of the catching burden

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though H. Spencer Edmunds helped occasionally; H. H. McGee was at first; C. W. Foster at second; F. E. Fisher and A. W. Whitsett alternated at shortstop; Curd Fisher was on third. The outfield was patrolled by W. E. Stewart (C), T. B. Craighead, B. W. Frieberger, and S. C. Merstetter with G. P. Bates and E. Munson as utility men.

Activity in debating increased. The Westminster squad (R. W. Wenzlick (C), A. V. Boand, F. L. McCluer, J. R. Woodson, P. S. Fisher, H. S. Edmunds, George P. Marshall) engaged in forensic contests with Park and dual jousts with Missouri Valley and Central Wesleyan, winning four by unanimous decisions and losing, one vote to two, in the fifth encounter. The 1916 "Blue Jay" commenting said "Four unanimous decisions; thirteen of a possible fifteen votes; warranted Westminster's claim for the state intercollegiate debating championship for the sixth consecutive year. In the kindred field of oratory Myron J. Leedy won the Dobyns; Franc L. McCluer spoke for Westminster in the Inter-Collegiate Prohibition Oratorical at Fayette and was fourth in a field of nine.

Student government was inaugurated during the year, the governing body being the Student Council which was composed of the President of the Student Body (John S. McCampbell); the President of the Y. M. C. A. (A. V. Boand); a member of the faculty (Prof. J. B. Reeves); and a representative from each class (F. L. McCluer, '16, T. H. Hopper, '17, George Aull, '18, Myron Leedy, '19).

Elmer E. Glorious was President of the Glee Club; John R. Doyle, Vice-President; Robert L. Andrae, Secretary; J. Holt Tipton, Treasurer. Other members included H. J. Moody, Francis B. Camp, Don P. Bartley Jr., Bryan Kelso, H. S. Edmunds, J. S. Sullivan, J. W. McNutt, H. H. McGee, Howard S. Miller, J. H. Kelly Jr., E. R. Williams, P. S. Fisher, with E. A. Whitney as accompanist. William A. Langtry's orchestra enrolled F. L. Rodenbeck, J. Lawrence Sharp, C. E. Walthall, E. N. Browne, P. S. Branstetter, H. R. Campbell, Paul A. Hickman and Elon A. Whitney.

The Skulls of Seven were George P. Marshall, John S. Camp-

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bell, Harry H. Vaughan, T. B. Craighead, Jack Wilson, J. Holt Tipton and George Aull. Delta Tau Gamma included George P. Marshall, R. W. Wenzlick, F. L. McCluer, E. R. Williams, A. D. Williams, B. F. Wilson and A. V. Boand. Quo Vadis continued to flourish though certain changes in qualifications of members hampered its style. W. E. Stewart, H. H. McGee, C. W. Foster, A. T. T. Breckenridge, Murrell Wilson, H. H. Vaughan, Lon R. Graf, W. S. Covington, Francis B. Camp, Norman C. Haston and Francis E. Fisher, if placed on oath, would probably have admitted membership.

President E. E. Reed, D.D. preached the Baccalaureate sermon in the Presbyterian church, Sunday morning, June 4, 1916; a distinguished alumnus, Rev. S. Ed Young, D. D. spoke to the Y. M. C. A. at night. Commencement, Tuesday, June 6, 1916, was made notable by the address of Dean (later President) Walter Williams of the University of Missouri. The Trustees Prize went to the Philalethian Society; John R. Westbrook won the Peace Oratorical; H. Spencer Edmunds took the Brookes Bible Prize; the Lang (Philologic) declamation contest was won by Myron Leedy and the Philalethian declamation prize went to Robert Lee Andrae.

The Board conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. J. Stewart Holden, St. Paul's Church, London, England. An exceedingly strong class received their diplomas. Arthur Victor Boand, Vail Corey, Horatio Spencer Edmunds, Thomas Walter Freeman, John S. McCampbell, George Poague Marshall, Virgil Francis Payne, Fred Louis Rodenbeck, William Kyle Thurmond, J. Holt Tipton, Roy Willis Wenzlick, Francis Lewis McCluer (Valedictorian) were given the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the degree of Bachelor of Letters being given Thomas Benjamin Craighead and Francis Ellsworth Fisher. Five men passed all examinations "with honor" (above ninety) Howard Kelley Jr., Francis L. McCluer, James Stewart Machin, Virgil Francis Payne and John Renoe Westbrook.

An exciting political campaign, together with the growing apprehension that the nation would be drawn into the World War, made the fall of 1916 a time of anxiety. As college

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opened September twelfth none realized that one of the closest and most dramatic of national elections would be held during that semester nor that the country's battle flag would be unfurled before the apple blossoms bloomed. In spite of unsettled conditions, and increasing concern over developments in Europe, the registration totalled one hundred sixty eight, six more than the preceding session. Thirteen were seniors; nineteen juniors; twenty eight sophomores; sixty nine freshmen; ten more collegiate students than in 1915-16. Thirty nine registered in the academy, one-third of them from Fulton. The steady increase in efficiency in Missouri high schools was reflected in the constantly diminishing number of students in the soon to be discontinued academy.

In this last year before the war it is interesting to note the homes of the students. There was a lone representative from each of seven states—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, and New Mexico. Forty eight (thirty percent) were from Callaway County with eighteen from St. Louis. Marion and Saline Counties each had six; Cass, Chariton, Cole and Monroe had five each; Audrain, Greene, Stoddard, Cape Girardeau, Lafayette and Montgomery enrolled four each. Twelve counties each had two students in attendance—Dade, Buchanan, Henry, Jackson, Lewis, Pettis, Ralls, Ray, St. Louis, St. Francois, Shelby and Washington. Lone students came from Boone, Clinton, Dunklin, Gentry, Iron, Jasper, Johnson, Macon, Madison, Miller, Mississippi, Moniteau, Perry, Pike and Pulaski Counties.

Estill I. Green was appointed Professor of Greek vice Glenn R. Morrow, resigned. Fred L. Rodenback, A. B. came as Instructor in German. W. H. Probert, J. S. Machin, O. R. Booker, Turner Hopper were listed as assistants in the sciences; John R. Westbrook, George Aull, W. A. Langtry, John Britts Owen, V. C. McCluer, and A. A. Moore were instructors.

Francis E. Fisher was Manager of Athletics and coached baseball; Sylvester Merstetter had charge of the gymnasium; Bryan Kelso coached basketball; J. C. Schwabe track and C. P. LaMire was football coach assisted by W. B. Whitlow.

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The Blue Jay eleven did not achieve success. Westminster won the opening game from Springfield Normal twenty to six but lost seven to twenty to William Jewell; lost seven to twenty one to Drury; played Tarkio to a scoreless tie; lost nothing to twenty six to Kirksville Normal; beat Missouri Wesleyan thirteen to seven and closed an ill-starred season by bowing to Central three to six. Lettermen: Jack Wilson (C), C. E. Malone, J. C. Schwabe, George Aull, F. T. Armstrong, F. M. Hopper, J. B. Sheley, Victor E. Cunningham, W. S. Covington, J. Caskie Collet, L. H. Ottofy, Sylvester Merstetter, C. L. Vivion, D. G. Litzelfelner, H. L. Whitlow. The war crisis curtailed many athletic activities, some being dropped entirely. The basketball team (Bryan Kelso, H. H. McGee, E. F. Miller, L. H. Ottofy and V. C. Cunningham) won from Missouri Military Academy but lost a return match and also dropped games to Missouri Wesleyan and Central. Baseball had only started—the first and only game being a loss to the School for the Deaf—when the schedule was cancelled. Track was abandoned and R. B. Montague, Philip M. Smith and L. H. Ottofy did little in tennis.

President Reed reported to the Synods that pledges aggregating \$140,000 had been secured toward the \$500,000 sought by the college. Included in this total was a gift of \$55,000 from Mrs. Margaret Swope for a memorial chapel and pipe organ; and \$10,000 from William E. Guy of St. Louis, this being a partial endowment for the "John J. Rice Chair of History and Economics in memory of Mrs. William E. Guy". The endowment of the college (including cash already received from the current financial campaign) was now \$247,219.35. Counting the chapel (for which the funds were subscribed) Westminster claimed total assets of \$571,867.41. The current operating deficit of about \$12,000 persisted making the payment of that debt, and a substantial increase in the endowment, imperative. The library was installed in seven rooms in Westminster Hall making a library building an immediate need; a gymnasium was being demanded and at least three more professors were required. If the desired endowment was secured Dr. Reed predicted that the enrollment would be doubled within five years,

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a prophecy almost exactly realized; but the most significant statement in this report was the analysis of the state wide distribution of the student body. Westminster had ceased to be a local school.

T. H. Hopper was President of the Student Body; N. A. Mozley, Vice President; F. E. Fisher, Clerk; E. F. Miller, E. B. Kelso and T. R. Oberman, cheer leaders. John R. Doyle was President of the class of 1917, F. E. Fisher, Vice-President, T. B. Craighead, Secretary-Treasurer, G. R. Hawkins, Historian. Officers of the Junior Class were J. Marvin Smyth, President; R. W. Simonton, Vice-President; W. F. Boand, Secretary-Treasurer; John Britts Owen, Historian. O. Tom Black presided over the class of 1919 with O. R. Booker as Vice-President; Paul Branstetter, Secretary; Wallace Matthews, Treasurer; Nahum Taylor, Historian. The freshmen elected Charles Bondourant, President; Thomas E. McBride, Vice-President; George P. Smith, Historian; while J. Eugene Baker was President of the Academy students; W. V. Richmond, Vice-President and Temple Gallaher, Secretary-Treasurer. Howard Kelley Jr., was editor of the "Fortnightly" with J. Marvin Smyth and O. R. Booker handling the business affairs of the publication. J. Milster Barks edited the "Blue Jay"; Norman C. Haston, Business Manager, with W. Edward Wylie, Alvin R. Friend, Guy McClure, Harry F. Harvey, John Britts Owen, Howard J. Kelley Jr., John R. Doyle and Edwin L. Kiefner on the staff. The Skulls of Seven enrolled J. R. Doyle, F. E. Fisher, E. F. Miller, J. Caskie Collett, George Aull, T. H. Hopper and J. R. Woodson; Delta Tau Gamma included E. R. Williams, A. D. Williams, John Britts Owen, J. R. Woodson and J. Milster Barks Jr. The Young Men's Christian Association (President, E. F. Miller; Vice President, R. W. Simonton; Secretary, William O. Tenity and Treasurer, Howard Kelley Jr.) exemplified the spiritual side of the undergraduates; "Quo Vadis", still active, viewed life from a somewhat different angle. F. E. Fisher, N. C. Haston, A. A. T. Breckenridge, Francis B. Camp, F. T. Armstrong, W. D. Sloan, Vernon Thrash, Harry F. Harvey, H. J. Ringo, T. B. Craighead and J. C. Schwabe rallied to Covington when he

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raised the call of the wild and their activities added verigated color to the campus. Debating was less prominent. Westminster won over Central with Captain Paul S. Fisher and E. F. Kimbrell representing the Blue Jays; J. R. Woodson and John Paul Jones won the same night from Missouri Valley. Fisher, Jones and Woodson lost a third debate to Park.

Rev. Jesse Lee Colton, D.D., preached the Baccalaureate sermon; President Reed spoke to the Christian Associations at night. Monday was a full day. The Philologic Society held its commencement exercises in the early afternoon, an inter-class baseball game was played later and the contest for the Trustees Prize was held at night. Rev. George L. Robinson, D.D. delivered the commencement address Wednesday morning, June 6, 1917. The Board conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Rockwell S. Brank, Rev. John W. McIvor and Rev. Frank H. Wright; and the Doctor of Laws degree was given William E. Guy. Twelve received the degree of Bachelor of Arts; A. A. T. Breckenridge, Harvey Rusk Campbell, Horace Lynn Carr, Thomas Benjamin Craighead, John Robert Doyle, Francis Ellsworth Fisher, Gerald Regal Hawkins, Turner Harcourt Hopper, William Adolphus Langtry, Howard Stephens Miller, William Henry Probert, Ellis Easton Young. The Philologic Society won the Trustees Prize; Eugene Field Kimbrell the Dobyns Oratorical; Hall Benjamin Wimberly the Presbyterian Board's Prize for an oration on temperance; John Renoe Westbrook the Brookes Bible Prize; John Paul Jones the Lang declamation award in the Philologic Society with Thomas H. McBride taking a corresponding prize in the Philalethian hall. William Jackson Hamilton, James Stewart Machin, Louis George Saeger and John Renoe Westbrook passed all examinations with honor.

The United States had entered the World War the preceding April; the spring time season when kings traditionally go forth to battle. This commencement was held under conditions as tense as those in that ever memorable June fifty six years earlier when the aroused sectional prejudices of the people all but wrecked the college. Now there was no division between the sections; instead a united, grievously insulted, nation was buck-

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ling on its armor. Some sons of the college had already responded to the call of arms. Impatient for action John S. McCampbell was already abroad, wearing the sky blue uniform of a French artillery officer. In an atmosphere electric with anxiety and full of uncertainty the college closed for the summer. Instead of the usual cheery June farewells, "I'll see you next September", the students reluctantly dispersed with an ominous "Goodbye Bill! I'll meet you in France".

Educational institutions faced an acute crisis after the United States entered the World War, particularly colleges like Westminster with enrollments limited to men. One Missouri college became co-educational, possibly as safety insurance. Attendance at Westminster was affected; a loss of twenty in the college proper being noted when the registration was completed; every class showed a decrease. Only eight seniors matriculated; sixteen juniors; twenty six sophomores; fifty seven freshmen and two specials. Thirty seven enrolled in the academy. The effect of the war was also seen in the courses of instruction. For the first time a single professor taught Latin and Greek—heretofore each had been a separate department, presided over by a distinguished scholar. Professor Edgar Hoge Marquess was on the leave from which he was not to return and with his departure the members of the "old" faculty were reduced to three. The college welcomed the scholarly and able George Beaty Sweazey, A.M. as professor of Ancient Languages; Robert Stratton, A.M. as professor of Biology vice Carl W. Knapp, retired; and Erwin Hampton Mapes, A. M. who became professor of Modern Languages in place of Thomas F. Atkinson, resigned. The changes noted reduced the instructional faculty from twelve to eleven, and one of these was of tutorial rank.

William Chrisman Swope graduated with the class of 1900; and died in 1909 under circumstances that suggested foul play. His mother, Mrs. Margaret Chrisman Swope, had a memorial to him in view and, largely through the influence of Dr. John Jay Rice, decided that the most fitting way to honor her beloved son would be to build a chapel on the Westminster campus. Putting her design into execution she gave the college fifty

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thousand dollars for the erection of the William Chrisman Swope Memorial Chapel and five thousand dollars for a pipe organ in memory of her brother, James Chrisman, also an alumnus. Construction was started in October, 1917; the building being completed over a year later and first occupied in the early spring of 1919. With the exception of the Sausser bequest this was the largest benefaction that had so far come to the college; it was the second time that an individual had provided funds for a building.

Never were football prospects more gloomy than in the fall of 1917. Graduations, enlistment in the army, death and business had claimed sixteen of the eighteen lettermen of the preceding year—only Captain J. Caskie Collet at end and V. C. McCluer at center were veterans. Though first year men practically composed the team it established a reputation of being composed of hard and aggressive fighters. At Rolla the Miners won 26 to 18; at Fulton Westminster ran over Cape Girardeau Normals 37 to 0; at Tarkio the Owls swamped the Blue Jays 33 to 7; at Kirksville Westminster triumphed over the Kirksville Normal 12 to 6. That ended the Blue Jay victory story. Three defeats followed; Westminster 20, Drury 25; Westminster 0, William Jewell 39; Westminster 7, Central 21. The lettermen; J. C. Collet (C), V. C. McCluer, Roger Bailey, Byron Bowman, R. E. "Rip" Kistler, Robert Johns, Maurice Grimm, Jeff Petty, Godfrey Weidlich, Ryland Rodes, V. L. Baker, Hiram Powell, Philip Smith, and Henry Illers.

A picture of undergraduate emotions may be given by telling a story. On January 16, 1918, Missouri Beta of Phi Delta Theta dedicated its service flag of forty six stars. The chapter met in darkness. A drum beat was heard, a robed and hooded figure entered carrying a lighted white candle which he placed on an impromptu altar before a framed roster of the chapter's members already in the armed forces. As this candle was deposited an announcer called the name of the particular soldier whom it was designed to honor. A second drum beat, a second robed and hooded figure, a second white candle was similarly deposited as a second name was called. Three beats on the

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drum and a red candle was borne in, for Frank "Wop" Wright had died in the service. Two beats—and a shrouded figure with a blue candle appeared—for John S. "Spoon" McCampbell was overseas. Forty six times a candle was brought in and deposited—the united flames filled the room with light and, over the names of the brothers in the service, was the illuminated motto "Greater Love Hath No Man Than This". The service closed with an address on "Consecration" by Hon. Uel W. Lamkin, State Superintendent of Schools of Missouri.

For the first time Westminster went into intercollegiate basketball. Lacking a gymnasium President Serena of William Woods College allowed the Blue Jays to use McBride Gym for intercollegiate games. Captain E. F. Miller at guard and H. H. McGee at forward were the only veterans. These two with E. E. Arthur, Byron Bowman and Godfrey Weidlich, made the starting line-up. The team won six, and lost six, games. Westminster won from Missouri Military Academy twice—30 to 29, and 46 to 25. Won from Kemper twice 61 to 10 and 38 to 25; from William Jewell 42 to 34; and from Missouri Wesleyan 52 to 18. The games on the wrong side of the ledger were two defeats by Central—12 to 36 and 23 to 29; two set backs at the hands of Central Wesleyan 18 to 46 and 18 to 26; with Drury winning by three points, Drury 27, Westminster 24; and Maryville Normal by a single point, Westminster 30, Maryville Normal 31. Only two men returned in base ball; H. H. McGee, the captain, and E. F. Miller. L. C. Overstreet, Charles McIntire, Byron Bowman, G. M. Sheley, J. H. Kelley Jr., Godfrey Weidlich, H. H. Powell made up the nine. Games were scheduled though not all of them were played.

Norman A. Mozley, soon to die in the service of his country, was President of the Student Body; W. Ed Wylie was Vice President; J. Marvin Smyth, Clerk. J. R. Woodson won the Dobyms Oratorical; Eugene F. Kimbrell captained the debate team with J. R. Woodson, John Paul Jones, J. H. Kelley Jr., Garrett Grant and J. R. Westbrook the other members. Westminster lost to Park, won from Central and later debated with Central Wesleyan. The college claimed that its recent record of twenty

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decisions in twenty five contests made it the debate champion of the state.

J. R. Woodson was Editor of the Fortnightly, V. C. McCluer occupied the same position with the Blue Jay, J. Marvin Smyth was Business Manager of both publications. J. H. Kelley Jr., Dwight Meyer, Paul S. Fisher, Howard John, Guy McClure, Leonard Wright, E. F. Kimbrell, Lincoln Barker, and H. H. McGee were on one or both editorial boards. H. H. McGee, P. M. Smith, E. F. Kimbrell, J. Marvin Smyth, E. F. Miller, J. P. Jones and J. R. Woodson were members of the Skulls of Seven; J. R. Woodson, J. Paul Jones, J. H. Kelley Jr., Dwight Meyer and Paul S. Fisher were enrolled by Delta Tau Gamma. H. T. "Doc" Ringo was "Main Prop" of the soon-to-die "Quo Vadis" with Francis B. Camp, C .P. Williams, W. L. Whaples, Russell Sanford Peterman, J. Carrol Walser, W. E. Tarr, G. W. Weidlich, A. R. Friend, J. C. McIntire, R. E. Kistler and Mason Anderson acknowledging membership.

President E. E. Reed preached the Baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning, May 19, 1918, Rev. John W. McIvor, D. D. addressing the Young Men's Christian Association that same night. The formal commencement exercises were held the following Wednesday morning with the address to the class being given by Hon. Uel W. Lamkin, State Superintendent of Schools. The Trustees conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. John S. Hilton; Rev. John E. Abbott; and Rev. Roderick M. Giles; and the degree of Doctor of Laws on Hon. Uel W. Lamkin. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was given William Francis Boand; Virgil Francis McCluer; Horace Hamilton McGee; Edmund Fred Miller; Ralph Waldo Simonton; James Marvin Smyth; and James Robertson Woodson. William Jackson Hamilton won the Presbyterian Board of Temperance Prize; John Renoe Westbrook the Brookes Bible award; Lee L. Young the Lang Philologic prize in declamation.

Notwithstanding wartime conditions President Reed persisted in his ambitious program for an increased endowment. His activity dated from about 1916 when the General Education Board offered Westminster \$75,000 on condition that the col-

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lege add \$225,000 toward a \$300,000 endowment fund. Dr. Reed had at once opened a campaign for \$500,000; the additional \$200,000 to liquidate the indebtedness and to be applied on the plant. The campaign through 1916 and 1917 was unsuccessful. The General Education Board extended the time for another trial. President Reed had been attracted by the record of Rev. M. E. Melvin in raising money for the Presbyterian schools in the state of Mississippi and was instrumental in leading the Executive Committee of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern) to call Dr. Melvin to direct all campaigns then contemplated in the various southern synods. Dr. Melvin accepted the position with Missouri as his first assignment; his task here being to complete the Westminster campaign.

The work was especially difficult because the state had been rather carefully canvassed already. But Dr. Melvin went vigorously to work and promptly organized a group of efficient assistants. Headquarters were established in St. Louis in January, 1918. There were few good roads in Missouri and the canvassers depended on Model T Fords for transportation. Through the spring, summer and fall of 1918 Dr. Melvin and his force were busily canvassing every church in both of the Missouri Presbyterian Synods. The campaign was to end at midnight, December 31, 1918. St. Louis was chosen as the place in which to make the finish. The Presbyterians of that city and vicinity had become very much interested; a large number voluntarily increased their pledges and others made last minute gifts of substantial sums. Among these should be mentioned Miss Sidney Boyle who called Dr. Melvin to her bank and turned over \$20,000 for the fund. When everything was counted after the close of the campaign it was found that about \$705,000 had been pledged and of this nearly \$690,000 was collected—a most unusual record. The government was making appeals at this time for subscriptions for Liberty Bonds and this reacted favorably on the Westminster campaign, for hundreds of people subscribed for these bonds and turned them over to the college for the endowment.

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Dr. Reed was so elated over the success of this 1916-18 campaign that it was not long before he was working on plans for another. Efforts were made intermittently from 1920 to 1926, the year of Dr. Reed's death. Some were in connection with other institutions in the state; one was confined to the southern church; another embraced both Synods. One of the most important was in response to another offer from the General Education Board which promised \$100,000 more on condition that Westminster should raise an additional \$200,000 — all of this to be applied to endowment. This last effort was drawn out over several years and the time limit was twice extended before Dr. Reed's death.

Westminster in the fall of 1918 became an armed camp. The erstwhile peaceful campus was the site of military barracks; the carefree college student, accustomed to go as he pleased, was suddenly restricted to confinement on the college grounds with only an occasional week-end pass.

Since the founding of the Society of Religious Inquiry in 1854, and later when it had become a chapter of the Young Men's Christian Association, every entering class had been met and assisted by representatives of this religious body. The task had not been hard; the demands on the time and energies of the Y. M. C. A. officers had never been great. But war conditions put a different face on the matter. Two hundred eighty seven men suddenly appeared in Fulton clamoring for rooms and places to eat; everything was shrouded in uncertainty; no officers were on the ground; with confusing orders from Washington all but driving Dr. Reed and the faculty insane. Nothing of this sort had been anticipated by the "Y" but the members appreciating the situation, did the best they could. A reading and writing room was set up, free stationery was given out; a social and other entertainments were held. The War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. within a few days assumed charge at Westminster with Mr. W. E. Simmons as General Secretary. Hardly had the Westminster Y. M. C. A. cabinet taken a long breath, with the feeling that at last their responsibility was over, when Lieut. Phillips, in command on the campus, asked for bids for

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a canteen. The War Work Council had no provision for such service; none of the town merchants evidenced any interest in the matter. It seemed that this none too welcome task must be undertaken by the college Y. M. C. A. J. Paul Jones, President of the Westminster Association, asked for the release of six men from extra duty so that they might serve in the canteen. In a small room in Westminster Hall, on a thirty five dollar capital, the canteen began operations. It supplied everything from pants buttons to cigarettes; from magazines to mince pie. It was hard work from start to finish but the expressed appreciation of the enlisted men made it seem very much worth while.

With the inauguration of the S. A. T. C. about October 1, 1918, Lieutenant Lionel F. Phillips, in command of the unit, and Lieutenant Henry L. Hasslinger, his assistant, were virtually in charge of the college. For the first time no Greek or Latin was taught. Prof. Sweazey was transferred from the chair of Ancient Languages to that of Physics and Applied Mathematics, Prof. C. C. Norwood having retired. Prof. Clarence Jerome Elmore succeeded Prof. Stratton in the department of Biology; Franc Lewis McCluer came into the faculty as assistant in English; Prof. Mapes, assisted by Mr. Klick, conducted courses in French, Spanish and German.

The S. A. T. C. had hardly been fully organized when influenza invaded the camp. There was a Fulton physician, Dr. A. J. Courshon who was attached to the Westminster S. A. T. C. as medical officer. At the first outbreak of the epidemic Dr. Courshon took over the fraternity houses as hospitals, which were almost at once filled with patients. He recommended inoculation of the whole Westminster unit, which was done. The boys in the hospitals soon recovered and there was not a single loss of life at Westminster while deaths were daily reported from other scholastic units. Our S. A. T. C. outfit was the only one in the state that had no cases after the first two weeks; it was the only unit not quarantined; and Westminster was the only school that did not discontinue its classes. This physician will ever live in the memories and hearts of the members of the Westminster unit; for his work with them he has only their

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gratitude for it was a labor of sacrifice and love absolutely without material reward.

The barracks for the S. A. T. C. unit was a long, one story frame building running north and south on the campus parallel to Westminster Avenue, its south end being about fifty yards north of the walk from Westminster Hall to that avenue. It housed about two hundred twenty men. The S. A. T. C. being designed to train potential officers, the members of the unit were enthusiastic when ten of their number answered the first call for men qualified to enter officers training camps. These ten, Howard J. John; G. Garrett Grant; Lee Carl Overstreet; George Merry; J. Brandom Hope; Kenneth A. Head; Theodore Schuster; Ryland Rodes; J. V. Phillips; V. L. Baker; had reached St. Louis on their way to Camp Pike when the armistice was signed and they returned to Fulton where they, with the other members of the unit, were honorably discharged before the Christmas holidays.

While none of the members of the Westminster S. A. T. C. unit actually reached the front, and none who was actually inducted into the unit died, yet there were at least eleven Westminster men who gave their lives in the war. Claude Luverne Duff; Howard Sherrick; L. Dean Stambaugh; Frank Hall Wright; W. J. Bryan Weeks; James Kennedy Black; Forney Hill; Floyd W. Crawford; M. S. Weeks John Donaldson McCarty; J. L. Tobin; made the supreme sacrifice, the last two having been killed in action in France. A partial list of the Westminster men who were with the colors includes George M. Alverson; Elbert Anderson; J. G. Anderson; Robert L. Andrae; William A. Arbuthnot; E. R. Archenbeau; E. E. Arthur; M. Owen Atkinson; Lieut. F. P. Baker; Ernest Backer; W. A. Ball; R. M. Bandy; J. M. Barks; Paul S. Barker; Donald Bartley; J. Douglas Bartley; Paris H. Bartley; G. P. Bates; George W. Berry; R. B. Bellamy; M. R. K. Biggs; O. Tom Black; A. R. Booker; George Bode; Paul M. Branstetter; Lieut. A. A. T. Breckenridge; Edwin N. Browne; L. B. Brown; Clarence E. Brummall; William J. Bryan; A. H. Buckner; W. R. Buffington; Edward R. Byrd; Dr. George H. Camp; Courtney Campbell;

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Hugh Cawthorn; J. C. Collett; Lieut Barret Conway; Edmund V. Conway; Major Robert J. Cousley; J. W. Crawford; Martin E. Crimp; J. Rood Cunningham; Alvin R. Dallmeyer; W. T. Davis; Lieut. D. W. Davis; William Foy Dean; Lieut. J. E. Deaver; J. F. Dickerson; Dr. W. R. Dobyns; John Doyle; C. L. Duff; Charles E. Eamen; Albert G. Edwards; G. H. Elliott; Huston Elsner; S. H. Fuqua; E. P. Fisher; P. S. Fisher; Silvester Fisher; Cecil Foster; T. W. Freeman; Lieut. Scott Gardner; W. W. Glass; Elmer G. Glorius; William F. Gooldy; Frank N. Gordon; T. H. Grant; Capt. Robert M. Graham; 1st Lieut. Estill I. Green; Rev. Groshon Gunn; Harvey Hail; Y. Hale; Lieut. Robert M. Hamilton; Harry L. Harner; D. R. Harrison; Sam Harrison; Norman C. Haston; Gerald H. Hawkins; Douglas Heimbürger; Corp. Frank Hensley; Capt. Dr. Halbert L. Hill; Edwin E. Hughes; Exie Hughes; H. G. Hubbard; H. P. Jackson; John Jackson; Owen Jackson; Lieut. Douglas Johnson; A. T. Johnson; Lieut T. S. Jewett; Bryan E. Kelso; Lieut Frank D. Kent; Robert Hill Kerr; Corp. J. G. Killough; Glenn Litzelfelner; E. G. Machin; J. S. Machin; E. R. Malone; G. P. Marshall; Curtis Maughs; 1st Lieut. George C. Mather; 1st Lieut. J. G. Mather; C. B. Mayer; Elmer Meyer; Tom McBride; Capt. G. D. McCall; John S. McCampbell (officer of artillery with the French Army); Lieut Robert F. McCampbell; John James McElwee; Lieut. Ross McClanahan; Donaldson McCarthy; Lieut. David N. McGregor; Lieut. H. L. Meyer; C. R. Miller; Lieut. John P. Miller; N. O. Miller; Stanley Moon; Alvin Moore; Major H. M. Moore; J. E. Moore; John S. Moore; Col. Richard C. Moore; Wingate Moorehead; Corp. Jack Mosley; Norman A. Mozely; Edward Newsom; H. R. Nichol; Ensign H. Kennedy Nickell; L. H. Ottofy; John B. Owen; Lieut. C. D. Overfelt; Capt. J. R. Pourie; L. H. Pourie; Virgil F. Payne; Paul Peterson; Jeff Davis Petty; William H. Probert; Wm. V. Richmond; D. H. Robertson; Lee W. Rood; Francis M. Rootes; D. Edward Sallee; Ensign J. C. Schwabe; T. P. Shadburn; Howard Serrick; B. G. Singleton; Lieut. Bush Smith; C. G. Smith; Harold A. Smith; Joseph N. Smelser; J. B. Smoot; Rev. Frank W. Sneed; R. G. Souther; H. R. Souther; J. F. Sullivan;

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Dean Stambaugh; William B. Steele; Everett Stith; A. A. Steinbeck; C. P. Straub; M. H. Strauss; R. H. Tait Jr.; 1st Lieut. R. S. Tait; W. K. Thurmond; Lieut. J. Holt Tipton; Rev. Thos. T. Trimble; Capt. Thos. H. Van Sant; Edward Vaughan; Lieut. Harry H. Vaughan; Clarence Vivien; John W. Ward; Clinton Walthall; Phil S. Webster; Lieut. T. M. Webster; J. G. Welsh; J. C. Wells; J. G. Wells; J. Ray Westfall; Lee H. Whitlow; E. T. Whitney; Harry R. Williams; Bates F. Wilson; Byron M. Wilson; Lieut. R. F. Wilson; W. V. Wilson; Duncan Wood; E. C. Wood; Lieut. John S. Woodbridge; Capt. Woodrow Wilson Woodbridge; Frank H. (Wop) Wright; Ellis E. Young.

During the S. A. T. C. period William Brewer Whitlow coached football and, considering that the team had only one hour a day for practice, did a good job. There was a wealth of material and the Westminster line was impregnable but lack of drill made the back field play far below its potentialities. Only three games were scheduled: losing to Washington (a team that had just beaten the University of Nebraska 20 to 3) by a 30 to 6 score; the Washington gains being made through the air. A blocked punt gave William Jewell a 6 to 0 lead in the first minute of play and that lead stood up; while Central won by the same score on Thanksgiving Day in Fayette on a field six inches in mud. Letters were awarded V. L. Baker, Captain; Edward Hennesy; Godfrey Weidlich; Joseph Ryland Rodes; Robert John; Rip Kistler; Robert L. Hawkins; Fred C. Peters; William V. Carey; William Scala; Daniel Lynch; Lee Carl Overstreet; Graham Polk; Harry Schulte; William Drozda; Theodore Schuster; Harry McConnachie.

The disbandment of the S. A. T. C. ruined basket ball prospects, only Captain Godfrey Weidlich being a veteran. Joe Rodes; Allen Hall; Homer Kunkler; Eldred W. Menefee; Charles Gillmor; Robert S. Erskine; and Homer J. Shupp, made up the squad. Being very light the "Blue Jays" consistantly lost, winning once from Drury and once from Tarkio but dropping two games to Central; two to William Jewell; one to the Haskell Indians and one to Central Wesleyan. In baseball the Blue Jays broke even, the scores and opponents being listed as

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follows: Westminster 4, School For the Deaf 5; Westminster 8, School For the Deaf 7; Westminster 4, School For the Deaf 2; Westminster 5, Eden Theo. Seminary 1; Westminster 3, William Jewell 18; Westminster 2, William Jewell 7; Westminster 2, Kirksville Normal 1; Westminster 2, Kirksville Normal 4; Westminster 6, Central 1; Westminster 5, Central 9.

Lettermen: Hiram Powell; Lee Carl Overstreet; Howard Kelley; Allen Hall; Alfred Boand; Howard Ware; Pearce Young; Guy Pitts; John Powell and Gus Williams.

April 26, 1919, the Missouri Alpha chapter of the Pi Kappa Delta, national forensic honor fraternity, was installed at Westminster. It was the first charter granted by that society to a college in Missouri. The installation of the chapter and the initiation of the charter members was conducted by Dr. John R. MacArthur, Manhattan, Kansas, National President of the Society. The charter members were Franc L. McCluer; J. Paul Jones; Howard Kelley Jr.; John R. Westbrook; Eugene F. Kimbrell; G. Garrett Grant.

The Westminster Debating team included J. Paul Jones, Captain; John R. Westbrook; J. B. Everheart; Howard Kelly Jr.; J. C. Bone; Maurice Backer; F. S. Yantis Jr.; Curtis Mitchell; and W. W. Johnson. Kelley, Bone and Backer beat Central; Backer and Jones won over Central Wesleyan; but Jones, Westbrook and Everheart lost a decision to Park.

The Publication Board was made up of Prof. J. B. Reeves, John R. Westbrook; Lincoln Barker; Garrett Grant; Maurice Backer; W. M. Thatcher; Stuart Yantis, Editor of the Blue Jay; and Leonard Wright, Editor of the Fortnightly. Others on one or both of the staffs of the Blue Jay and Fortnightly were E. F. Kimbrell; F. C. R. Rauchenstein; H. J. John; J. Paul Jones; Howard Kelley Jr; K. P. Wesseling; Lee Carl Overstreet; A. N. Seltzer; R. S. Erskine; A. L. Gray. The President of the Student Body was Leonard Wright; Vice President, Shelton W. Mozley; Clerk, Donald Bartley. The Skulls of Seven were P. M. Smith; J. P. Jones; E. F. Kimbrell; V. L. Baker; L. Barker; L. N. Wright; and R. S. Hamilton.

The coming of the S.A.T.C. unit made the enrollment soar:

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the year's registration totalling two hundred eighty seven, more than one hundred per cent increase over the preceeding year; the largest to that date. Two hundred twenty two students were in the S.A.T.C.; one hundred fifty four not being in the college proper. Fifty two registered in the Academy; its final year.

In the report to the Synods as of October 28, 1919, President Reed said that the \$500,000 campaign was a great success, the total subscribed to that date amounted to \$705,770.07 of which more than \$540,000 had then been paid in. Of this \$540,000 the sum of \$514,713 had been set aside for endowment and predicted that when the balance of the subscriptions were paid the endowment would be greater by not less than \$600,000. The Synods formally voted resolutions of appreciation for the \$75,000 gift of the General Education Board and for the sacrificial labors of Dr. M. E. Melvin and his assistants in their successful prosecution of the campaign. In spite of the success of the Half Million Dollar campaign and the erection of Swope Chapel as a part of it, the college needed a gymnasium and a library and another science hall seemed a necessity unless the work of the departments of chemistry and biology be seriously handicapped. Dr. Reed insisted that the additional funds that had come to the college did not release the church from its obligations for the continued support of the institution and begged that its usual gifts should not only be continued but increased. Even with the added endowment the college was **pressed to meet its current expenses** even without increasing the salaries of its underpaid faculty; while it was certain that a professor of classical languages (a chair vacated during the war) must soon be added.

President E. E. Reed, D.D. preached the Baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning, June 15, 1919; that night Rev. W. Irving Carroll, D.D. spoke to the Young Men's Christian Association. Rev. Edgar P. Hill, LL.D. addressed the class at the graduating exercises June 18th. The Board conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. G. A. Hurlburt; Rev. W. J. Hogue; and Prof. V. H. Vartanian, M.A. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was given Donald Bartley; James Howard Kelley Jr; Philip

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Montague Smith; Baker Terry; John Renoe Westbrook (with honor); William Brewer Whitlow and Leonard N. Wright. An unusual circumstance was granting certificates to Academy graduates: Walter Maurice Backer; Alfred Charles Boand; Oliver Brandt; E. M. Bryan Jr; Albertine Northcott Cheney; Frank Leavitt Cheney; Harvery Christian; George E. Cornwell; Joseph B. Everheart; John David Fox; Nollie B. Guerrant; Allen Hall Jr.; Fred M. Linkogle; Eldred W. Menefee; Allen R. Monk; Irving R. Olson; Frederick C. Peters; Van Robertson; William M. Scales; Galt Schrader; Ralph Berry Simcoe; William Carter Sloan; Clifton Weidlich; Kurt P. Wesseling; and Teddy M. White. This was the last class in the preparatory department.

Halliman P. Winsborough won the Dobyns Oratorical; the Philalethian Society took the Board of Trustees Prize; Alfred Lewis Gray was given the James H. Brookes Bible Prize.

Tuesday, September 16, 1919, was memorable in the annals of Westminster. On that day the swaddling clothes of a preparatory department were forever laid away. The academy had been discarded with considerable concern lest the attendance should be too greatly affected and registration was awaited with much anxiety. The enrollment showed that the time had been ripe for Westminster to become a college—one hundred thirty five men matriculated, an increase in the college department of seventy percent over the proceeding year; the greatest enrollment in the college proper in the history of the school. Colin A. McPheeters A.M., Ph.D. came as the first occupant of the Callaway County chair of Education; Claude A. Jones A.B. succeeded Dr. Clarence J. Elmore as Professor of Biology; while Belmont Klick, Instructor in German, retired.

This was W. B. "Fat" Whitlow's last year as coach. The "Blue Jay" says "In the fall of 1917 "Fat" walked out on Priest Field and took charge. Things had lost their "pep" and the college had begun to lose faith in its teams. Whitlow instilled a new spirit; although the record of games won and lost is not favorable yet there had entered into the playing of the games a superlative degree of clean sportsmanship that won the

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respect of all rivals. The newer, better spirit of cleaner athletics as taught by Whitlow remains as a heritage to the future upholders of the banners of the college." The season was disastrous, the team beset by injuries, never able to present its full strength, with misfortune following misfortune. The Blue Jays won only one game, beating Maryville Normal 26 to 7 but lost six; Westminster 0, Missouri Military Academy 7; Westminster 0, Rolla Miners 54; Westminster 0, Missouri Wesleyan 53; Westminster 7, Cape Girardeau Normal 19; Westminster 0, William Jewell 75; Westminster 6, Central 26. Letters were given Ralph E. Kistler (C); Lee Carl Overstreet; Robert S. John; Torris A. Leche; James B. Megede; Maurice Backer; Charles M. Ball; J. Robert McIntosh; Ray S. Hamilton; Eugene F. Kimbrell; Eric A. Cunningham; Allen Hall Jr.; and Earl T. Lark.

Basketball was a very different story. The season began with a rush and ended in a blaze of glory. Seventeen games were played and seventeen victories were recorded. Missouri, St. Louis and Washington Universities refused to play the Blue Jay five which was, by many parasangs, the outstanding basketball team of the state. Captained by Luther M. Dimmitt, the lettermen also included Forrest DeBernardi (one of the best basketball players that ever stepped on a floor anywhere, anytime), James E. Burke, Samuel Dubin, J. Fred Dean, C. Stewart Gillmor and Elmer J. Shupp. Only one of the seventeen games was really close; in nine of them Westminster doubled their opponents score and in a tenth won by a margin of a hundred points. The scores: Westminster 47—Mexico All Stars 17; Westminster 39—Central 26; Westminster 61—Missouri Wesleyan 19; Westminster 53—Missouri Military Academy 20; Westminster 33—Central Wesleyan 24; Westminster 39—William Jewell 26; Westminster 42—William Jewell 26; Westminster 39—Rockhurst 37; Westminster 128—Missouri Wesleyan 28; Westminster 59—Kirksville Teachers 37; Westminster 61—Kirksville Teachers 23; Westminster 55—Oklahoma Indians 22; Westminster 60—Central 12; Westminster 46—Rolla

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Miners 15; Westminster 49—Rolla Miners 11; Westminster 44—Central Wesleyan 24; Westminster 46—Tarkio 7.

The Blue Jay nine played eleven baseball games, winning six and ranking third in the conference. DeBarnardi, who batted .465, and Overstreet, who hit at a 381 clip, lead the Westminster attack. The team was captained by Hiram H. Powell and the lettermen, in addition to Powell, DeBarnardi and Overstreet, were John E. Powell, William H. Reed, Philip C. Barker, James E. Burke, Alfred C. Boand, Samuel Dubin and Guy M. Pitts. The scores—Westminster vs School for the Deaf 12 to 1, and 11 to 1; Westminster 1, Missouri University 10; Westminster 21, Central Wesleyan 1; Westminster vs Missouri Valley 8 to 3 and 0 to 7; Westminster vs William Jewell 2 to 6 and 1 to 2 (ten innings); Westminster vs Missouri Wesleyan 2 to 10 and 5 to 8; Westminster vs Kirksville Teachers 11 to 3 and 13 to 6; Westminster vs Central 9 to 1 and 5 to 2.

Ray S. Hamilton was President of the Student Body; Hamilton C. Holt, Vice President; William C. Eversole, Clerk. The Council included Prof. J. B. Reeves, G. Garrett Grant, F. C. R. Rauchenstein, C. Stewart Gillmor, O. D. Austin, C. C. Clark and W. W. Johnson. The Young Mens Christian Association work, so successfully undertaken and done during the S.A.T.C. days, had demonstrated the value and place of this organization in the college. Walter E. Burke was editor of the "Blue Jay, F. Stuart Yantis Jr. editor of the Fortnightly.

These gentlemen, with Prof. J. B. Reeves, Edward M. Cox, F. C. R. Rauchenstein, William O. Sawyers, Theodore Arbuthnot, composed the Publications Board with E. Thomas Lark, John Paul Jones, J. B. Everhart, O. D. Williams, S. H. Knott, Crockett Harrison, H. J. John and Mitchell Duncan serving on the staff of one or both of the student publications. The literary societies were endeavoring to "beat back" after the demoralization of the war. Little interest was manifested and these societies were now entering the last phase of their transition from powerful organizations to their status of freshman societies under faculty supervision. There is no need to shed tears. The day of the literary societies is past as are the days of the

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tallow candle and the coal oil lamp. The debate squad included W. Maurice Backer (C), John Paul Jones, J. B. Everhart, F. Stuart Yantis Jr., Lloyd Frazee, Leland M. Baltzell and Robert A. McPheeters. Jones and Everhart defeated Denver University. Backer, Jones and Frazee won from Washington University. Backer, Jones and Everhart took the decision from Park. Yantis, McPheeters and Baltzell lost to Central.

This being the first year when there were no academic students it was probably the first time that all fraternity men were actually college students. The Betas, enrolling twenty one members, occupied the Bush residence on Court street. Phi Delta Theta, with twenty three in the chapter, owned a house at the northwest corner of Eighth and Nichols. Kappa Alpha had twenty two on its active roll and rented a house on Court Street. There were no house mothers and the chapter houses were ill-suited for fraternity residences.

Skulls of Seven included John Paul Jones, Eugene F. Kimbrell, Lincoln Barker, Robert S. John, Luther M. Dimmitt, Ray S. Hamilton and Frank C. R. Rauchenstein. Delta Tau Gamma's membership was composed of John Paul Jones, W. Dwight Meyer, G. Garrett Grant, J. H. Hamilton, F. S. Yantis Jr., and Luther M. Dimmitt.

President Reed formally announced the results of the \$500,000 campaign in the current catalogue. Including the \$75,000 pledged by the General Education Board the total amounted to \$715,170 of which \$565,000 had been paid into the college treasury by May 1, 1920. "Counting these subscription notes and the endowment, buildings and equipment, the total assets of the institution now amount to \$1,041,745. When the campaign began in 1916 the net assets of the institution were \$376,956."

Substantial numbers of books were given the library in the course of the Half Million Dollar campaign. Dr. S. S. Laws, first President of the college, sent nearly twelve hundred volumes from his private library. Senator Selden P. Spencer gave more than a thousand from his own collection. Others were received from Rev. H. B. Barks, Dr. John Harvey Scott, Dr. Dan-

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iel S. Gage, Hon. Champ Clark, Mr. Ovid Bell, Rev. Adam Schaefer, and others. The college now claimed about ten thousand volumes, not counting government publications. With the assets of the college two and a half times as great as they were four years before and with this considerable addition to its equipment Westminster was very definitely on its way.

During the year the dining room in Re-Union Hall was removed to the basement and the former dining room on the main floor changed to a lounge. John Paul Jones, President of the Y.M.C.A., secured about \$700 from friends in St. Louis and St. Joseph with which the lounge was furnished. At its June meeting the Board purchased six lots lying east of Westminster Avenue and between Fifth and Sixth streets. Fraternity row is largely built on those lots.

The U. S. Synod (southern) was this year called on to elect six members of the Board of Trustees. and the men chosen were so identified with the college that the occasion is worthy of remark. Four men, all re-elected, were among the most beloved and loyal alumni of the college; Rev. A. A. Wallace, Benjamin H. Charles Jr., John F. Green and Robert M. White. In addition there were two vacancies to be filled. Rev. William Crowe, eloquent and able, succeeded the lamented Rev. John F. Cannon D.D., while Rev. William R. Dobyns was followed by Allen P. Green, a militant champion and ever resourceful friend of Westminster, whose wise counsel and Christian influence was to benefit the college for the next twenty five years and more. In the long history of the institution there is probably no other instance when so many outstanding men were elected to the Board at the same time.

The feature of commencement week was the dedication of the William Chrisman Swope Memorial Chapel and the James Chrisman Memorial organ. The services took place in the chapel on Tuesday morning, June 8, 1920; the sermon being preached by Rev. W. Ray Dobyns D.D. of St. Joseph. Professor Galloway of St. Louis had given a recital on the organ the night before. The Baccalaureate sermon had been preached the pre-

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ceeding Sunday by Rev. Charles A. Logan D.D. from Japan; he also addressed the YMCA at night.

Wednesday morning the Board conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on four; Rev. W. L. Scarborough; Rev. H. C. Ostrom; Rev. Charles A. Logan and Rev. H. H. Forsythe. The degree of Doctor of Laws was given Hon. Thomas B. Buckner; the degree of Master of Arts went to Franc Lewis McCluer. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Lincoln Barker; Edward Matthew Cox; Luther Mason Dimmitt; John E. Elmore; William G. Eversole; George Garrett Grant; Ray Showalter Hamilton; William Jackson Hamilton; Robert Sawyers John; John Paul Jones; Eugene Field Kimbrell; Robert Allen McPheeters; William Dwight Meyer; Norman Adolphus Mozley; Shelton Winfield Mozley and Glenn Meng Wooley. John E. Elmore and William Jackson Hamilton graduated with honorable mention; Theodore K. Arbuthnot, Michael David Burke Jr., Crockett Harrison Jr., William Walker Johnson and William Morrison McCall passed all examinations with honor. John Paul Jones won the Dobyns Oratorical; H. Cecil Holt took the Brookes Bible prize and the Philologics won the Trustees award.

Tuition and fees, which previously totalled \$75 for the year, were increased to \$108 beginning in September, 1920; the year's enrollment also showing an increase—fifteen seniors, fifteen juniors, fifty one sophomores, seventy one freshmen, one special; one hundred fifty three matriculates, the second year after the abolition of the preparatory department. There were important changes in the faculty. Dr. John Jay Rice, now in his seventy ninth year, was made Dean Emeritus and Dr. George B. Sweazey was chosen Dean in his stead. Harry Colson Heath, B.S., succeeded Claude A. Jones as professor of Biology. Alex Ben Kori A.M. was appointed professor of Modern Languages, Prof. Mapes retiring; W. J. Hamilton came as assistant in history and mathematics; John R. Westbrook as assistant in history and English; (Professor Reeves being absent on leave this year and the next); Herbert L. Green was coach.

The football squad seemed potentially promising. Cap-

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tained by James Burke, it included Torris Leche, Lee Carl Overstreet, Ralph E. "Rip" Kistler, James B. Megede, Richard Pendleton, Charles Ball, Lawrence Schulte, Ernest Shelby, J. R. McIntosh, Virgil Smith, P. C. Barker, Stanley P. Clay, Kenneth V. Brown, Joseph Clark, Dick Swearingen, Robert Eberlein, Lonnie Hamner, Thomas Meredith, Harry Erwin. The Blue Jays seemed to gain more ground than their opponents but lacked the final punch that wins. One victory and two ties in a season of seven games is certainly not a good record. The scores; Westminster 0, Missouri Wesleyan 0; Westminster 0, William Jewell 7; Westminster 0, Kirksville Teachers 14; Westminster 18, Maryville Teachers 0; Westminster 0, Missouri Valley 31; Westminster 0, Missouri Military Academy 0; Westminster 7, Central 13.

During the early fall the undergraduates were excited over the national election and partizan feelings ran high. Unnoticed in the turmoil and the shouting a notable event occurred at the close of the campaign for, on the night of November 2, 1920, the first national radio hook-up was arranged that the people might be speedily advised of the results. In 1920 a student with a broadcasting set in his room was as frequently seen as a giraffe on the streets of Fulton; twenty years later an undergraduate had learned to regard a radio as a necessity like a study table or a bed.

In President Reed's formal report to the Synods a statistical statement was given showing the great contribution Westminster had made to the church. According to this survey twenty eight percent of its graduates were in the ministry; nearly thirty nine percent were church officials; a total of nearly sixty seven percent of all graduates in places of church leadership. This percentage would have been still higher except that the graduates of the last ten years, because of their age, had not yet been called to the work of deacons or elders. Ninety percent of all students at Westminster were professing Christians before leaving and practically every graduate was connected with some church before getting his degree. Slightly more than seventy percent of all graduates entered one of the four learned pro-

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fessions—ministry, law, medicine or education—and it is from these four professions that the world's leaders are largely drawn. The percentage of Westminster alumni in the pulpit was unusually high. Taking the statistics from sixty six Presbyterian colleges it appeared that 22.2 percent of all graduates from those schools prior to 1880 had assumed the cloth—since 1880 only 13.1 percent had done so. In comparison 28.1 percent of Westminsters graduates before 1880 preached; since 1880 the same percentage of its graduates donned clerical robes. At the time of the submission of the above report the Synods formally approved Westminster's second Half Million Dollar campaign; the General Education Board again having offered \$100,000 conditional on twice that amount in cash being raised by friends of the institution.

As the Christmas holidays approached the college lost a beloved professor. John Jay Rice, M.A.; LL.D., active in the Westminster faculty for fifty one years, was translated into glory December 15, 1920. Coming as a young man of twenty eight he dedicated his life to the college. From 1869 until 1905 Dr. Rice was professor of both English and History; a tremendous burden for any one man to assume. With the increase of the faculty in 1905 he was able to confine his work to History and Economics; in every subject he was a teacher of superlative ability. More than once, during interregnums, he was called to serve as Vice President in active charge of the college. As a teacher his discipline was kindly but firm; as an administrator he was sane, sensible and prudent. Every alumnus loved him: his life and teachings were a continuing inspiration. An undergraduate's tribute reflects the affectionate sentiments of all who knew him—"One whose unflinching courage and uncompromising loyalty tided Westminster over perilous crises; whose many glorious gifts were devoted with splendid might to the betterment of the world about him; who, as a teacher of wonderful power, builded with far-seeing vision and mighty truth for future generations; whose broad and understanding sympathy endeared him to all his students and won for him the innermost place in their hearts; the light of whose noble and

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beautiful life is shining in every corner of the earth where Westminster men are found; whom we believe "Christ of Calvary, who died for men, has given welcome sweet" as one "who fleshed in his person the spirit of the new commandment and spent his life in glorious living for his race".

Westminster's basket ball five was captained by Forrest DeBernardi whose outstanding play caused him to be listed on every mythical All-Missouri, and on many All American, teams. Besides DeBarnardi the squad included Sam Dubin, James Burke, Stewart Gillmor, James Lane, Richard Swearingen, Lawrence Schulte, Carl Nealy, Richard Pendleton, Grable Duvall and Harman Minetree. The scores; Westminster 43, Central 22; Westminster 39, Central 25; Westminster 43, Central Wesleyan 13; Westminster 46, Central Wesleyan 23; winning from the Rolla Miners 45 to 17, 34 to 16, and 19 to 13; from Missouri Military Academy 72 to 17 and 72 to 21; and finally Westminster 66, Kirksville Osteopaths 15; the only loss of the season being a defeat by Rolla Miners who totalled 34 points to the Blue Jays 20.

Pi Kappa Delta was active. Jackson Hamilton, Halliman P. Winsborough, William O. Sawyers, Leland M. Baltzell, F. Stuart Yantis, Lee Carl Overstreet, Curtis Mitchell, Stanley P. Clay, Maurice Backer, with Prof. Franc L. McCluer, composed the chapter. F. S. Yantis captained the debate team the other members being Overstreet, Mitchell, Clay, and Creighton Lankford. For the third successive year Winsborough won first place in the Dobyys Oratorical.

The Greek Letter societies were not yet large. Beta Theta Pi enrolled twenty; Phi Delta twenty; Kappa Alpha twenty four. The Pan Hellenic Committee included J. Eugene Baker and W. Carter Sloan of Beta Theta Pi; F. Stuart Yantis and W. W. Johnson from Phi Delta Theta; William O. Sawyers and James B. Megede representing Kappa Alpha. Within ten years the membership in each of these chapters would double. The Skulls of Seven enrolled James B. Megede, James P. Hickok, W. M. Backer, W. W. Johnson, Hiram H. Powell, F. C. R. Rauchenstein, and Curtis Mitchell; Delta Tau Gamma had a chapter of

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six—F. S. Yantis, L. C. Overstreet, Mitchell Duncan, J. E. Bennie, Curtis Mitchell and W. B. Burke. The "Mustard Seeds" appeared on the campus this session; the purpose of the organization being to guarantee support for various athletic and debating teams. Charter members and first officers were F. S. Yantis "Kernel"; J. Eugene Baker, William V. Cary and Maurice Backer, "Branches"; George M. Alverson, Curtis Mitchell, Stewart Gillmor, Burney Fishback, W. W. Johnson, James P. Hickok, "Pitt" Green, "Leaves". President of the Student Council was George M. Alverson. Prof. F. L. McCluer represented the faculty on this body, the other representatives being F. S. DeBarnardi "at large", W. W. Johnson YMCA, J. S. Machin '21, Burney Fishback '22, T. K. Arbuthnot '23, Lex Mayer '24.

Rev. James Overton Reavis '96, D.D., LL.D., preached the Baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning, June 5, 1921; that night Rev. Bunyan McLeod, D.D., addressed the Y.M.C.A. Commencement exercises and the unveiling of the John Jay Rice memorial tablet were held at 10 o'clock A.M. Thursday morning in Swope Chapel. The address to the class was delivered by Rev. Daniel Russell, D.D., of New York.; the memorial addresses by Frank Stuart Yantis Jr. '21 and Prof. Franc L. McCluer '16, A.M. Only one honorary degree was given, Doctor of Divinity being conferred on Rev. Robert Clement Williamson. The Bachelor of Arts degree was given Michael David Burke "cum laude"; George Montgomery Alverson; James Eugene Baker Jr.; Joseph Milster Barks; Walter Howing Burke; Robert Samuel Christian; Charles Stewart Gillmor; Nollie Burnham Gurrant; Homer Cecil Holt; Alfred Menefes Longmire; James Robert McIntosh; James Stewart Machin; Frank Charles Richard Rauchenstein; Frank Stuart Yantis Jr.

The Philalethian Society won the Trustees prize; Stoner W. Yantis Jr. took the Brookes Bible award; Frank Stuart Yantis Jr. the Eugene F. Abbott prize in Ethics; the Dobyns Oratorical prize being won by William O. Sawyers. During this 1920-21 session the students living in Re-Union Hall organized the Dorm Club.

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Continuing proof that a wise step had been taken when the academy was abolished was convincingly given when one hundred sixty four students matriculated in September, 1921. Eighty two were freshmen, the largest freshman enrollment so far recorded. The upper classes, because of the smaller enrollment in the college during the pre-war period, were not yet large; forty six sophomores, twenty three juniors, thirteen seniors, registering. Enrollment was nearing the capacity of the institution and for the first time there was a waiting list at Re-Union Hall. Requirements for entrance had been raised yet the chemistry classes were filled to overflowing with all freshman, and some sophomore, subjects sectionalized. Lincoln Barker A.B. was appointed Instructor in English in the absence of Prof. J. B. Reeves, Michael David Burke A.B. was Instructor in mathematics. There were no other changes in the faculty.

The alumni at their meeting in June, 1921, authorized the publication of an "Alumni Quarterly" to be financed by life subscriptions. Failing in this endeavor the college undertook the publication, the first issue appearing in mid-October. At that same meeting the alumni took action looking toward the restoration of the old columns, now in a state of delapidation, never having been repaired since the fire. Col. Robert M. White inaugurated the movement ably supported by A. O. Harrison, J. B. Hereford and many other graduates and old students. Subscriptions were taken and the pillars were speedily restored, now appearing exactly as they did before the fire.

Early in the fall a new constitution for the Student Body was adopted "to do away with political strife so harmful to the college". The new constitution provided that the faculty should appoint the members of the Student Council—two from each class with a faculty member. The new Student Council included W. Maurice Backer, William W. Johnson, seniors; W. Trago Garrett, Stanley M. Wilson, juniors; Harold H. Hamilton, Lex Meyer, sophomores; Presley W. Edwards, Dewey McKnelly, freshmen; with Dean Sweazey from the faculty. W. Maurice Backer was President of the Student Body; Stanley M. Wilson, Vice President, J. Everett Bennie, Clerk; Guy M. Pitts, Presi-

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dent Athletic Board. Louis G. Saeger was President, Alfred C. Boand, Vice President of the senior class; Philip C. Barker was President, Morrison McCall Vice President, of the juniors; Fred Bell Montgomery presided over the sophomores with Neal S. Wood as Secretary-Treasurer; with the freshmen officered by Dewey McKnelly as President and Edgar A. Parks Secretary-Treasurer. In the second year of the "Dorm" club Stanley M. Wilson served as President; William K. Beare, Vice President, Volmer Friedheim, Secretary, and Presley W. Edwards, Treasurer. The year witnessed the beginning of social life at Re-Union Hall—two dances were given during the session with a formal banquet at the close of school. Delta Tau Gamma enrolled Charles B. Grow, Lee Carl Overstreet, Mitchell Duncan, William W. Johnson, William O. Sawyers, J. Everett Bennie and John O. Roberts. Johnson and Overstreet, with H. H. Powell, A. C. Boand, W. Maurice Backer, James B. Megede and Kenneth V. Brown were members of the Skulls of Seven.

Coach H. I. Green again directed the destinies of the football team with small success. The Blue Jays opened the season by beating Missouri Military Academy 13 to 7, their first victory over the soldiers in four years. But that ended the victory story. The Westminster eleven lost to William Jewell 0 to 7; played a scoreless tie with Missouri Valley; lost to Kirksville Teachers 0 to 6; were swamped by Missouri Wesleyan 0 to 35; again suffered a rout when they lost 0 to 36 to St. Louis University; took a game from Central Wesleyan 25 to 0 and lost the Central game 7 to 21. The "Razz Berries" made their first appearance on Thanksgiving Day between halves at Fayette. Letters were awarded C. D. Lane, Lonnie Hamner, J. B. Shelby, O. G. Clayton, Stanley P. Clay, T. A. Lyche (C), E. J. Davitt, Dewey McKnelly, Richard Swearingen, T. O. Meredith, E. "Jack" Frost, K. V. Brown, C. W. Mason, Philip C. Barker, G. F. Mayer, A. J. Brown and F. F. Whitsett. Shortly after the close of the season Coach Green resigned. A committee of local alumni (W. B. Whitlow, J. H. Atkinson and F. P. Baker) was asked to suggest a suitable successor and on their recommenda-

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tion James E. Pixlee, recent captain of the Missouri University team, was employed.

An unusually interesting and exceedingly close contest for the Dobyns Oratorical prize was held in Swope chapel December 9, 1921. There were six contestants—W. O. Sawyers, Maurice Baker, Charles Grow, Albert J. Kissling, W. W. Johnson and Stanley P. Clay. Each one of the six had at least one vote for first place but the ranks gave the decision to Sawyers with Clay and Grow tied for second. The rule covering the Dobyns contest provided that no man might twice receive the fifty dollar prize. In 1921 H. P. Winsborough had won this contest for the third straight time and as Sawyers was second the money went to him. Since Sawyers had already had the prize he was now ineligible to receive it so it was equally divided between Clay and Grow. Prof. Franc L. McCluer coached the debate team—Stanley M. Wilson, Charles B. Grow, Lex Mayer, W. W. Johnson, Lee Carl Overstreet, Stanley P. Clay. The team debated Pittsburg Normal, Kansas City University, University of Wyoming, Central, Colorado Agricultural College, and Culver-Stockton. Each was a decision contest and each a Westminster victory. A new feature was the long trip to Laramie to meet Wyoming. The catalogue announced that Westminster had won thirty four of the last forty intercollegiate debates. Credit of two semester hours was allowed the winner of the Dobyns contest and equal credit might be claimed by each member of an intercollegiate debating team provided certain technical requirements were met. Two semester hours of credit toward a degree were also allowed a student who “regularly and faithfully performed” assigned duties in either of the literary societies; an obvious attempt to strengthen these organizations and, if possible, to prolong their life.

The Publications Board included Prof. F. L. McCluer; J. Everett Bennie, Editor “Blue Jay”; Lee Carl Overstreet, Editor “Fortnightly”; William O. Sawyers, Charles B. Grow; Volmer Friedheim; Henley H. Blair; with the two student publications staffed by John O. Roberts, Mitchell Duncan, Carter Sloan,

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Usher H. Penney, Stanley P. Clay, Fred W. Cates, Harold R. Harner and Stanley M. Wilson.

There was a reorganization of the St. Louis Alumni Association in early April at which time Judge John F. Green was made President; Nat C. Whaley, Vice President; and Thomas M. Webster, Secretary Treasurer.

Commencement season opened with the Baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning, June 4, 1922, Rev. William Crowe D.D. preaching to the class in the morning and again to the Y.M.C.A. at night. On Monday afternoon a swimming carnival in the clay pits south of the campus was sponsored by the college; the first such exhibition. There was much talk of a new gymnasium and the undergraduates enthusiastically subscribed \$13,660 towards its erection. The chapel was filled Wednesday morning when the bronze tablets in honor of Mrs. Swope and Chrisman Swope were unveiled. The address in connection with the unveiling was delivered by Rev. C. G. McGinley D.D. of Covington, Kentucky, former pastor of the Swopes in the Independence church. He spoke earnestly and feelingly of the culture and Christian character of Mrs. Swope and referred in terms of merited praise to the fine qualities and devotion to duty of her son in whose memory the Chapel was dedicated. The tablets were unveiled by Elizabeth Baker, great niece of Dr. John Jay Rice who was so largely instrumental in securing the gift of the Chapel.

The address to the graduating class was given by the scholarly and eloquent Rev. Cleland B. McAfee D.D. whose distinguished father had received Westminster's A.B. degree sixty four years earlier. Diplomas were awarded Walker Maurice Backer, Leland McMaster Baltzell, Alfred C. Boand, Edgar Martin Crump, Elwyn Bartley Howard, Mitchell Grant Duncan, Thomas Richard Rupe Ely Jr., William Walker Johnson, Luther Berry Moser, Lee Carl Overstreet, Guy Mosley Pitts, Hiram Hogsett Powell, Louis George Saeger, William Orr Sawyers, William Carter Sloan. Lincoln Barker was given the degree of Master of Arts while the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. William M. Langtry, and on Rev. Lacy I.

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Moffett with the degree of Doctor of Laws given to Rev. John L. Roemer, D.D.

Prohibition had now been the law long enough to judge its effects on undergraduates. The newspapers were full of stories of dissolute conduct and excessive indulgence in intoxicants by students. Westminster's faculty testified to the Synods that the coming of prohibition had little or no effect as far as it was concerned. The last year was formally pronounced as the best year for educational work in the history of the college. This statement meant much with Scott (then serving his fifty sixth year on the instructional staff) and Gage (in his thirty sixth year as a professor) joining in the report. The faculty contended that the young men enrolled during 1922-23 were a most earnest and purposeful student community. More than two thirds were regular attendants at Sunday school; ten percent, of the entire registration, students for the ministry or some other religious calling. Evidently prohibition did not make saints of the Westminster enrollees nor did it plunge them into a saturnalia of wine-bibbing.

Dr. Jeremiah B. Reeves, after two years absence, returned in the fall of 1922. James S. Machin succeeded Michael D. Burke as instructor in mathematics. Returning students were gratified to find the college offering courses in Physical Education in which subject four hours might be elected counting toward a degree. Dr. D. S. Gage, addressing the Trustees in February, 1923, explained the reason for such credits by saying "the enormous development of inter-collegiate athletics has altered the entire center of gravity of student thought".

One hundred eighty five students registered during the year; sixteen seniors, twenty juniors, fifty two sophomores, ninety six freshmen with one special. Students enrolled from thirty seven counties in Missouri and from the city of St. Louis and one or more undergraduates from fifteen other states — Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

James E. Pixlee's first year as foot ball coach was far from

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a success; a heavy schedule and a green team being the cause of the woeful record. Six straight defeats were followed by two tie games, the final game with Central being almost a victory to the pessimistically minded students. The record; Westminster 0, Rolla 10; Westminster 7, Missouri Valley 46; Westminster 0, Warrensburg Teachers 6; Westminster 6, Kirksville Teachers 36; Westminster 0, Drury 18; Westminster 0, Maryville Teachers 0; Westminster 10, Central 10. "Possum" Jim was getting acquainted with his team and its possibilities. Neither authorities nor undergraduates lost faith in his ability. Letters were awarded K. V. Brown, P. C. Barker, J. B. Megede, R. E. Kistler, T. E. Parker, H. R. Fullerton, Robert Kerr, Dewey McKnelly, John Sigle, Donald Pearson, Arthur Smith, William Meyers and Kenneth Woods. Basket ball was worse than football with only three lettermen back; in track Pixlee had to build from the bottom.

In the early spring of 1923 the Missouri Collegiate Athletic Union was organized at a meeting held in Moberly. Westminster, Drury, Tarkio, Missouri Wesleyan, William Jewell, Missouri Valley, Central Wesleyan, Central and Culver-Stockton colleges being charter members; Dean George B. Sweazey was elected its first President. The nine institutions mentioned withdrew from the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association, leaving in that body the five Teachers colleges and the Rolla School of Mines. It was thought unwise to allow college students to compete with the older and more mature men who enrolled in the Teachers colleges.

It was now three years since the academy had been abolished. Attendance was steadily increasing and the work of the undergraduates was never better. The honor lists for the first semester of the year showed that Albert C. Krueger, William D. Lewis, Raymond P. Kroggel, Robert G. Owen, Presley W. Edwards, James F. Eversole, Harry S. Jones, Leland H. Koewing, W. Morrison McCall, Harold R. Harner and Francis P. Linneman had no grades below ninety; with Albert J. Kissling, W. Trago Garrett, George S. Penn, Kenneth M. Cherry, Fred Bell Montgomery, Paul L. Stark, Nathan W. Watson,

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Joseph H. Chowning, Harold H. Hamilton, Frank A. McVeigh, W. Ray King and George S. McClure having grades averaging ninety. Post war conditions manifested themselves in changing religious attitudes. The Young Mens Christian Association, instead of remaining an evangelistic society of Christian men gradually assumed the character of a service organization like Rotary or Lions Club. The change was virtually unnoticed but to the contemplative mind there was a tremendous gulf between the sociologically minded Y.M.C.A. of the later twenties, devoting its meetings to discussions of inter racial relations, and the parent Society of Religious Inquiry which was only concerned with the evangelization of the world. When the salvation of men was its primary object the President of the "Y" was one of three leading students on the campus. When evangelism gave way to sociological discussions the Association largely lost its influence; many of the undergraduates did not know, and did not care, who was its President; nor did they manifest any interest in it or in its work.

Albert J. Kissling won the Dobyns and then took first place in the Intercollegiate Oratorical; the first time a Westminster man had done so in a generation. The debate team (A. J. Kissling (C), Raymond Kroggel, Nathan Watson, Stanley P. Clay and Kenneth Lineberry) engaged in eight debates; winning from Central, Kansas City University and three times against Culver-Stockton but losing to Park; Salem (Virginia) and Davis-Elkins (West Virginia). Student Body officers were Ralph E. Kistler, President; Fred Bell Montgomery, Vice President; Kenneth V. Brown, Chairman Athletic Board, Harold Harner, Clerk. The President was elected by the Student Council from the senior members of that body, the other officers were chosen at will from the two upper classes in the college. The student council included Stanley M. Wilson, Ralph E. Kistler, Fred Bell Montgomery, Harold Hamilton, Dewey McKnelly, Henley H. Blair, Francis P. Linneman and R. P. Kroggel. The Skulls of Seven enrolled K. V. Brown, Marion Stuart, James Smith, James Megede, Fred Bell Montgomery, Theodore

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White, Earl Kuhn. H. R. Harner edited the Blue Jay; Presley Edwards was editor of the Fortnightly.

Westminster called back two alumni for Baccalaureate Sunday, June 3, 1923; Rev. D. K. Ferguson '06 preaching the sermon to the class that morning while Rev. Robert S. Boyd '06 spoke to the Christian Associations at night. The following Wednesday was commencement with Rev. Henry H. Forsythe D.D. giving the address. The Board conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Colonel Thomas A. Johnston, Kemper Military School, Boonville; the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. George Wales King; the Bachelor of Arts degree on William Morrison McCall, cum laude; Theodore K. Arbuthnot; Philip Charles Barker; James Everett Bennie; Joseph Thomas Botts; Kenneth V. Brown; John Edward Carter; Hobart R. Fullerton; William Trago Garrett; Charles Benson Grow; Ralph E. Kistler; William Drayton Lewis; James Boude Megede; Frederick E. Rosser; and Stanley McCue Wilson.

Westminster's seventy third session showed a registration of two hundred thirty seven; nineteen seniors, thirty four juniors, seventy six sophomores, one hundred seven freshmen, one special; twenty eight percent increase over the proceeding year; a definite advance in attendance, a registration not again to be diminished. Two additions were made to the instructional staff; W. J. Hamilton A.B. was acting professor of history and economics; William Drayton Lewis A.B. instructor in history and Bible. A small field house had been built during the summer on Priest Field and a new gridiron laid out.

Early in the first semester of 1922-3 a group of students organized for the purpose of securing another fraternity. The originator of the plan was James R. "Monk" Brown, associated with him were William K. Baere, James E. "Cap" Shelby and Marion F. Stuart. These four gentlemen perfected their association, assumed the name of Lambda Chi, and appeared wearing a badge which displayed three lighted candles on an oblong disc. The new society began operations with vigor and speedily enrolled a strong group of representative men. Its members, prominent in every student activity, included the President of

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the Student Body, the captain of the football team and the Editor of the "Blue Jay". In the fall of 1923 Lambda Chi rented the house of Mrs. Griffin, 301 West Fifth street, about two blocks from the campus. Immediate steps were taken looking towards obtaining a national charter with a favorable response from the society of its choice. This particular eastern fraternity sent an investigating committee from the University of Illinois and the report was so favorable that Lambda Chi was not only given assurances of favorable action but was instructed as to the steps it should take. However the financial burden that this affiliation would assume seemed too great and Lambda Chi dropped its negotiations. About this time the national Inter-Fraternity Council had sponsored the organization of fraternities to supply the demand after the World War. To these younger Greek Letter societies Lambda Chi turned; finally petitioning Theta Kappa Nu. Favorable action was not delayed and Lambda Chi was formally installed as the Missouri Beta chapter of Theta Kappa Nu early in the fall of 1924.

Theta Kappa Nu remained in the Griffin house until the summer of 1926 when it rented the former Phi Delta Theta house at the northwest corner of Eighth and Nichols. After one semester there the chapter purchased the Maughs property at the southeast corner of Seventh and Westminster Avenue, moving there the beginning of the second semester 1926-27. During the brief existence of Theta Kappa Nu on the campus it enrolled many representative men and consistently maintained a strong organization. While a considerable number of the outstanding athletes of the period were enrolled every other phase of undergraduate life was represented in its membership. To mention only a few of these would be seemingly to discriminate among a group who are all equally worthy but it may not be amiss to say that Henry P. Iba, R. D. Bridgeford, Richard O. Mason, T. C. Brookshire, George E. and John G. Callis, Herman S. Major Jr., C. O. Bratten Jr., Louis D. Phile, Charles B. Winklemeyer were some of those who belonged to the chapter. At least one lasting result of the existence of this chapter was its purchase of the Maughs house which finally passed into

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possession of the college, affording a site for the Delta Tau Delta house at a subsequent date and completing fraternity row.

The Blue Jay eleven seemed to have possibilities but failed to click. Five defeats featured an eight game season though the final victory over Central atoned for much. The scores; Westminster 14, Missouri Military Academy 0; Westminster 0, William Jewell 3; Westminster 0, Missouri Wesleyan 21; Westminster 0, Missouri Valley 9; Westminster 9, Warrensburg Teachers 13; Westminster 41, Central Wesleyan 0; Westminster 9, Maryville Teachers 13; Westminster 6, Central 0. The lettermen—Erskine Frost (C), Paul E. Gilbert, J. Ernest Shelby, Duard E. King, Dewey McKnelly, Jean B. Sexton, Robert L. Kerr, Kenneth B. Wood, John F. Sigle, Morton Cunningham, Joseph L. Haw, Norbon C. Singleton, Aley H. Burtis, Arthur G. Swift, John F. Fox, Samuel L. Harris, Donnell Pearson, Ray M. Durham, Fred A. Allen.

The basketball season was a decided success. The Blue Jays won undisputed right to second place in the conference and were nosed out of the championship by Drury which did not, however, play as many conference games as Westminster nor did it play the three strongest teams of the M.C.A.U. The Blue Jays won twice from Missouri Military Academy 30-13 and 46-26; won and lost with Culver-Stockton 29-33 and 30-18; beat Central twice 44-24 and 26-21; won from William Jewell 31 to 18 and from Tarkio 47 to 12; took two games from Missouri Valley 29-11 and 20-17; and two from Missouri Wesleyan 34-24 and 35-28. Letters were given Fleetwood Whitsett (C), Henry P. Iba, Jack A. Hopke, Samuel A. Harris, Thurman E. Blackmore, Victor W. Drummond. The Blue Jays won a majority of their baseball games and had a successful season. Letters went to Robert McKnelly (C), Clyde Kinder, Max Farrington, Henry P. Iba, Jack A. Hopke Ray M. Durham, Morton Cunningham, Ben Herndon, Fleetwood Whitsett, Jules H. Diekroeger and Carl S. Cave.

It is impractical to annually list all organizations in the college but it is not out of place to mention the activities of the "Mustard Seeds", founded in 1921 and now limited to thirteen

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—J. Ernest Shelby “Kernel”; Harold Harner, Fred Bell Montgomery, James Brown, “Branches”; Stanley P. Clay, Stoner W. Yantis, Kenneth Wood, Carl Kuhn, Homer Adams, Kenneth Lineberry, Waldo Barrett, Aleyn Burtis, Presley Edwards, “Leaves”. Its first activity was to hold a campus fair in 1921, from the proceeds buying uniforms for the baseball team and the balance went to the athletic association to pay a deficit. The next year the funds resulting from its activities were divided between the debate team and the athletic association. In 1923 it helped to purchase athletic shirts; in 1924 gave the championship eleven gold footballs. The noteworthy difference between this organization and the usual undergraduate pep group lay in its fundamental ideal of service to the college. The debate team (A. J. Kissling (C), Nathan Watson, W. P. Haley, R. J. Kroggel, K. W. Lineberry, J. E. Shelby, Frank Williams, Leland Keowing) won decisions from Huron, Culver-Stockton, Wheaton, Henderson-Brown, the University of Pennsylvania, and Denver University but lost to Central, Park and Kansas City University. Blue Jay debaters had participated in 56 intercollegiate debates in the last twelve years and gained 44 decisions, 31 by unanimous vote. During that time Westminster debated the state universities of Missouri, Pennsylvania and Wyoming, the Kansas State Teachers College, Colorado State Agricultural College, Washington University and the University of Denver and did not lose a decision to any one of the seven.

William Sims Rixey lead the glee club in a successful tour, one of the first of many successful seasons for such an organization. Announcement was made that the college had expended twice the original cost of Priest Field on improvements during the year; that \$1,356 had been invested in the library and \$4,000 in apparatus. A Library and another science building were imperative needs.

Members of the Student Council; J. Ernest Shelby, President Student Body; Albert J. Kissling, Vice President; Fred Bell Montgomery, R. Sanford Petermen, Kenneth Woods, Robert Owen, Max Goodrich, Donald Pierce, together with

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Dewey McKnelly, President of the Athletic Board, and William Beare, Clerk. Skulls of Seven enrolled Marion F. Stuart, Arthur Swift, Theodore White, J. Ernest Shelby, Fred Bell Montgomery, Presley Edwards, Carl Kuhn. Shelby and Edwards, with Albert J. Kissling, Henley H. Blair, Stanley P. Clay, and Alyne Burtis were members of Delta Tau Gamma.

Rev. James L. Fowle preached the Baccalaureate sermon, Sunday morning, June 1, 1924. That night the annual address to the Young Mens Christian Association was delivered by Hon. James G. Trimble. Rev. Joseph Rennie D.D. spoke to the class on Wednesday, commencement day. The college conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on Harold Russell Harner "cum laude", William Keller Beare, James Randolph Brown, Kenneth Munson Cherry, Stanley Patrick Clay, Harold H. Hamilton; Frederick Burg Hockmeyer, Giles William Matthews, Fred Bell Montgomery, William Carl Newbolt, Edgar Dee Russell, Galt Schrader, James Ernest Shelby, Harold Blake Weir, Teddy M. White, and Anderson Fleetwood Whitsett. The Philologic society won the Trustees prize; George Edgar Sweazey the Ben R. Foster prize in trigonometry and earlier was awarded the Dobyns oratorical; Kenneth W. Lineberry took the Peace oratorical; George Henry Green was given the Brookes Bible prize, Frederick Bury Hockmeyer the Abbott prize in Ethics and the Ben R. Foster prize in analytical geometry went to Carl S. Cave. Randolph H. Schaper and Victor W. Drummond took the Lang declamation prizes.

Four new faculty members met returning students in September, 1924. Harold Hersman Scott, '08, A.B., B.S., came as assistant professor of Physics and Applied Mathematics; Brutus Kerr Hamilton A.B. (the best track coach in the nation and a wonderful, helpful, leader of young men) replaced W. J. Hamilton; William Tilden Hammond A.B. became assistant professor of Modern Languages vice Ben Kori; and John R. Broderius A. B. succeeded James S. Machin as instructor in mathematics and German. Twenty eight seniors, thirty eight juniors, sixty sophomores, one hundred ten freshmen, three specials, registered. Slight advances in tuition and fees had been made

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in 1923-24 when the tuition was increased from thirty five to forty dollars per semester; the incidental fee remaining at fifteen dollars per semester with an activity and library fee of eight dollars per student per year; a total of one hundred twenty dollars. Now a further advance was made. Tuition was placed at sixty two and one half dollars per semester, the incidental fee abolished, with library and activity fees for the year totalling fourteen dollars seventy five cents; a total charge of one hundred forty two dollars twenty five cents for the full year. In 1925-26 the activity and library fee was eighteen dollars making total charges one hundred forty three dollars per year.

Coach James E. "Possum" Pixlee, ably assisted by Brutus K. Hamilton, turned out a great football team; one that has seldom, if ever, been equalled in collegiate circles in Missouri. Only scored on twice in nine games the eleven had an ever victorious season. Sexton, Farrington, Pearson, Frost, lead the attack but the successful outcome was due to the splendid co-operation and spirit of every member of the squad. Opening with a twenty one to nothing victory over Missouri Military Academy, the Blue Jays successively defeated William Jewell thirteen to nothing; Culver Stockton nineteen to nothing; overwhelmed Tarkio thirty five to nothing; took a seven to nothing game from Missouri Valley; won a hard fought thirteen to seven with Missouri Wesleyan; beat Drury six to nothing and Central Wesleyan thirty three to nine; finishing the campaign by conquering Central thirteen to zero. The letter men; Erskine "Jack" Frost (C); Dewey McKnelly; Donnell Pearson; Morton C. Cunningham; Fred Allen; Ray Durham; Max Farrington; Lloyd Harris; Joseph Haw; Jack Hopke; Jean Sexton; George E. Sweazey; Estill Evans; Marcus Harrison; and Raymond Palmer.

In basket ball captain Jack Hopke, with Henry P. Iba, Victor Drummond, Lloyd Harris, Charles Hubbard, Jack Connor and Russell Fisher on the squad, missed the championship by a hair when the Blue Jays lost the last game of the season to William Jewell. The scores; Westminster 26, Central Wesleyan

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11; Westminster 25, Central 34; Westminster 50, Missouri Valley 12; Westminster 39, Central Wesleyan 29; Westminster 42, Missouri Wesleyan 14; Westminster 26, Central 19; Westminster 45, Missouri Wesleyan 20; then the final game—Westminster 31, William Jewell 32, a championship lost by a single point. In baseball the Blue Jays won another championship, the best team in many years representing the college. Dewey McKnelly (C), Max Farrington, Henry Iba, Ray Durham, M. C. Cunningham, Philip Cohen, E. C. Featherstone, Jack Hopke, V. L. Carter, A. L. Maxwell, Cornelius Lidstone, lettered.

Donnell Pearson captained the track team with Jean Sexton, R. C. Boyd, Tom W. Botts, C. G. Tarleton, S. W. Drummond, H. G. Keller, E. C. Ashurst, D. R. Nixon, J. C. Phelps, G. S. McClure, W. B. Moore, LaTrelle Sheets, on the squad. Brutus Hamilton's first year was marked with a great revival of interest in this branch of athletics and during the season he laid the foundation for the championship teams that were to dominate the conference for years.

The Student Council, appointed by the faculty, was the governing instrument of the Student Body; electing its officers and dealing with all matters not demanding faculty interposition. Albert J. Kissling, Dewey McKnelly, Elliott M. Stafford, Robert Owen, Max Farrington, Harold R. Towles, Marcus Harrison, Gayle Forcade, were members. Officers were Dewey McKnelly, President; Elliott M. Stafford, Vice President; Jack Hopke, Chairman Athletic Board; George McClure, Clerk. Skulls of Seven enrolled Albert J. Kissling, Pressley Edwards, Marion F. Stuart, Kenneth W. Lineberry, Max Farrington, and George E. Sweazey. Edwards, Kissling, Lineberry, Sweazey, with Henley H. Blair, Frank Williams and R. J. Kroggel, belonged to Delta Tau Gamma.

Rev. Norman Harrison, D.D. delivered the Baccalaureate sermon in the Presbyterian church Sunday morning, May 31, 1925; Rev. A. A. Wallace D.D. speaking to the Christian Association that night. Rev. C. E. Jenney D.D. delivered the address to the class commencement morning, June 3. The Board conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Norman B.

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Harrison; Rev. Arthur Y. Beatie and Rev. Robert S. Boyd '06. The Bachelor of Arts degree was given James Frank Eversole "magna cum laude"; Presley William Edwards, "cum laude"; Robertson Milton Augustine, Herbert Henley Blair; Truman Alder Bolar; Andrew Joseph Brown; Lloyd Cline Christianson; Otto Lee Detweiler; Victor Warren Drummond; James Lafranc Griffith; Martin Alois Johns; Albert Jacob Kissling; Albert Charles Krueger; John Barkley Lamar; George Sinclair McClure; Robert Dewey McKnelly, Thomas Kirkpatrick Morrison; Patrick Maurice Payne; George Stuart Penn; Holton Roberts Rickenbrode; William Sims Rixey; Frank Wesley Russell; John Fesperman Sigle; Marion Francis Stuart; Nathan Whitney Watson; Glen Albert Williams; Frank Lyons Williams. The Trustees prize went to the Philologic Society. The Brookes Bible prize to William Sims Rixey; the Eugene F. Abbott prize in Ethics to George Sinclair McClure; the Dobyns Oratorical to Kenneth W. Lineberry; the Ben R. Foster prizes to Max Goodrich in analytical geometry and to Harvey Wendell Neville in trigonometry.

The 1925-26 catalogue carried a significant announcement. Dean George Beaty Sweazey was relieved of his duties as Charles Professor of Physics and was made Associate Professor of Mathematics. Undergraduates and alumni alike read this notice with sadness for all recognized that at last the beloved John Harvey Scott was entering the penumbra of retirement, or of death. Westminster was not more than ten years old when Scott entered as a student; now he was the last connecting link with the earliest days of the college. When he should depart it was realized that the classical Westminster of the semi-mystical past would have run its allotted course. His was the age when Board and faculty worked together in confidence and harmony even though they worked in poverty; when life tenure was understood; and when affectionate recognition of earnest endeavor and self-sacrificing devotion was more of a reward than much fine gold. This sympathetic understanding promoted the morale of instructional staff and student body alike. Such an attitude makes a college great.

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The courses in mathematics during the last year that Dr. Scott was at the head of the department were essentially the same as had been offered for more than fifty years. During the first three decades of the institution's history the whole course was required for the Bachelor of Arts degree; now it was possible to take this degree without any mathematics at all. This is a most eloquent commentary on the changing educational viewpoint from required to elective courses.

Two hundred thirty one men from twelve states and the Republic of Cuba enrolled September 12, 1925. The year was memorable because Richard Greer Peoples, one of the distinguished teachers of Latin in the nation, came as professor of Classical Languages. Courteous, learned, a wonderful teacher, he was the unquestioned peer of any in the brilliant galaxy of classical instructors who had preceeded him at Westminster.

Coach Pixee's eleven had a successful year. A 31 to 0 victory (by freshmen and non-lettermen under the leadership of Earle Moore) over Missouri Military Academy opened the season. Successively Westminster beat Culver-Stockton 12 to 0; lost to William Jewell 0 to 6; overwhelmed Tarkio 41 to 0; won from Missouri Valley 18 to 9; lost a desperate battle (and with it the championship) to Missouri Wesleyan 14 to 17; white-washed Drury 13 to 0 and closed in a most satisfactory way by smashing Central 19 to 0. Lettermen: Donnell Pearson; Morton Cunningham; Jean E. Sexton; Ray Durham; George E. Sweazey; Max Farrington (C); Ray Palmer; Marcus Harrison; Burton Moore; William C. Bowman; Cornelius Lidstone; Bailey Harrison; Henry P. Iba; John Grow; Roy Parks; Wilbur Bagranoff; Hugh Mayer; and Charles Gilfillan. Ten of these seventeen lettermen ultimately took their degrees. Letters "Pro Honoris Causae" were also awarded Curtis Blattner and Boulware H. Jameson, outstanding Fulton rooters.

Basketball brought a championship; the Blue Jays winning over Missouri Valley 34 to 11 and 61 to 14; over Culver-Stockton 33 to 27, 31 to 29 and 49 to 38; over William Jewell 34 to 22, 29 to 19, 48 to 22 and 45 to 14; over Central 34 to 27, 30 to 20, and 37 to 29; a 27 to 32 set-back by Central being the

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season's only loss. Lettermen; Henry P. Iba (C), Lloyd Harris, Charles Hubbard, Jack Connor, Richard Botsford, Richard O. Mason, Howard C. Triggs.

The tactful conduct of Student Body affairs by Robert Owen, President; Max Goodrich, Vice President; and Harvey Neville, Secretary-Treasurer; made the year unusually harmonious. During the session a memorial tablet was placed in the Chapel commemorating the service of Prof. Edgar Hoge Marquess, for thirty five years head of the department of Latin.

Westminster's excellency in debate continued to attract attention, the Boston (Mass.) "Herald" complimenting our debaters in an editorial under the caption "How One College Gains Fame". Statistics indicated that the Blue Jay teams had won sixty one of their last seventy five decisions contests. The debate squad, chosen in a strenuous "try-out" consisted of Raymond J. Kroggel, Kenneth Lineberry, J. C. Brown, George E. Sweazey, Charles F. Lamkin Jr., William P. Haley, Eugene F. Abbott Jr., A. C. Kennel, Clay Davis, William C. Bowman, W. L. Morris, C. Ransom Comfort Jr., Ray Garner, Morton C. Cunningham. Westminster won decision debates with Centre, Central, Culver-Stockton, St. Thomas, Pittsburg (Kansas) Teachers, Simpson, Missouri Valley, and Central Wesleyan only losing to Bethany and Augustana. In addition non-decision debates were held. The first interscholastic debating tournament in the middle west was held in Fulton March 18, 19, and 20, 1926. Teams came from Clinton, Columbia, Fayette, Harrisonville, Jackson, Joplin, Keytesville, Leadwood, Macon, Moberly, Mokane, Pacific, Paris, Rockville, Troy, University City, Webster Groves and Wellsville; Webster Groves winning, defeating Jackson in the finals. Dr. J. B. Reeves conceived the idea of a debate tournament but, like another Cadmus, he sowed the dragon's teeth of competition and soon imitations of this Blue Jay innovation sprang up in every institution of higher learning in the state, in the junior colleges and even in some high schools.

This was Brutus Hamilton's second year as track coach and Westminster had a real team. Jean Sexton, LaTrelle Sheets,

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Don Pearson, Tom Botts, George Sweazey, W. O. Simmons, Gilbert Brouillette, Cecil Boyd, Jack Phelps, H. C. Alloway, A. C. White, C. H. Blummentritt, Louis Bozman, Benjamin Dally, P. E. Duncan, Don Strode, Shields McClintic, L. O. Samuels, Fred A. Weinsert, Floyd S. Newman, Max Goodrich, W. W. Travis, J. E. Dulaney, Lane Cross, all "Hamilton trained" swept William Jewell aside 62½ to 54½ and later overwhelmed Kemper.

Max Farrington was Editor of the "Blue Jay", with Aulus Saunders as Business Manager. The Editor of the Fortnightly was William P. Haley and C. Ransom Comfort Jr. its Business Manager. On the staff of one or both of these publications were Eugene F. Abbott Jr., Jack Acuff, Cecil Boyd, John Calvin Brown, Raymond Garner, Max Goodrich, Roger Hibbard, Clayton Holt, Charles Hubbard, Eugene Johanson, David R. Nixon, Robert Owen, George E. Sweazey, and Henry Yancey.

In January, 1926, President Reed was taken to a St. Louis hospital for treatment and was not again to be active in service at the college. One of his last actions was to encourage the building of fraternity houses. Following his suggestions the Trustees offered to loan the Greek Letter societies generous proportions of building costs provided their houses were located on college property, with the express provision that each house, so financed, should cost at least twenty thousand dollars.

February 22, 1926, the Board of Trustees, meeting in St. Louis, adopted a plan of co-operation with Synodical college whose standing had been questioned. It was believed that it was feasible to loan Westminster professors to Synodical for the conduct of the courses in the junior and senior years and thus raise Synodical's standing to that of a regular four year college. The move was looked on with suspicion and everywhere was the fear that such co-operation was but a preliminary to the merger of the two schools into a co-educational Westminster.

Again Westminster alumni were called for the Baccalaureate Sunday services; Rev. Charles P. Foreman D.D. preaching the sermon in the morning and Rev. L. V. Buschman speaking to the Christian Association at night. The address to the graduat-

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ing class was delivered Wednesday, June 2, 1926, by Rev. M. Willard Lampe D.D. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Robert Guthrie Owen, magna cum laude; Thomas Merritt Alloway; Jefferson Solomon Baker; John Frank Conrad; Morton C. Cunningham; Claiborne Edmunds; Bert Early Garrett; George Henry Green; William Pearson Haley; Frank Seneca Hartsell; Daniel Gilmore Jackson; Joseph Eugene Johanson; Wayne Julier; Kenneth Waldo Lineberry; John Paul McKinsey; Frank Aubrey McVeigh; Earl Gault Miller; George Phillips Newbolt; Jesse Lee Nickerson; William Thomas Owen; Donnell Pearson; Aulus Ward Saunders; Elliott Morrison Stafford; Paul Lemuel Stark; Lloyd George Starrett; Clarence Donnell Turner; Russell Hubert Winters. The Board gave the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity to three: Rev. John Edmund Kerr; Rev. John Rood Cunningham; Rev. Albert Baldwin Dodd. The Philalethian society won the Trustees Prize; Gerald Guyot Latal took the Brookes Bible Prize; Paul Lemuel Stark the Eugene F. Abbott Prize in Ethics; George Edgar Sweazey the Dobyns contest; Robert Shields McClintic the Foster Prize in analytical geometry and Robert Francis White the Foster Prize in trigonometry.

President Elmer Ellsworth Reed D.D. died Saturday evening, August 14, 1926, in Washington West Mansion. His body lay in state in Swope Chapel from 9:30 A.M. to 11:00 A.M. the following Monday morning; at the latter hour the funeral services were conducted by Rev. Eugene F. Abbott D.D. assisted by Rev. A. A. Wallace D.D. The body was taken that same afternoon to Fairfield, Iowa, where, after a brief service in the chapel of Parsons College, the remains were tenderly laid to rest in the Reed burying ground near that city.

The death of Dr. Reed was acutely distressing. It was the first time that a President had died in office. His loss was the greater calamity because of his unfaltering faith; his unswerving determination to bring Westminster to its happy destiny; his clear vision of the possibilities of the future. Coming when Westminster was in a financial crisis so grave that its very standing in the Missouri College Union was threatened; when

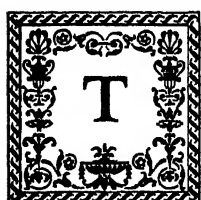
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the Board, and many of the staunchest friends of the institution, were discouraged to the point of despair; he assumed his duties with tireless energy and conducted the affairs of his office with great ability. He speedily won the affection and support of his Board; undertook large financial campaigns; erected the long needed chapel; increased the enrollment and endowment; strengthened an already superior faculty. Distinguished as a college President; an honored citizen of the community, devoted in his allegiance to the cause of the King; Elmer E. Reed deserved, and had, the confidence of all friends of the college. He was a great leader, a delightful companion, a courageous captain in the army of the Lord. His memory remains an inspiration forever to all who love Westminster.

As early as 1901 Phi Delta Theta arranged with Mrs. J. E. Watson to keep her home filled with its members and to use it as a chapter house. This residence was on the northwest corner of Court and Ninth streets. The chapter continued this arrangement for some years then, after a number of changes in location, purchased the Hamilton house on the northwest corner of Eighth and Nichols streets. The chapter paid the debt on this property and began planning a house suitable for a fraternity. The leader in this movement was William Brewer Whitlow '19, later a Province President of his fraternity, always its most devoted and self-sacrificing alumnus. A campaign among the alumni was launched to provide funds and, in accordance with the proposals of Dr. Reed, a lot on the northeast corner of Fifth street and Westminster Avenue was secured under a long time lease. Ground was broken in mid-summer, 1926, and the house was pushed to completion. It was formally dedicated, though as yet unfinished, on Thanksgiving day of that year and was occupied in January, 1927.

The Booming Twenties

CHAPTER XI



TWO HUNDRED ninety three students, a record breaking number, enrolled during the 1926-27 session; one hundred forty seven freshmen, seventy sophomores, forty seven juniors, twenty eight seniors with one special. Twelve states, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Utah were represented in the undergraduate body. The registration increased twenty percent over the preceeding year while the large number of students taxed the ability of the faculty and there was a shortage of class rooms. Re-Union Hall was filled weeks before college opened and many on the waiting list could not be accomodated there at all.

Coach James E. Pixlee's eleven marched through an ever-victorious season in the Missouri College Union, the only loss being a nothing to thirteen set-back at the hands of the Kirksville Teachers. The Blue Jays won from Central Wesleyan 25 to 0; from William Jewell 19 to 0; from Culver-Stockton 16 to 0; from Missouri Wesleyan by a forfeited 6 to 0 score; swept Drury aside 42 to 0; crushed Missouri Valley 26 to 0 and wound up the season with a 21 to 0 victory over Central. This was the fifth year in succesion that the Blue Jays had won the annual Thanksgiving day contest from Central and the fourth successive year that Central had not scored. The team was accompanied to Fayette by a large crowd of students and Fulton people, a special train (consisting of several coaches, two sleepers, a buffet car and a baggage car) being run for the accomodation of the rooters. The team returned to Fulton Thanks-

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giving night in triumph and was hailed as the champions of the Missouri College Union. The day after the game Westminster was informed, through the Kansas City papers, that the "arbiter on eligibility" of the College Union, an alumnus of Central College, had ruled that two of the Westminster players, Messers White and Iba, were ineligible; that their playing made Westminster forfeit their games; and that Central College was champion. The question as to White's eligibility had been raised early in the season and the Westminster authorities had submitted the case for a ruling in writing. After setting out the question, the reply said "He (White) is eligible". The question as to Harry Iba had to do with taking a second examination, a thing that had been customary at Westminster (probably in other colleges) for a quarter of a century. The new rule of the College Union was that no second examinations would be permitted after November 15, 1926—but Iba had taken the one complained about the end of the second semester of the preceeding year making this ruling clearly *ex post facto*. The whole matter was reviewed at the meeting of the Missouri College Union at Kansas City, Dec. 11, 1926, and the formal decision of the Union was expressed in the statement—"The question of the eligibility of two Westminster players was thoroughly discussed. While accepting the decision of the eligibility arbiter as technically correct, circumstances surrounding the case completely absolve the faculty and administration of Westminster College of any blame in the matter." The college was then formally expelled from the Missouri College Union and immediately readmitted by unanimous vote. As a result of this difficulty all relations with Central were severed for five years. The football lettermen were J. J. Andrews, R. L. Bouyer, W. A. "Junior" Boyd, W. S. Duncan, J. B. Grow, Bailey Harrison, C. C. Hedge, Jack Hopke, Henry P. Iba, Max Farrington, D. C. Lidstone, R. T. Liggett, Earle Moore, Murl R. Moore, W. Burton Moore, R. G. Parks, L. O. Samuels, R. E. Scarce, John Scott, Jean E. Sexton (C), R. L. Sheets, W. O. Simmons, George E. Sweazey, A. J. Vogt, J. H. Weaver, R. R. White.

The basketball five had an ever-victorious season in the

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M.C.A.U. The scores; Westminster vs Central Wesleyan 27—17 and 36—30; Westminster vs Culver-Stockton 40—34; Westminster vs Tarkio 50—33 and 54 to 12; Westminster vs Missouri Valley 33—28 and 42—19; Westminster vs Missouri Wesleyan 36—23 and 42—21. Lettermen Henry P. Iba (C), W. A. "Junior" Boyd, T. G. Brouillette, H. Hays Hope, Jack A. Hopke, Charles T. Hubbard, Perry V. Hutson, R. O. Mason, James E. Newkirk.

In track the record was as brilliant as in football. Westminster won from the Haskell Indians; made a clean sweep of the M.C.A.U. meet; won in a triangular meet with Rolla Miners and Central Wesleyan; and beat the Warrensburg Teachers in spite of the fact that the Pennsylvania Relay Decathlon champion was with that team. During the year the Blue Jays won the Indoor Championship of the Western Amateur Athletic Union at the Colosseum in St. Louis; and the outdoor title on Francis Field at Washington University in June. The squad included Thomas W. Botts (C), LaTrelle Sheets, Benjamin H. Dally Jr., Louis Bozman, Chester M. Howell, Gilbert Brouillette, Donald Strode, W. A. "Junior" Boyd, Burton Moore, George E. Sweazey, R. C. Boyd, J. E. C. Gilmore, J. W. Griffith Jr., D. R. Nixon, L. O. Samuels, Jean E. Sexton, W. O. Simmons.

In the spring of 1927 the Westminster team played its way to another M.C.A.U. championship. The Blue Jays had lost two baseball games; one to Rolla, the other to Missouri Valley; but had won eight other contests, one being a second game with Missouri Valley. However Missouri Valley unexpectedly lost its ninth and final game; thus Westminster, with eight games won and two lost, had an .880 percentage against Missouri Valley's .777 based on seven victories and two defeats. Baseball lettermen were Max Farrington (C), Cornelius Lidstone, Earle Moore, William A. Yantis, Willis S. Duncan, Carl E. Starkloff, Henry P. Iba, Carl S. Cave, Philip S. Cohen, J. L. Coombs, Walter Wittenberg Jr., Albert J. Vogt. In addition to four championships—in football, basketball, baseball and track—Archie C. Kennel and Charles T. Hubbard represented the college in the M.C.A.U. tennis tournament, winning both singles

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and doubles championships. The year showed the most successful record in athletics of any college in the history of Missouri. The "Blue Jay" announced that during the last three years Westminster had two championship football teams, two championship track teams, two championship baseball teams, an undefeated debate team, a championship tennis team, participation in three international debates and honorable mention in the Missouri Valley Inter-Collegiate Glee Club contest. Yet all the while scholarship was insisted on by the college authorities with such good effect that forty seven undergraduates (nearly one sixth of the entire enrollment) averaged ninety or above for the first semester.

Debating continued to be a major sport. The squad included George E. Sweazey (C), K. W. Brown, Raymond L. Garner, Gerald G. Latal, C. Ransom Comfort Jr., Eugene F. Abbott Jr., J. Robertson Clagett, Archie C. Kennel, Fred W. Couey, Charles F. Lamkin Jr., Henry C. M. Lamkin, R. F. Jones, Frank M. McClelland, Samuel W. Pearce II and Theodore W. Reichel. The first debates were with foreign teams; Sweazey, Charles F. Lamkin Jr. and K. W. Brown indulging in a non-decision debate with representatives from the University of Australia; Sweazey, Charles F. Lamkin Jr., and Clagett lost to Oxford at Kansas City on the prohibition question. Sweazey and Charles F. Lamkin Jr., toured the east during Easter vacation, winning from Centre and the College of Charleston; losing to Hampden-Sidney and having a non-decision affair with William and Mary. At the same time Comfort, Clagett, Kennel and Henry Lamkin, traveling in Missouri, lost to Missouri Wesleyan but won from Tarkio and Maryville Teachers. Other debates were with Central Wesleyan, Park, John Fletcher College, Wittenberg, McKendree, Kemper. Every squadman participated at some time.

Max Farrington edited the Fortnightly, Ray Garner the "Blue Jay". On their staffs were R. L. Sheets, L. A. Antrobus, W. T. Reichel, A. W. Woods, T. W. Botts, E. F. Abbott Jr., L. M. Atchison, W. W. Wolfe, W. C. Christian, R. O. Mason, J. D. Davis, Earle Moore, Don Strode, C. R. Comfort Jr., J. C.

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Brown, Philip Cohen, J. J. Andrews, Charles F. Lamkin Jr., Elmer E. Elsea, J. R. Clagett, C. C. Moore, R. Neville, Dave Mode Payne, F. F. Hamilton, Walter Wittenberg. Skulls of Seven were George E. Sweazey, Henry P. Iba, Tom W. Botts. C. R. Comfort Jr., W. Burton Moore, Max Farrington and Charles Nesbit. A short lived "pep" organization, the "Blue Pirates" made its appearance at the Drury football game. The band, under Kalinowski, seemed promising; the glee club, under his leadership, was better. While rain and floods reduced the size of the audiences the club made a successful trip from Vandalia and Louisiana, to St. Louis and then to the extreme southeastern part of Missouri. When William T. Hammond retired as Instructor in Modern Languages the Board had selected Walter Edmund Kalinowski, B. Mus., M.A. as his successor and music took its place in undergraduate activities. Robert Samuel Christian came this year as Instructor in Mathematics.

There was necessarily an interregnum after the death of the lamented Reed but the Board did not long delay and called Rev. M. E. Melvin D.D. to the Presidency. He accepted and preached the Baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning, May 29, 1927; Rev. John M. Alexander D.D. addressing the Young Men's Christian Association that same night. Dean Walter Miller A.M., LL.D. of the University of Missouri, spoke to the graduates the following Tuesday morning. The honorary degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred on Professor Isaac Newton Evrard of Missouri Valley College; the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Robert C. Shupe and on Rev. Isaac F. Swallow. George Edgar Sweazey earned the degree of Bachelor of Arts magna cum laude; Max Goodrich the same degree cum laude; the Bachelor of Arts degree being also conferred on Thomas Warfield Botts, John Gordon Calles, Carl Sanford Cave, William Douglas Christian, Elmer Chrisman Elsea, Francis Claude Max Farrington, Hampton Robert Ferris, Thomas Henry Forrester, Raymond Loraine Garner, Charles Templeton Hubbard, Harry Sampson Jones, Gerald Guyot Latal, Preston Berry McCall, Albert Lee Maxwell, Cullie Collins Merchant, David Rogers Nixon, Carl Riley, Harvey Wallace Salmon, Wil-

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liam Oren Simmons, H. Hugh Snider, and Richard Elgin Stokes. The Brookes Bible Prize went to George E. Sweazey, the Eugene F. Abbott Prize in Ethics to Gerald G. Latal, the Dobyns oratorical prize to Kendrick Wade Brown, also the Peace oratorical; the Ben R. Foster prize in trigonometry to John J. Andrews, the H. B. Lang prizes in declamation to Samuel Webster Pearce II and to Russell L. Jones, the Charles C. Nicholls prizes in Latin to Dave Mode Payne and to Frank Morris McClelland.

The untimely death of President Reed suspended all financial solicitation for endowment. Immediately on assumption of office President Melvin visited the General Education Board which had promised \$100,000 to Westminster provided friends of the college added \$200,000 in cash. Twice before the time limit on this pledge had been extended and this time the expiration date was fixed at December 31, 1928, with the very definite assurance that it would not be again extended. President Melvin, assisted by Dr. O. W. Buschgen, organized his forces and energetically campaigned all through the summer and fall. On December 20, 1928, the Board was called together and informed that the solicitors had more than \$200,000 in pledges but little cash, all pledges being conditional on \$200,000 being raised. Since the General Education Board would not accept pledges the college must either raise \$200,000 in cash or lose it all. The Trustees could not borrow this money as Trustees. However a St. Louis banker offered to loan the needed money, taking the pledges as collateral, provided ten Trustees of his selection should join in a note for the amount desired. This offer was accepted by the Board, ten men were found to sign the note for the sake of the college and the campaign was successfully closed.

By formal action of the Trustees, it was ordered, beginning with the class of 1931, that the Bachelor of Arts degree should be indicative of its original meaning, and to receive that degree a man should take five years of Latin. To students majoring in scientific subjects the degree of Bachelor of Science would be given; the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy awarded those

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taking general courses. There was to be no preference between the degrees, each was to require an equal amount of study. Latin was not a popular subject so this requirement did not attract students. At the same time the tuition was raised from one hundred twenty five dollars to one hundred fifty dollars per year. In spite of these two facts the enrollment increased ten percent over the preceeding year; forty seniors, forty five juniors, one hundred one sophomores, one hundred forty one freshmen enrolling for the year. The Trustees, alarmed over the rapidly increasing size of the college, limited freshmen to one hundred thirty beginning with those entering September, 1928; or with the class of 1932. The authorities desired a student body of approximately three hundred, the capacity of the then equipment. No actual limitation was ever placed on the enrollment but the Board relied on the percentage of returning students which over a period of years had been almost constant, and believed that a freshman class of one hundred thirty would result in a college of about three hundred. The Board was not deceived, percentages continued to run true to form, the average attendance for the next eight years was 305.75.

The addition of Rev. Woodbridge O. Johnson as Professor of Bible was the only change in the faculty.

Early in the fall a change in the method of selecting the Student Council was made. The appointment of the Student Council by the faculty had been designed to remove politics in the choice of its members. As one of the chief functions of a college is the training of undergraduates for life it seems strange that students should not engage in political affairs while in college when they will be so engaged all their after life. Now both instructors and students were weary of the faculty appointed Council, which savored too much of paternalistic control, and an amended constitution permitted a college wide election to be held. W. Burton Moore was elected President of the Student Body; Theodore R. Barker, Vice President; Richard O. Mason; Archie C. Kennel; E. Scott Byers; Richard P. Brous; Francis M. Keener; Charles O. Bratton Jr., with a non-member

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(Harvey Neville) as Clerk, made up the new Student Council. The student publication editors and staff had already been elected. The Fortnightly was edited by Louis A. Antrobus; the "Blue Jay" was edited by Charles F. Lamkin Jr. with A. C. Kennel as Business Manager. Later in the year these gentlemen were in England and were succeeded by Henry C. M. Lamkin and Walter W. Dalton. On the staff of one or the other of these publications were Frank McClelland, W. C. Bell, E. F. Abbott Jr., LaTrelle Sheets, W. D. Langtry, E. E. Latimer, Walter Wittenberg, Sidney Maughs, Raymond C. Holman, Leonard S. Vandyke, David Mode Payne, Edward A. Saye and Theodore R. Barker.

The erection of the Phi Delta Theta house lead the other fraternities to plan similar buildings. Beta Theta Pi had, for some years, occupied the old Bush home at 817 Court Street, at first renting, later purchasing, the property. This house had not been erected for the fraternity use and was a considerable distance from the college. To remedy conditions Beta Theta Pi secured the lot on the south east corner of Sixth and Westminster Avenue and during the summer and fall of 1927 built a commodious and attractive house, moving into it just before the Christmas holidays of that year.

In the fall of 1927 an informal organization, looking toward the formation of another fraternal group on the campus, was conceived by Rutledge Gish assisted by Dave Mode Payne. The two gradually added other students to their carefully chosen group. Finally perfecting their organization they began functioning as a fraternity (which they called Yorke House) on November 15, 1928. The charter members are agreed on as being Rutledge Gish, Dave Mode Payne, Leland Williams, Foster Wiley, Walter D. Langtry, Alan C. Beck, J. Fred Osterle and Ralph W. Kottkamp. A constitution was drawn up, a badge, designed by Kottkamp, and a crest, designed by Payne, were adopted. Meetings were first held in one of the recitation rooms in Westminster Hall. During the spring of 1929 a club room was rented and the chapter met there until the fall of 1930 when they moved into the former Kappa Alpha house, 806 Court

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street, remaining there until January, 1931, when Yorke House took over the Maughs property at the southeast corner of Seventh and Westminster Avenue.

For the next eight years Yorke House steadily consolidated its position on the campus and consistently enrolled a strong chapter. For the first four or five years it had unusually high scholastic requirements. No man was eligible for membership until the beginning of his sophomore year and it was necessary for him to attain an average grade of eighty five before he could be initiated. Gradually a sentiment was developed that the organization should be changed from a local society into a chapter of a national Greek Letter fraternity. With the growth of this sentiment the rules were modified and Yorke House entered the fall rush under the same conditions as then governed the existing chapters of other fraternities on the campus.

The football season was unfortunate. The scores; Westminster 18, Central Wesleyan 6; Westminster 0, Osteopaths 13; Westminster 0, Kirksville Teachers 21; Westminster 6, Washington University 6; Westminster 0, College of Emporia 6; Westminster 0, Missouri Valley 21; Westminster 14, Rolla Miners 7 and Westminster 40, Drury 0. Lettermen. . Burton Moore (C), Ralph Parks, Cornelius Lidstone, R. R. White, J. H. Weaver, K. W. Bagranoff, Earl Moore, Pat Draper, W. A. "Junior" Boyd, Joseph Carter, Robert Liggett, Roy Parks, H. McAnelly; Louis Smith, John Grow, Russell Bouyer, Bailey Harrison, Ernest Kiefer, Rudolph Searce, William Meyers, John Andrews, Arthur Krueger, John Green and Murl Moore. Basketball was better. After losing four of six "warm-up" games Westminster entered conference play with two victories over Rolla Miners (52-31 and 52-48); won from Missouri Wesleyan 51-28; from Missouri Valley 33-31 and 39-20; eliminated Drury with two defeats 44-26 and 42-31. The championship came to the Blue Jays when they defeated Central Wesleyan 31 to 26 on its own court. Two easy victories over Missouri Wesleyan closed the season. Jack Hopke captained the team with W. A. "Junior" Boyd, R. O. Mason, Edwin Newkirk, John

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Greene, Hudson McAnelly, Perry Hutson and Robert Vaught as lettermen.

Debating reached its zenith. Pi Kappa Delta enrolled C. Ransom Comfort Jr., Charles F. Lamkin Jr., A. C. Kennel, K. W. Brown, Eugene F. Abbott Jr., Henry C. M. Lamkin, Samuel W. Pearce II; with Donald Strode, T. Aldine Hudson, Gilbert Close, W. W. Dalton and Denzil C. Warden also on the squad. Charles F. Lamkin Jr., J. Robertson Clagett and C. Ransom Comfort Jr., won an audience decision over Cambridge (England) University at Kansas City. Different members of the squad met and won from Shurtleff, Culver-Stockton, Washburn, University of Mississippi, Park, Cape Girardeau Teachers, Kansas City School of Law and Centre but lost to Kirksville Teachers, Tarkio, Culver-Stockton, Hastings and Missouri Wesleyan.

In April, 1928, Westminster's debate team invaded England. The trip was under the auspices of the Student Federation of America which annually designates one college to represent the United States in forensic competition with English universities. The team included Charles F. Lamkin Jr. (C), Archie C. Kennel, Ransom Comfort Jr., and J. Robertson Clagett. The Blue Jay team engaged in nine decision contests and won nine decisions; a result said to be unmatched by any other American team debating on English soil. In addition the team participated in several non-decision contests. English observers wrote Westminster's authorities that our debaters "were the most effective and pleasing speakers that they had so far welcomed from any American college".

The M.C.A.U. held its annual Track and Field meet in Fulton, May 18, 1928. For the third successive year Westminster won and LaTrelle Sheets was, for the third time, high point man in the meet. Other Blue Jay point winners were McKnelly, Beare, Dally, Talbott, Jones, Henry Lamkin, Krueger, Strode and Boyd. From an educational standpoint the most significant development of the year was the action of the Association of American Universities in placing Westminster on its accredited list. Internally the college changed from a five day week (Mon-

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day being the holiday) to a six day week with all recitations in the morning except laboratory periods. This change was more noted by the students than recognition by the Association of American Universities.

During the year a development in the automobile industry profoundly affected the college. Twelve years earlier the catalogue had timidly mentioned the "Old Trails Continental Highway" apologetically intimating that sometime in the far-distant future others than daring tourists might venture on this recently designated, imperfectly constructed, road. But roads were now being rapidly built, paved highways were beginning to cross and recross the state. Great excitement was created in December, 1927, when the Ford Company displayed a new model selling at a moderate price. Within three years the number of automobiles in the nation increased from seven to twenty three million; bus lines made their appearance; railroad passenger and freight business fell off to an alarming extent; inter-urban trolley lines ceased to exist. In a very short time the Alton railroad discontinued its passenger service between Mexico and Jefferson City and tore up its tracks from Fulton to the Missouri river. Again Westminster was located in an inland town yet, because of the happenings of this particular period, Fulton was really put on the map; with passenger bus lines and private automobiles making Westminster, for the first time, easily accessible from all directions.

Elaborate plans were made for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the founding of the college at commencement. A special committee (J. Harry Atkinson, Franc L. McCluer, W. B. Whitlow, Elmer C. Henderson and Howard B. Lang) had charge of the arrangements. As the session ended, and the alumni were about to gather, the college lost its famous and beloved professor of mathematics. John Harvey Scott had begun his long service in the faculty when almost a boy in 1863. Never did he take a vacation, never was he on leave. He had given the final examination in trigonometry, the class had taken the test, but he went to his final reward before he could determine the grades. There may have been a better instructor of mathematics

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somewhere, sometime, in the world but not one of his students ever admit it. At the meeting of the Trustees June 5, 1928, a previously appointed committee (Rev. A. A. Wallace D.D., Hon. Lee Montgomery and Judge John F. Green) submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted and spread on the minutes:

"The great teacher has passed into the presence of the Great Teacher of all. Dr. John Harvey Scott, who for sixty five years shed glory on the work of teaching, laid down his earthly labors on Sunday, May 27, 1928. The passing of Dr. Scott is an event of more than ordinary meaning to us and to the college. The simplicity of character, the rectitude of purpose, and the rare abilities of mind and heart with which he was gifted made him a man of mark. The purity of his life is fitly symbolized in the clarity with which he grasped and held and imparted the truths of the science to which he gave his mind. The rectitude of his Christian character is matched only by the straight lines that were laid down by him as the basis on which his students were taught to build their temples of learning.

"The devotion with which he followed his chosen field of thought is excelled only by the self-sacrificing love with which he gave himself to the college and to us, his students. Through days of stress and poverty he never lost faith in Westminster, and with the confidence that never wavered, and a service never clouded by the dollar mark, he went straight forward, teaching and living the same thing and thus putting us under everlasting obligation to him; a debt we can never repay.

"He has enobled the teaching profession; he has shed unfailing lustre on Westminster's name; he has won from every serious minded student, who came under his masterly touch, unstinted admiration, unfailing confidence and a love that will not die.

"Dr. Scott learned from and followed Jesus, the Master Teacher; may we also sit at His feet and one day join the classes of those who drink from the fountains of eternal truth which make glad the City of our God."

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The Baccalaureate sermon was preached Sunday morning, June 3, 1928, by Rev. A. A. Wallace D.D.; the address to the Christian Association at night was delivered by Rev. Raymond C. Lippard.

Tuesday, June 5, 1928, had been set apart for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee. Numbers of alumni came from widely separated parts of the Nation. Unfortunately rain began to fall early in the morning and continued intermittently all day. The formal program began in Swope Chapel at 3:00 P.M. Rev. John L. Roemer D.D. offering the invocation. Rev. William Crowe D.D. spoke on "Our Seventy Fifth Anniversary"; Hon. J. Paul Cayce, grandson of an original trustee, on "The Echo from the Past". Rev. David R. Kerr D.D. brought "Greetings from a former President". Judge C. Orrick Bishop, oldest living graduate, told of "The Westminster of Yesterday". J. Donald Strode '28 talked impressively of "Westminster of To-Day". Rev. John J. Rice, grandson of the third President, delivered the oration, choosing the same subject his grandfather used when laying the corner stone—"The Three Great Interests of Man". Dr. J. C. Jones '79, President Emeritus of the University of Missouri, responded for the alumni, President M. E. Melvin closed the program with "Plans for To-Morrow". Rev. John W. MacIvor D.D. offered the final prayer and bestowed the benediction.

Seventy five years, lacking a month, had passed since Nathan L. Rice laid the corner stone when another Rice, a grandson, stood on the same campus and delivered an address on the same "Three Great Interests of Man", Religion, Education and Liberty. One could not listen to the golden tongued John J. Rice Jr. without remembering his beloved father, John Jay Rice, so long the guide and mentor of Westminster men; nor fail to revere the orator's saintly grandfather who was so great a Prince and Ruler in Israel. No man could sit in that anniversary service and not reflect on the events crowded into the days between the times that Grandsire and Grandson spoke. In those seventy five years the college often faced perils that seemed to presage its doom; particularly when the permanant loss of

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grounds and buildings was only prevented by the persistence, self-sacrifice and faith of that devoted servant of God, Robert Morrison, who begged alms from church to church, from house to house. As the audience listened they remembered the great assurance given that God was with His people when Sausser left his fortune to the college. In memory the congregation rejoiced over the assumption by the Northern Synod of its rightful interest in the affairs of the institution. In sorrow the listeners recalled the fire that left only the columns of the Westminster that was; in joy they looked about a new and wonderful chapel, gift of a revered mother in the church. As the Grandson concluded his peroration there was thanksgiving in every heart for the Divine guidance that has attended Westminster ever since it was dedicated to education, to liberty and to God.

July, 1853, and June, 1928, afford a study in contrasts. Then the elder Rice spoke on an open hillside; the younger Rice in a beautiful chapel surrounded by half century old trees. Then candles and oil lamps; in 1928 Mazda lights everywhere. Then slaves cooked the meals in open fireplaces; at the anniversary celebration guests ate food prepared over an electric range. Then horses and wagons and carriages brought the people to the campus; at the Diamond Jubilee there was not a horse in sight, instead automobiles were parked two and three deep. Then Fulton had no telegraph; now every house had a telephone, most of them had radios, and while the feasting was in progress there came a cablegram from Westminster undergraduates debating beyond the seas. Then it was a two days journey from St. Louis by steamboat and stage; in 1928 it was less than three hours over ribbon smooth roads. Then Dr. Rice looked with eyes of faith into the future and visioned the sons of the college. Three quarters of a century later Westminster's children answered her call and came home to their Mother. It was a source of joy at this anniversary season to realize that Westminster's sons, whether they have, in this world, been called to be captains of hundreds or captains of thousands, or whether they serve as simple men-at-arms, are all loyal to the Mother that bore them; evidence in their characters the gentle nurture

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of the college; and, justifying the faith of the Fathers, everywhere are found rallying about the scarlet banner of the King.

Commencement was Wednesday, June 6, and the exercises were made memorable by the address of Rev. John M. Vander Muelen D.D., LL.D. The Diamond Jubilee justified conferring eight honorary degrees. The degree of Doctor of Music was given Professor R. Ritchie Robertson. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Leonard Victor Buschman, Rev. Chia Yu Ming, Rev. Ewell Travis Drake, Rev. Norman L. Euwer, Rev. James L. Fowle, Rev. John Jay Rice Jr., and Rev. Ezequiel Dionisio Torres.

Archie Clarence Kennel, Harvey Wendell Neville and Robert Francis White were given the Bachelor of Arts degree magna cum laude. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Eugene Francis Abbott Jr., Robert P. Allen, Harmon Clinton Alloway, Mark Andrews, Lewis Madison Atchison Jr., Lyman Russell Bowman Jr., Telles Gilbert Brouillette, Kendrick Wade Brown, Paul Caldwell, George Elgin Callis, Charles Harrison Cochran, Clarence Ransom Comfort Jr., Joe Carter Creech, John Edward Creech, Benjamin William Frieberger, William L. Gillmor Jr., John Richfield Graves, Adam Russell Gwinn, George Bailey Harrison, Jack Alonzo Hopke, Shapleigh Woolfolk Howell, Stephen Allen Lotterer, Wiley Burton Moore, Paul Bradford Newbolt, Haywood Timothy Newkirk, Charles Richard Nisbit Jr., Ralph Parks, Richard LaTrelle Sheets, William Thomas Smithy, James Donald Strode, William Waring Travis, Allen Walsh Wood. The Dobyns oratorical had been won by J. Robertson Clagett, the Peace oratorical by Stephen Edward Ayers. The Brookes Bible Prize went to Francis Harold Daniel; the Ben R. Foster prize in trigonometry was given Richard Perry Neville.

This was the last year of the Synodical Female College. Westminster and Synodical had been closely associated for fifty seven years. When the Synod established this college for young women there were no educational standards; no accrediting agencies; no requirements as to endowment or equipment. The passage of the years took toll of many worthy institutions,

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especially those women's colleges with a cloistered atmosphere almost approaching a nunnery. For considerable time the pressure on Synodical had been great. The accrediting agency insisted that the school should assume a junior college status if it should attempt to continue since the financial burden, for equipment and faculty if it was to continue as a four year college, was too great to be borne. Finally the monetary situation demanded its immediate closing. To every Westminster man of the earlier days the passing of Synodical was deplored.

As the 1928-29 session opened Dean Sweazey succeeded the lamented Scott as professor of mathematics; Elliott Brown Scherr B.A.,B.J. came as Instructor in Modern Languages replacing Broderius; Iver N. Nelson M.A. followed Kalinowski as full professor in the department. Rev. John Alexander McQueen M.A., urbane and able, was appointed professor of freshman Bible, a position for which he was admirably fitted and which he was to adorn for years. Cameron D. Day Ph.D. was elected to succeed Prof. Heath, removed from the state, as professor of Biology.

The advent of Dr. Day was significant. After Mayer's departure in 1861 the department of Natural Science was overshadowed for years by the great teachers of Latin, Greek and mathematics which seemed then the major subjects, indeed the only ones worth while. Now, with the increasing trend towards science, Day was providentially sent to the college. Because of his great ability and wonderful personality as a teacher, undergraduates preparing for the study of medicine were attracted to Westminster in increasing numbers. He is one of the great educational leaders whose work here has been of inestimable value.

Thirty three seniors, fifty five juniors, ninety sophomores, one hundred twenty one freshmen, two specials enrolled for the year. The faculty's representations to the Trustees resulted in the revocation of the order requiring Latin for the Bachelor of Arts degree and with this year the status quo was restored with every graduate, no matter what subjects he elected, receiving the same Bachelor of Arts diploma.

Returning students were greeted by a new fraternity house,

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rapidly nearing completion, on the northeast corner of Sixth Street and Westminster Avenue. Kappa Alpha, which for some years had occupied the Black house, 806 Court street, was now following the other Greek Letter societies to the campus. The new structure, a building in southern colonial style, had been begun in mid summer and was occupied during the holiday season of this year. The four fraternities were now all housed immediately east of Westminster Avenue. Three of these houses were modern and imposing. The fourth was a remodeled dwelling and unsuited for a fraternity home but it continued to be used as such, first by Theta Kappa Nu, then by Yorke House, until it was replaced ten years later by a substantial and beautiful chapter house builded for Delta Tau Delta. The center of gravity of student residence had finally shifted to the immediate neighborhood of the college; with the occupancy of the new Kappa Alpha house three fourths of the undergraduates slept within pistol shot of the chapel.

On November 14, 1928, the English Women's team debated in Swope Chapel; Charles F. Lamkin Jr., Henry C. M. Lamkin and Truman A. Hudson representing the college. Two days later Denzil Warden and Henry C. M. Lamkin met the University of Sidney, Australia, at Kansas City; both debates non-decision. During the second semester Westminster met and vanquished Central Wesleyan twice; William Jewell and the Kirksville Teachers but lost decisions to William Jewell, twice to Culver-Stockton, Park and the Kirksville Teachers. In addition no decision contests were held with six or eight other colleges and universities. Westminster's reputation in debating caused its opponents to seek no decision contests—which only helped the opponents. In addition to the men taking part in the first two debates the Blue Jays were represented at different times by Madison Coombs, Stephen E. Ayers, Dupuy Cayce, Walter D. Langtry, W. B. Edwards, E. S. Byers, F. E. Busse, R. B. Berger, G. F. Close, Edward Winklemeyer, Russell Jones and B. S. Mack.

Pixlee, ably assisted by Brutus Hamilton and Max Farrington, developed a splendid football team which was only once

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beaten, though once tied, in the Missouri College Union. The scores—Westminster 6, Washington University 0; Westminster 7, Drury 0; Westminster 0, College of Emporia 13; Westminster 7, Kirksville Teachers 0; Westminster 18, Tarkio 6; Westminster 7, Rolla Miners 13; Westminster 12, Missouri Valley 12; Westminster 75, Central Wesleyan 0; Westminster 18, Washburn 0. Letter and squad men: Rudolph Searce, Russell Bouyer, Hudson McAnelly, W. A. "Junior" Boyd, Robert Liggett, Marcus Harrison, R. R. "Jelly" White, Willis Duncan, Foster Wiley, Al Vogt, Shirley Duncan, Jake Davis, Ed Crandall, Pat Draper, Denzil Warden, Joe Carter, Willard Cox, Ray Butterworth, William McClanahan, Arthur Schweitzer, W. L. Sturdevant, Lester Blackiston, Avery Whitehurst, Irley McClard, Robert L. Acuff, Everett Taylor, Henry C. M. Lamkin, Raymond Goodwin, Arthur Krueger, Chauncey Ferrell, Carl Hall. Later in the year Pixlee resigned to accept the position of Director of Athletics at George Washington University.

David Halley edited the Fortnightly with Scott Byers as Business Manager; Dave Mode Payne was editor of the "Blue Jay", Latney Barnes attended to the business details. W. A. Yantis, S. E. Ayers, Rutledge Gish, Henry C. M. Lamkin, Elmer C. Henderson Jr., E. C. Mohler, Caldine Nave, Gupton Vogt, Ralph W. Kottkamp, F. M. Randolph, Gilbert Close, William Bowers, W. R. Woodson, Dupuy Cayce, Walter D. Langtry, Leland J. R. Williams, Julian Glass, Sidney Maughs, R. L. Stephens, W. B. Edwards, Keith Irwin, L. Madison Coombs, Alan Beck, J. C. McCoy, Roy D. Cleveland, were on one or both of the staffs.

In basket ball the Blue Jays won from William Jewell 27 to 21; from Tarkio 42 to 36; from Culver-Stockton 35 to 27; from Rolla Miners 36 to 33; from Missouri Valley 34 to 19; from Drury 22 to 16; and from Central Wesleyan 27 to 19. But unfortunately there were games that were not victories. Westminster lost to Rolla Miners 22 to 30; was beaten by Tarkio 24 to 30; by William Jewell 21 to 33; by Central Wesleyan 33 to 45; by Missouri Valley 35 to 37; finally losing twice to Drury by scores of 21 to 35 and 25 to 44. R. O. "Dick" Mason cap-

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tained the five; Frazier Sanders; W. A. "Junior" Boyd; Hudson McAnelly; Edwin Newkirk; Carl Strobach; Joseph C. Acuff and Eli Tucker were lettermen.

Benj. H. Dally, Jr. captained the Track team; with J. M. Auten; R. I. Beare; W. A. Boyd Jr.; Louis Bozman; R. P. Edwards; A. L. Elliott; R. F. Frankenfeld; Arthur Krueger; H. C. M. Lamkin; Hudson McAnelly; Lee McKnelly; Roy Parks; W. L. Sturtevant; Peyton T. Talbott as letter men with him. Baseball was not college sponsored but the Blue Jay team was one of the best in years. Mark Wilson acted as manager of the team with W. A. Yantis dignified by the title of Secretary. Yantis, Eli Tucker, B. Vogt; W. E. Cox; W. A. Boyd Jr.; H. S. Stout; E. B. Crandall; R. H. Weber; A. Vogt; William Bowers; M. M. Wilson played, with success. Dr. F. L. McCluer coached the tennis team with F. H. Saunders; M. Wilson; W. P. Summerlin; W. L. Sturdevant; H. McAtee; E. L. Schott; P. E. Johanson; Allen D. Harper; "Junior" Boyd; A. C. Reneau; N. E. Newnham; H. J. Schieck; B. S. Mack on the squad. For the first time golf was recognized as a minor sport; Alfred Elliott being captain with his first line men B. V. Gill and Frasier Saunders.

This was the last year before the depression and might be called the culmination of the "jazz" age. "Jack" Atkinson insisted that Westminster should have a real band and one appeared, dressed in blue coats and white trowsers: really a credit to the college. J. C. Crowley; H. S. Major Jr; Frank Blair; Vardeman Cockrell; Carl Strobach; S. E. Ayers; D. M. Payne; F. M. Randolph; C. O. Bratten; Frank S. Kallmeyer; C. T. Nugent; B. M. Barnes; Raymond Frankenfeld; J. C. Humphreys; Spencer Love; W. E. Pearce; Keith Hendrix; G. E. Hopkins; Ray Holman; R. J. Camp; and E. E. Yowell belonged. The Glee Club was active. Leland Williams was President; Dupuy F. Cayce, Business Manager; Rutledge Gish, Librarian; Paul S. Callaway, accompanist.

The dramatic organization presented "The Jay Jollies of '29", our first attempt at a musical comedy. Westminster and William Woods combined in the production. Alpha Psi Omega,

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national dramatic fraternity installed on the campus two years before through the efforts of Sam W. Pearce II, put on two plays; Sidney Maughs, Rutledge Gish; Richard A. Brous; Robert Berger; Scott Byers; David Mode Payne; Wayne Forcade and Ed A. Saye being members. Jabberwocky, campus dramatic organization, enrolled, in addition to the members of Alpha Psi Omega, R. L. Stephens, Chauncey Ferrell, Julian Glass, B. S. Mack, Leland Williams, F. M. Randolph, Raymond Frankenfeld, H. C. M. Lamkin, Denzil Warden, Madison Coombs, Alan C. Beck.

The year was one of harmony within the student body. Richard O. Mason was President, Edward E. Lewis, Secretary-Treasurer; and Russell R. White, Sergeant-at-arms. John J. Cotton; J. P. V. Howell, John Grant, R. O. Mason, William E. Pearce, F. M. Bloom, J. M. Keusseff, George B. Vaughn belonged to the Student Council. The Skulls of Seven for the year: W. A. "Junior" Boyd; R. O. Mason; T. R. Barker; H. E. McAnelly; Charles F. Lamkin Jr.; D. M. Payne; Willis S. Duncan.

Rev. Arnold H. Lowe, D.D., scholarly and eloquent, preached the Baccalaureate sermon, Sunday morning, June 2, 1929. The address at the commencement, Wednesday morning, June 5, 1929, was given by Honorable Henry S. Caulfield, Governor of Missouri. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on John Julius Cotton, magna cum laude; William Ernest Pearce, magna cum laude; David Mode Payne Jr., cum laude; E. John Scott, cum laude; John Jacobs Andrews; Frank Mearz Baker; Theodore Roosevelt Barker; Robert E. Berger; Louis Bozman; Benjamin Hart Dally Jr; Abraham L. Detweiler; Waldo Berry Edwards; John Mosby Grant; James Carroll Humphreys; Paul Briggs Kirkpatrick; Charles Fackler Lamkin Jr.; Edward Emmett Latimer; Edward Badger Lewis; Lhamon Forest Lynes; Hudson Emmanuel McAnelly; Cal McKnelly; Richard Owsley Mason; Frank Larimore Owen; Roy Gilbert Parks; Clyde Stanley Royston; Russell A. Sass; Edwin Andras Saye; Henry Samuel Stout; George Brooks Vaughn; Leland John Richard Williams; Mark Wilson. The Board conferred the

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degree of Doctor of Laws on Colonel Sanford Sellers and Mr. Theodore Price; the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. John Crockett; Rev. D. K. Ferguson; Rev. C. H. Morton and Rev. Lynn F. Ross.

Robert F. Karsch was awarded the James H. Brookes Bible Prize; Stephen E. Ayers won the Dobyys Oratorical and Truman Aldine Hudson the Peace Oratorical; Richard Perry Neville took the Ben R. Foster Prize in analytical geometry and Roy Lundius and Richard Presley Edwards the Ben R. Foster prize in trigonometry. The Eugene F. Abbott Prize in Ethics went to John Julius Cotton; the Charles C. Nicholls Prize in Latin was won by Clyde Stanley Royston and George Duncan Flippen; the Mrs. Edwin Curd prizes for the Shorter Catechism were given Walter Dale Langtry and Harold Marion Barrow; while the George D. Will Scholarship Athletic Medals were adjudged to have been earned by John Benson Grow and Henry Clayton Minter Lamkin.

The Board decided that it was necessary to increase the tuition from one hundred fifty dollars to two hundred dollars per annum and this increase became effective at the opening of the 1929-30 scholastic year.

At commencement the General Alumni Association was re-organized and given a stable place in college life. A constitution was adopted and provision was made for the constant functioning of alumni activities under the direction of an Alumni Secretary. This is the first time that any real attempt was made to co-ordinate the alumni with the college; giving the Board and the President a body of men of unquestionable loyalty who are ready to do anything at anytime that the authorities of the college call. The first Alumni Council was composed of fifteen men, elected at the annual dinner, together with two from the St. Louis Alumni Association. These were: Class of 1930 J. C. Bond; N. T. Cave; W. B. Whitlow; Dr. Glenn B. Morrow, Rolla E. Peters. Class of 1931—J. Harry Atkinson; James N. Beasley; Robert M. Foster; Neal S. Wood; F. Stuart Yantis; Class of 1932—Edson L. Burch; J. Raeburn Green; C. Douglas Smiley Jr.; Franc L. McCluer; R. Kent Wilson; with J. Eugene

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Baker Jr., and Presley W. Edwards from the St. Louis Association. J. Harry Atkinson was elected President; F. L. McCluer, Vice President; J. Raeburn Green, Recording Secretary, Charles F. Lamkin, Alumni Secretary.

September, 1929, was at the beginning of the depression yet thirty nine seniors, forty seven juniors, ninety one sophomores, one hundred thirty freshmen with one special, registered—seven more than enrolled the previous year. At the suggestion of Rev. A. A. Wallace D.D. the custom of inducting the freshmen through the historic columns was instituted. Brutus Hamilton had resigned to become head Track coach at the University of Kansas, Joseph E. Houston M.A. came as Instructor in History; Carl I. Kilander M.A. replaced E. B. Scherr as Instructor in Modern Languages. The college claimed eighteen thousand books in its library.

Substantial improvements in the physical plant were noted by returning students. Concrete driveways had been laid during the summer, several thousand dollars worth of shrubbery and trees had been planted—the first time any landscaping had been attempted; the Scott Gate, presented by the class of 1929, was built at the northeastern entrance to the campus. A concrete floor was laid in the basement of Swope Chapel; the walls and floor waterproofed; and here the library was installed. Washington West Mansion was painted buff to harmonize with the other buildings.

Emmett R. Stuber B.S., succeeded Pixlee as football coach. The eleven was light but exceedingly fast and Stuber possessed the happy faculty of inspiring his players to unusual exertions. But for an unfortunate "break" the Blue Jays would have won the M.C.A.U. championship. The scores—Westminster 13, Central Wesleyan 0; Westminster 0, College of Emporia 13; Westminster 12, Kirksville Teachers 0; Westminster 19; Drury 0; Westminster 59, Culver-Stockton 0; Westminster 39, Tarkio 0; Westminster 12, Rolla Miners 0; Westminster 7, Missouri Valley 13; Westminster 6, William Jewell 6. Letters were given Rudolph Searce (C), Foster Wiley, W. A. "Junior" Boyd, Marcus Harrison, Willis S. Duncan, Carl Hall, Denzil C. War-

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den, Willard E. Cox, Henry C. M. Lamkin, Everett Taylor, Jerome Blanton, Irely McClard, Norman Thornton, Chauncey V. Ferrell, Randolph Weber, James McClanahan, Lawrence Bell, Carroll Crews, Roy Goodwin, Carl Porchey, Harry Holman, Laurin Books.

The long promised gymnasium, now a reality, was formally dedicated "Dad's Day," November 16, 1929. The new structure had been built between Westminster Hall and Washington West Mansion and was one of the largest and best equipped buildings of the kind possessed by any similar college, in fact better than those on the campus of some universities. Eighty feet wide, one hundred fifty feet deep; the gym was of buff colored brick with a slate roof; pillars with Corinthian capitals resting against its front made it harmonize in general type with the other college buildings. The first floor was given over to one of the best basket ball courts in the state; a swimming pool (sixty feet long by twenty feet wide), dressing rooms for home and visiting teams, locker and equipment rooms were in the basement. Covers were laid for four hundred sixty in the new building. J. Harry Atkinson presided. Dr. A. A. Wallace D.D. pronounced the invocation; President Melvin welcomed the fathers and the alumni; Dean Sweazey spoke on "Our Task at Westminster"; Dr. F. L. McCluer on "A New Day for Westminster"; Willis S. Duncan '30, President of the Student Body, replied for the undergraduates. The formal dedication followed the dinner. Rev. Garnet Alcorn offered prayer; President Melvin presented the keys of the building to the Board, to which Mr. Charles responded, paying high tribute to those whose generosity had made the new gymnasium possible. The formal address was delivered by Mr. Frank C. Rand, President of the International Shoe Company of St. Louis, his subject being "The Value of Physical Training in a Modern Business Career". Rev. J. M. Van der Meulen, D.D. conducted the formal dedication, the ritual being read in concert by leader and audience.

Eugene F. Kimbrell A.M. came this year as Director of Athletics and basketball coach. A game with Drury—in which an ineligible man was played, was forfeited to Westminster en-

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abling the Blue Jays to take the championship by a percentage of .888 over .875 for its nearest compeditor. This was the fourth basket ball championship in five successive years. W. A. "Junior" Boyd, Robert L. Acuff, Hays Hope, Lawrence Bell, Carl Porchey, Carl Strobach, Joseph C. Acuff, Ray Kaiser and Kenneth Humphrey were lettermen.

The Dobyns oratorical was won by Aldine Hudson. The debate squad included Denzil C. Warden, Robert Hitner, DuPuy Cayce, E. Scott Byers, Henry C. M. Lamkin, Gilbert Close, P. Eugene Johansen, Charles K. McClure, F. M. Randolph, Rutledge Gish, C. L. Morrison, L. Madison Coombs, Alan C. Beck, W. S. Clarke, S. H. Young, W. L. Stickney Jr., Coke Reeves, Harry F. Finks, Harry W. Jones, and Aldine Hudson. During the year, including the national Pi Kappa Delta convention, the Blue Jays engaged in twenty seven forensic contests, winning fourteen, losing six with seven innocuous no decision affairs. The Fortnightly was ably edited by Alan Beck, its finances attended to by Rutledge Gish. Julian Glass edited the "Blue Jay" and Sidney Maughs was Business Manager; this yearbook being a marked success. Ralph W. Kottkamp, F. M. Randolph, Fred Osterle, Harry W. Jones, W. S. Bowers Jr., Wallace I. Bowers, R. P. Edwards, A. B. Young, Walter D. Langtry, Henry C. M. Lamkin, L. Madison Coombs, S. E. Ayers, Charles M. Wilson Jr., W. A. Yantis, Chauncey V. Ferrell, Elmer C. Henderson Jr., J. E. Bachelder Jr., Karl F. Stroback Jr., F. H. McCoy, W. A. Clark, served as assistants on one or both of these publications. The Skulls of Seven enrolled Willis S. Duncan, L. Madison Coombs, W. A. "Junior" Boyd, E. Scott Byers, Henry C. M. Lamkin, Thomas H. Callis, Rudolph E. Searce.

In reporting to the Synods President Melvin summarized the needs of the college in the following statement; "More than anything else Westminster needs ample endowment in order to meet the annual deficit. Judged by even minimum standards any first class college should have \$4,000 of endowment per student. Our student capacity is 300. This means that to operate efficiently the college should have an endowment of \$1,200,000 whereas it is \$800,000. An annual deficit of \$15,000 to \$20,-

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000 is absolutely necessary every year if the college maintains its standards. There are only three sources of income; endowment, students fees, church budgets. We cannot look for an increase from student fees in the near future. Nor can we depend on a large increase in the endowment soon. Our only hope is to look to the loyalty and devotion of the local churches for the percentage of benevolences allowed by Synod. If we could get this every year our problem of the annual deficit would be largely solved.

“Westminster college has for seventy five years been one of the greatest assets of the Presbyterian church in this section. It is in no danger of collapse. It has lived and passed through the danger zone in which many of the denominational colleges of the country are struggling. We should take pride in Missouri that Westminster ranks third in endowment among all the colleges of the church. The weakness of the present situation lies in the possible assumption of our Presbyterian people that its needs have been met whereas the college is just emerging into a zone where expansion and growth demand large outlays. No longer need one fear for its existence. We may now turn our attention to making it efficient.”

Commencement came early. Rev. J. Layton Mauze D.D. preached the Baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning, May 25, 1930, with the address to the class delivered the following Wednesday by President Uel W. Lamkin LL.D. of the Northwest State Teachers College. The Trustees conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on Elmer Cave Barrow, magna cum laude; George Duncan Flippen, magna cum laude; Richard Perry Neville, magna cum laude; John Martin Kuesseff, cum laude; Stephen Edward Ayers; Latney Barnes; Robert Forrester Berentz; Hubert Edward Books; Richard Pendleton Brous; Edward Scott Byers; Thomas Harold Callis; Lewis Madison Coombs; Francis Harold Daniel; Francis Harold Drummond; Willis Singleton Duncan; Edward Rutledge Gish; David Halley; Marcus Franklin Harrison; Frank Marion Hereford; Harrington Hays Hope, Russell Lowell Jones, Henry Clayton Minter Lamkin, Hermon Samuel Major Jr., Charles Edwin Presnell, Frank

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Gore Richards, Norbert William Scholle, Paul Kenneth Smith, William Pope Summerlin, Bert Alby Thomas, Dan Pratt Tucker, Leonard Scott VanDyke, Paul Marion Wickersham, Charles Melvin Wilson Jr., William Alexander Yantis, Jean Elyle Sexton. The degree of Doctor of Laws was given Benjamin H. Charles Jr. and to John F. Green; with the degree of Doctor of Divinity bestowed on Rev. Henry Little Jr. and on Rev. Malcolm A. Mattheson. The Brookes Bible prize went to Charles L. Morrison; the Peace oratorical to Henry C. M. Lamkin; the Abbott prize in Ethics to Francis Harold Daniel.

This year the alumni office instituted the Roll Call, an appeal to the alumni for funds to meet current expenses of the institution; no set sum being suggested in the solicitation. Letters were mailed to twelve hundred and twenty six alumni; three hundred seventy responded—thirty three per cent of those reached—with a total of \$2253.50 in cash, an average of \$6.09 per man. To the Roll Call in 1931 four hundred seventy nine men responded with gifts aggregating \$2,158. In 1932 the aggregate gifts totalled \$2,475.75 of which \$2,265.45 was in cash and the balance in Westminster College accounts payable.

The children of Reverend E. C. Gordon, D.D., former President of the College, gave a scholarship endowment of \$5,000.00, a memorial scholarship. The only restriction on its use is that for the first forty years, lineal descendants of Dr. Gordon should have first call. Three grandsons of Dr. Gordon entered with the class of 1933.

At the June, 1930, meeting of the Westminster General Alumni Association the Synods were asked to amend the college charter to empower the Alumni Association to elect six members of the Board of Trustees with the proviso that all men so elected must have been students of Westminster and be members in good standing in some evangelical church. The Synods acted favorably on this request in October of the year and authorized the Alumni Council to immediately chose the alumni representatives, the men so selected to serve until formal election at the next June meeting of the General Alumni Association. The amended charter makes no restriction on the residence

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or synodical relationship of the thirty members of the Board of Trustees beyond specifying that twelve of them must be elected by each Synod, six by the General Alumni Association and at least twenty four of them must be members of the Presbyterian church.

The Alumni Council met in Fulton promptly after the favorable action of the Synods and elected Rolla E. Peters and C. Douglas Smiley Jr., for the term expiring in 1933; Robert M. Foster and James Reader Leavell for the term ending in 1932; Augustus Hockaday and John S. Penney for the term ending in June, 1931.

When the year's enrollment was tabulated it was seen that the depression affected the 1930-31 attendance; thirty eight seniors, fifty seven juniors, eighty six sophomores, one hundred twelve freshmen and specials—a loss of fifteen over the preceding year. In spite of the financial clouds the college strengthened its teaching corps. John Clark Patterson Ph.D. came as full professor of History and was to set a pattern of excellence in that department. His coming freed Dr. Franc L. McCluer from a portion of his tremendous burden, McCluer now becoming professor of Sociology and Economics. William Cook Zellars Ph.D. succeeded Iver N. Nelson as head of the department of Modern Languages and Leif Christopher Dahl B.A. replaced Kilander as assistant in that department. The coming of Dahl gave Westminster another great teacher who would place the department of Modern Languages in its true perspective in the curriculum. Albert Charles Krueger Ph.D. was appointed assistant professor of Chemistry and Charles Evans LL.D. was assistant professor of Economics.

When the Synods met in October, 1930, the general financial situation made Westminster's position serious. At the last preceding meetings of these bodies President Melvin had clearly stated the case, asking for contributions from the churches to provide for an annual deficit, now grown to about \$30,000. It was clear that means must be found to care for this deficit and the Trustees frankly asked the Synods if it was their desire to make Westminster a junior college; or would they pledge them-

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selves to plead for fuller support from their own benevolent budgets and from individuals in their churches. The Synods formally resolved that it was not their desire that the college take any backward step and pledged themselves and their churches to co-operate in any plans that the Board might devise. Aside from the ever recurring problem of the deficit the college was never in a better condition.

Stuber again coached football and again had a light but fast team. Injuries followed all the season which lead to an unimpressive tally in the score of games won and lost. The scores—Westminster 19, Wentworth Military Academy 14; Westminster 12, College of Emporia 7; Westminster 0, Washington University 14; Westminster 0, Kirksville Teachers 9; Westminster 32, Drury 0; Westminster 0, Rolla Miners 13; Westminster 6, Missouri Valley 13; Westminster 6, Central 13; Westminster 18, William Jewell 0. Lettermen—Foster N. Wiley (C); Denzil C. Warden, Carl Hall, Irley McClard, Chauncey V. Ferrell, Willard E. Cox, James McClanahan, Jerome R. Blanton, Carl J. Porchey, Carroll K. Crews, Virgil Porchey, J. B. Morrow, Harry Holman, Laurin Books, Keith Tollivar, James Smith Jr., Hickman Fisher, Billy Gordon Rodenbaugh, Edward C. Wagner Jr., Bernard Cole, Curtis Corder, Claibourne Barber.

Athletic Director Kimbrell coached basketball. Carl Porchey (C), Robert L. Acuff, Lawrence Bell, Lee Daugherty, Norman A. Edmonds, James M. Sharp, Marion Smith, Keith R. Tolliver and Philip Young were the lettermen. Scores—Westminster 20, Central Wesleyan 16; Westminster 26, Warrensburg Teachers 27; Westminster 33, Trenton Junior College 29; Westminster won and lost with Drury 36 to 32 and 20 to 38; won twice from Missouri Valley 33 to 20 and 43 to 21; lost twice to Central 22 to 35 and 24 to 26; lost to Washington University 22 to 25; lost twice to Rolla Miners 38 to 40 and 23 to 39; lost twice to William Jewell 22 to 32 and 30 to 36; and twice to Tarkio 32 to 34 and 28 to 45. In baseball Westminster won and lost to Washington University 5 to 2 and 6 to 7 (ten innings); won and lost to Kirksville Osteopaths 6 to 3 and 5 to 6 (twelve innings); were defeated twice by Kirksville Teachers

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3 to 4 and 0 to 2; and twice by the Maryville Teachers 1 to 8 and 3 to 4. Letters were given William S. Bowers (C), Jerome P. Blanton, Bernard Cole, Samuel J. Coultas Jr., Willard E. Cox, Raymond F. Frankenfeld, Victor M. Gray, Raymond G. Kaiser, Charles W. Nail, Paul L. Patton, Carl J. Porchey, Virgil E. Porchey. The track team was distinguished by the work of Peyton T. Talbott, the star in every meet. At Columbia, all the major colleges and universities of the state competing in an indoor meet, Missouri took first, Westminster second. Talbott took first in both high and low hurdles, to tie the "Big Six" record. In an outdoor meet with Missouri and Kirksville Teachers Talbott set a new school record. Westminster won handily in a triangular meet with Rolla Miners and Central, taking ten of thirteen first places. The Blue Jays defeated Washington University 77 to 53, lost their only meet of the year to Kirksville Teachers and won the sixth consecutive championship in the Missouri College Union with a score of $47\frac{3}{4}$; the nearest competitor only having 25 points. Lettermen—Peyton T. Talbott (C) (hurdles); Kenneth Thompson and William C. Pevestorff (sprints); Foster Wiley (pole vault); J. B. Morrow (shot); Allen Hensley (discus); Carl Hall (javelin); Frank S. Kallmeyer, J. Smith, Billy Tolliver, Ed Wagner and Lawrence Bell (relays) made a formidable team, the unquestioned class of the M.C.A.U.

The recital of athletic accomplishments should not lead to the conclusion that the educational program was neglected nor that the undergraduates were so absorbed in sports as to fail to attend to their scholastic duties. Note the scholarship averages for the first semester when sports were the absorbing topic—Yorke House 31 members averaged 88.55; Beta Theta Pi 44 members averaged 85.3; Phi Delta Theta with 44 in the chapter averaged 83.77; the "Dorm Club" with 42 in their group averaged 82.14 and Kappa Alpha with 40 on its roll averaged 80.06. There is no record of the unaffiliated men. Russell D. Becker conducted a splendid Glee Club with Gupton A. Vogt being President and DuPuy F. Cayce Business Manager.

The bi-ennial convention of the Missouri Province of Pi

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Kappa Delta met in Fulton April 16, 17, 18, 1931. Dr. F. L. McCluer was President of this Province and Harry W. Jones was national student representative on the governing council. The Westminster chapter enrolled Denzil C. Warden, Francis M. Keener, Gilbert Close, H. W. Jones, Davis Jones, Earl Dowell, Charles K. McClure, Raymond F. Frankenfeld, J. E. Reeves, Charles Arbuthnot, Joseph E. Bachelder, Robert H. Mow, Vardeman B. Cockrell, John A. Lampe, Walter D. Langtry, G. F. Close Jr., M. Coke Reeves, J. M. McIlroy, John A. Owen, F. M. Randolph. Warden and Jones defeated Cambridge University by decision; McClure and Frankenfeld won from debaters representing the German Federation of Students, one of these (Herbert F. F. Schaumann) being so favorably impressed with Westminster that he later sent for his transcript from the University of Berlin and, entering Westminster, remained here for two years and his degree. During the year the debaters won ten debates, lost four and engaged in ten no decision contests, a no decision contest being as exciting and inspiring as a dish of clabber. Harry W. Jones won both the Dobyns and the Peace oratorical contests, the first time that the same man had taken both in the same year; then won the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest, the first time a Westminster man had done so for ten years.

Francis M. Keener was President of the Student Body; Dupuy Cayce, Vice President; Irley McClard, Sergeant at Arms, Carl Hall Secretary Treasurer. Chauncey V. Ferrell edited the Blue Jay, Wallace I. Bowers Business Manager and E. C. Mohler Assistant Manager. The Skulls of Seven enrolled Alan C. Beck, W. Harold Fletcher, Denzil C. Warden, Sidney B. Maughs, Peyton T. Talbott, Francis M. Keener, Foster N. Wiley. The literary societies now became freshmen organizations every freshman being assigned to one or the other and the work of each society put under the direct supervision of a professor. Scholastic credit was given for conscientious work, the societies thus becoming laboratories for the department of English.

The eightieth commencement season was auspiciously opened with the Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. S. Willis McKel-

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vey. Wednesday, June 3, 1931, was a beautiful day. An innovation was the serving of the commencement breakfast at the columns, the idea of Dr. J. B. Reeves. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Prof. Alfred Hume, ex-Chancellor of the University of Mississippi. Honorary degrees were conferred on four—Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Clyde Nesbit and on Rev. Theodore Shaw Smilie; Doctor of Laws on Dr. Alfred Hume and on Rev. Daniel Shaw Gage. The Bachelor of Arts degree was given Sidney Brown Maughs cum laude; Alan Crow Beck, James Franklin Blair, Russell Lee Boyer, William Swartz Bowers Jr., Clifford Orange Bratton Jr., James Ara Buck, Dupuy Foster Cayce, Gilbert Fairchild Close Jr., Jack Leland Coombs, Chauncey V. Ferrell, Julian Wood Glass Jr., Carl Winn Hall, James Pizarro Vencil Howell, Trueman Aldine Hudson, Charles Evans Hughes, Maynard Robert Jones, Frank See Kallmeyer, Francis Milton Keener, George Edward Kourtz, Walter Dale Langtry, Charles King McClure Jr., Jesse Lee McKnelly, Hugh Still Marble, Wiley Robert Marvel, James Clark Matthews, Henry William Mertens, Eldon Clyde Mohler, Walter Edwin Owen Jr., Charles Raymond Powell, Arthur Charles Reneau Jr., Lloyd O. Samuels, Robert Louis Stephens, Marvin Floyd Tackett, Payton Tabb Talbott, Gupton Albert Vogt, Denzil Clarence Warden, Foster Neal Wiley. The Philaethian Society took the Board of Trustees Prize; Trueman Aldine Hudson the Senior oratorical prize, also the Eugene F. Abbott prize in Ethics; J. Heydon Lampe was given the Brookes Bible award.

While the enrollment showed an increase of eleven over the preceeding session yet 1931-32 was a depression year. Forty six seniors, fifty five juniors, seventy three sophomores, one hundred twenty eight freshmen, two specials, registered; a total of 304. Dr. William Cook Zellars was succeeded as professor of Modern Languages by Dr. Leon Zelenka Lerando, who resigned at the end of the first semester and was replaced by Christoph Friedrich Steinke, Meastro en Letras. Prof. Harold Hersman Scott was on leave, his chair being filled by Dr. A. C. Krueger; Dr Charles Evans resigned and his place was not filled.

Westminster's report to the controlling Synods in October,

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1931, was full of optimism regarding the college but pessemistic regarding the continuing financial crisis. President Melvin practically repeated his report of the preceeding year which had brought assurances of support but these assurances had not been translated into concrete monetary relief. The warning was again sounded that the income of the college must be so arranged that the annual deficit would be met or the worst possible consequences might be expected. The brighter side of the picture was shown in the statement by the faculty that the freshman class was regarded as possibly the best that had ever entered the college. "Gradually we are getting the people to know that we are not taking anybody and everybody we can get but are picking our students. Our Board and faculty are unanimous in the opinion that in such a course as this lies the one best opportunity for Westminster College. The country has an abundance of colleges. If we live and grow we must, at any cost, be so different that our place is easily recognized and acknowledged. We must not be 'just another college'".

Stuber's Blue Jays marched through a successful season, its perfection only marred by a scoreless tie with William Jewell Thanksgiving Day, the game played in Liberty during a snow-storm on a muddy, water covered field. Other scores—Westminster 14, Missouri University "B" team 0; Westminster 66, Wentworth Military Academy 0; Westminster 20, Washington University 0; Westminster 12, Cape Girardeau Teachers 0; Westminster 26, Drury 6; Westminster 27, Missouri Valley 13; Westminster 6, Tarkio 0; Westminster 13, Central 0. Lettermen; Irley McClard (C); Jerome Blanton; Keith R. Tolliver; Claiborne L. Barber; Lawrence L. Bell; Curtis F. Corder Jr.; Norman A. Edmonds; Roy E. Goodwin; Harry R. Holman; Howard M. Leach; James B. Morrow; James L. McClanahan; LeBert F. Perry; Carl J. Porchey; James Smith Jr.; Edward C. Wagner Jr. Although a nothing to nothing game closed the season Westminster was the undisputed champion of the Missouri College Union.

The basketball season was unusual since Westminster won and lost a game by forfeiture. After dropping a game to Tarkio

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it was later awarded Westminster because the Owls had played an ineligible man. On the Rolla court the game became so rough that Coach Kimbrell took the Blue Jays off the floor to prevent physical injuries; Rolla being given the game 2 to 0. Other scores—Westminster 26, Jefferson City Junior College 21; Westminster 25, Kirksville Teachers 39; Westminster 23, Kirksville Teachers 22; won twice from William Jewell 25 to 20 and 35 to 29; twice from Missouri Valley 20 to 16 and 36 to 15; won and lost with Drury 36 to 24 and 23 to 26; lost twice to Central 21 to 23 and 9 to 41; won the second game from Tarkio 25 to 24 and lost to Rolla at Fulton 17 to 19. Lettermen—Robert L. Acuff (C); Lawrence L. Bell; Lee A. Daugherty Jr.; Jesse W. Eastman; Paul N. Howell; Philip May; Carl J. Porchey; James M. Sharp; Wilfred H. Tanner; Keith R. Tolliver.

Five lettermen (L. L. Bell, J. K. Thompson, W. C. Pevestorff, C. K. Crews, J. B. Morrow) returned in track. In addition to these Ernest L. Dunkin, Norman A. Edmonds, Richard B. Jones, James M. Sharp, Carl Smith, G. W. Toney, Edward C. Wagner Jr., Fordyce M. Yantis, made letters during a season marked with indoor meets with Missouri University, Kirksville Teachers and Rolla in a quadrangular meet; in out door meets with Rolla and Central (triangular) the Blue Jays handily winning; with Kirksville Teachers, with Washington University and the Annual MCAU meet.

In minor sports Victor Hightower, Terrell Vaughan, Edward L. Schott and T. R. Durham bore the main burden in tennis; the golf team included Alfred L. Elliott Jr. (C), E. Andrews, George R. Baker Jr., and William S. Bowers Jr. The President of the Student Body was Wallace I. Bowers, Raymond F. Frankenfeld, Vice President. These gentlemen, together with L. L. Bell, J. W. Grant, Irley McClard, Brian E. Barlow, R. D. Dorsey, C. L. Morrison, Donald B. Gordon and Ray C. Oram, composed the Student Council. The Skulls of Seven enrolled Wallace I. Bowers, F. Raymond Frankenfeld, D. Keith Irwin, Robert F. Karsch, A. Irley McClard, Joseph C. Acuff and William H. Fletcher. Delta Tau Gamma included Robert Dorsey, Joseph E. Bachelder, Wallace I. Bowers, Herbert

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Schaumann, Charles T. Collett, Fred Osterle, William Doherty, S. Stewart Gordon, Robert F. Karsch. Through the efforts of Coach Kimbrell all unaffiliated students living in Fulton formed a social group called Town Club. Ben Townsend was the Club's first President; Tuck Mosely, Vice President; Philip Young, Secretary; Kenneth Humphreys, Treasurer. With this organization functioning every man in college became connected with some social group.

The debate squad included A. Leland Jamison, Charles W. Arbuthnot, E. J. Largent, John H. Magill, Joseph E. Bachelder, Robert H. Mow, Robert F. Dick, W. C. Pevestorff, Keith Irwin, Henry F. Woodward Jr., C. D. Close, C. D. Todd Jr., Sherman Rock, Charles Dudley Hayes, Terrell Vaughan, Nyle M. Jackson, Allen D. Harper, M. Coke Reeves, Floyd F. Helton, Jeromè P. Blanton, Herbert B. MacCready. Arbuthnot and Bachelder debated Oxford at Fulton. Arbuthnot and Rock (debaters) with Jamison (extemporaneous speaker) competed in the Pi Kappa Delta national tournament at Oklahoma City. In all Westminster won six debates, lost four and had eight no decisions affairs. This constant multiplication of no decision debates steadily diminished undergraduate interest in the whole debate program.

During the late spring of 1932 the Skulls of Seven promoted a political forum on the campus. Invitations were sent to all candidates in the state primary election, the chapel hour on Thursday being given over to this activity. Among others Charles M. Hay, Bennett Champ Clark, and Charles M. Howell, candidates for United States Senator, spoke at different times as did three candidates for Governor—Francis M. Wilson, Russell L. Dearmont and Charles U. Becker. The innovation was well received and proved to be worthwhile as training in citizenship.

Shortly before commencement a startling announcement was made in regard to athletics. After one of the most successful seasons in the history of Westminster football the college deliberately dared the athletic fates and abolished the sport. The

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authorities determined to learn whether it was possible to prosper, indeed to endure, without an eleven.

For sometime it had been felt that football was being unduly stressed. It was certain that the cost of the sport was out of line with the resources of the college. When the depression came Trustees and faculty decided that financial and scholastic conditions were in agreement in demanding the abolition of this sport so costly in money and, in their opinion at least, neither helpful to student morale nor meeting the desired objective in supplying physical training for every student. The following letter was sent to every person whose son was enrolled at Westminster:

"With no dissenting vote of faculty or Trustees it has been decided to discontinue inter-collegiate football. Westminster, in common with other institutions, has sustained a lowered income. The college must endeavor to balance its budget by curtailing expenditures for the essential purposes of a liberal arts college or by cutting out one non-essential activity. Westminster has an ambitious educational program. We were faced with the necessity of choosing between this program and a very costly sport.

"We believe that we are in line with the best thought and the best traditions of the college in resolving not to hamper its real purposes. We believe that the college has wisely decided that its first duty to your son is to give him good instruction with adequate library and laboratory equipment. This does not mean that he will not have abundant physical recreation. Thoughtful people have long seen that American college athletics have been warped from their true place to the point of folly. We propose to align our athletic program with the true purpose of education. It takes courage; it may take sacrifice; but with our best judgment and conscience we have committed ourselves to it."

On the announcement of the abandonment of football the undergraduate body strongly protested. The financial situation over the nation, and the grave outlook at all colleges and universities, made Westminster men fearful; since our college was not only hit hard by the depression but, in addition, advertised

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that there would be no football, the most highly touted sport. September, 1932, was anxiously awaited.

Much to everyone's surprise the action seemed to make no difference. The prediction, freely made, that old men would transfer to schools supporting football was found to be without foundation. In 1931-32 87% of the preceding year's junior class returned as seniors. 1932-33 87% of the 1931-32 junior class returned as seniors, exactly the same percentage. In 1931-32 63% of the preceding year's sophomore class returned as juniors. In 1932-33 67% of the sophomore class in 1931-32 returned as juniors, a gain of 4%. In 1931-32 71% of the preceding year's freshman class returned as sophomores. In 1932-33 67% of the 1931-32 freshmen returned as sophomores, a loss of 4%, but this loss was due to financial considerations and was in no way attributable to football—one fraternity alone lost six 1931-32 freshmen because of bank failures and similar financial troubles. Every one of the six would have returned had times been normal. Actually the college lost as many men when a student orchestra was employed by a cafe in Columbia as it did by the transfer of football lettermen. Although Westminster charged the highest tuition in the state its total enrollment dropped only 9%. Westminster had a loss of twenty five percent in freshmen, all of course being men. In 1932-33 Missouri University enrolled the largest freshmen law class in its history and, including this unprecedentedly large class, the University reported a loss of thirty five percent in freshmen men. Two other colleges of the Missouri College Union, distinctly in Westminster's class, both accentuating football and both with formidable elevens, each suffered a loss of nearly fifty percent in freshmen men. Westminster registered the largest number of returning old men in 1932-33 in its history. The only college in the state which showed any increase in enrollment in 1932-33 showed a decrease in the number of returning old students. It might be asked "If football is essential to the success and prosperity of a college why was it that Westminster had the smallest decrease in its freshman class and the largest return of upper-classmen?"

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The entering freshman class in 1932-33 was the best in years. The fraternities had more material than could be assimilated. Scholarship was unusually high, and "believe it or not", many of the entering men had been high school football stars. Westminster authorities diligently sought during the summer to ascertain how the abolition of football would affect the high school seniors. Less than a dozen of all the men interviewed indicated that the absence of football would affect their choice of a college.

Instead of football Westminster offers supervised exercise and drill in some sport that every man may continue to enjoy after college days are done. The abolition of football was the drastic action demanded to put Westminster's athletic perspective again in focus.

Baccalaureate services were held in the Presbyterian church, Sunday morning, May 29, 1932, President M. E. Melvin preaching. Monday night the General Alumni Association held its annual meeting and elected William Brewer Whitlow as a member of the Board of Trustees, at the same time re-electing John S. Penney. Commencement exercises were held Tuesday morning in Swope Chapel, the address being delivered by Rev. F. E. Stockwell D.D. of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Nathan John Stone, *summa cum laude*; Fred Maurice Bloom, *magna cum laude*; Robert Frederick Karsch, *magna cum laude*; Joseph Christopher Acuff; Robert Lester Acuff; Charles Gilmer Banning; Brian Ethelbert Barlow; Byron Miller Barnes; Wallace Irwin Bowers; Charles Henry Brower; Edward Hervey Clayton; Roy David Cleveland; Charles Donald Close; David R. Diffenderfer; Robert Dunlap Dorsey; Alfred Lang Elliott Jr.; Russell Trueman Fewell; William Harold Fletcher; William Calvin Foreman; Frederick Raymond Frankenfeld; Walter Monroe Glenn; Joseph William Grant; Allen Drew Harper; Byron Hoffman; Paul Nelson Howell; Donald Keith Irwin; Raymond Gustav Kaiser; Ralph Wilton Kottkamp; Herman Porter Lyda; John Frey Mertens; Herbert Jackson Miles; Rufus Roberdeau Miller; Charles Lewis Morrison; L. Tuck Mose-

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ley; MacKenzie Murray; Harold Lambert McAtee; Alfred Irley McClard; Robert Leach Neal; John Fred Osterle; Herbert Franz Ferdinand Schaumann; Edward Lockwood Schott; Omar Clyde Tipton; Frank Mitchell White; David Smith Jones. The Board conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. James W. Allen, on Rev. Edmund Fred Miller and on Rev. Leigh O. Wright. The Trustees Prize went to the Philologic Society; the Brookes Prize to Floyd Franklin Helton; the Dobyns Oratorical award to Robert Roth; the Peace Oratorical Prize to Stanley Stewart Gordon; the Eugene F. Abbott Prize in Ethics to Charles Lewis Morrison.

According to a tabulation, presumably tolerably accurate, Westminster at the end of 1932 had given bachelor's degrees to eight hundred fifty nine men. Of these two hundred thirteen were ministers; one hundred eighteen lawyers; ninety three physicians; one hundred thirty five were in business; two hundred thirty nine were in education; three were authors; twenty nine farmers; sixteen bankers; eight editors; fifteen engineers; twenty two missionaries; six in the Y.M.C.A. work; nine were research chemists; with nine unclassified.

In his report to the synods in the autumn of 1932 President Melvin outlined the efforts of the Board to free the college from the financial troubles brought about largely by the after effects of the great depression. His report stated: "The Board continues to wrestle with the problem of deficits due to lack of income from investments. A heroic effort is being made by the Board, Alumni, and friends to provide for this deficit annually. The College should have at least \$500,000 more of endowment to balance its budget. The financial statement of the College is substantially the same as that made a year ago.

"In the effort to reduce expenses the Faculty voluntarily turned back to the College a portion of their salaries for the year just closed. For the coming year a new and lower salary scale has been adopted by the Board which will reduce operating expenses by about \$10,000. In addition to this the Board, on the unanimous recommendation of the Faculty, abolished intercollegiate football on account of its heavy drain on the bud-

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get. With the salary of the coach this will affect a saving of at least \$5,000. In other words the Board is making every effort possible to live within its income but this is almost impossible if the College is to maintain its traditional high standards of work. We need the fullest support of the two Synods in the heavy burden imposed on the Board."

The continued effect of the depression was reflected in the receipts from the Fourth Roll Call which only totalled \$910.50. The three preceeding had averaged \$2,234.25; the gifts sent in on the Fourth showed a falling off of nearly sixty percent. This was the smallest amount realized in any of these alumni solicitations. The Fifth Roll Call totalled \$5,527.25; the Sixth \$1,344.15; the Seventh \$2,051.10; the Eighth \$2,448.41; an average for the next four Roll Calls of \$2,862.75 each year. After an interval the Ninth Roll Call was called in 1941 and brought in \$1,300.25. This shows that the alumni voluntarily contributed a total of \$18,983.66 in the nine Roll Calls, an average of \$2109.29 annually.

For nearly twenty five years the Young Men's Christian Association had no home. Men whose hair is silvering will well remember the well equipped room on the third floor of old Westminster Hall where every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock the faithful would gather for an hour of prayer and praise. With the burning of the old building the "Y" was out of luck. Nowhere in the new buildings was any provision made for this essential phase of college life and the Association was kicked about from pillar to post, its meetings sometimes on one night, sometimes on another; sometimes being held in the Chapel, at other times in Re-Union Hall. Finally it was located in Swope Chapel and met regularly Wednesday nights. Still a place peculiarly reserved for the Association was a crying need and finally such a room was secured and furnished.

There was a small, abandoned, Episcopal church across the street to the west from the old conservatory of the Synodical College. Through the generosity of Bishop Johnson and Co-Adjutor Bishop Scarlett of the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri the furnishings of this old church were given to the Y.M.C.A.

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and a room in the basement of Westminster Hall was set apart for the use of the Association. The walls of this room were newly plastered and the furniture from the Episcopal church was placed in the new Association room just as it had stood in the abandoned church. This home of the "Y" was formally dedicated as the "Oratory" on Wednesday night, September 28, 1932, by Rev. William M. Anderson, D.D. of Dallas, Texas, happily in Fulton at that time. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. George Mauze, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, St. Joseph, Missouri, the dedicatory prayer was given by Dr. Anderson and the audience was dismissed by Rev. M. E. Melvin, D.D., President of the College. The Oratory is designed exclusively for the use of the Y.M.C.A. and meetings not strictly religious are not expected to be held in it.

Dr. M. E. Melvin, for six years President of Westminster, resigned at the March 29 meeting of the Trustees. The reasons for resignation were fully set out in a letter to the Board: which on motion of Mr. Edwards, seconded by Mr. Smiley, was spread on the minutes. This letter was as below:

Fulton, Mo., March 29, 1933

To the Board of Trustees
of Westminster College.

Gentlemen:

Since the present college year will close my official connection with Westminster College, I would appreciate it very much if you will admit this paper to record on your minutes, so that in the future you and those who follow you may refer to it.

I was sent to Missouri in December, 1917, by the Executive Committee of Education of the Presbyterian Church, U.S., to take charge of a campaign for \$500,000.00 which had failed. This campaign lasted through 1918 and a total of about \$705,000.00 was secured in pledges, of which about \$690,000.00 was collected.

In 1927 I was invited to the presidency of the College and began work in June of that year. The present year marks the completion of six years as President.

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Herewith I submit a table of endowment, income from endowment, income from students, and income from churches and individuals (exclusive of special gifts from Board members) for five year periods, namely in 1917, 1922, 1927, and 1932. These figures should be of easy access on your records. They are taken from the bursar's reports and are easily verifiable:

	1917	1922	1927	1932
Total endowment	\$238,219.25	\$577,704.41	\$645,619.05	\$828,221.82
Income from endowment	12,274.12	34,797.83	34,569.81	31,582.18
Income from students	6,792.76	14,641.06	31,800.33	50,138.58
Income from gifts	no record	5,801.47	3,390.41	11,180.99

One very plain deduction from the above figures is this: We have been able to keep open on the increased income from students and gifts, while the income from the endowment has dwindled. I naturally take some pride in the fact that since 1927 the income from students has increased about 60 per cent, and the income from gifts about 230 per cent. It is but fair to me that I point out, as much as I regret the condition, that I have had no connection whatsoever with the investments of the College. The College owes \$160,000.00. All of this is represented in improvements to the physical plant amounting to \$207,000.00 which was unanimously voted by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. Melvin
President

When Dr. Melvin came to Fulton to assume the active direction of the college the plant was most unattractive. The grounds were unkempt, there was no shrubbery, no roadways, nor any walks except of cinders; the gymnasium was not yet erected; the library was housed in the south wing of Westminster Hall with the basement of Swope Chapel unfinished. During his administration the gymnasium was built, concrete roads and walks were laid; the library transferred to a renovated basement in the Chapel; shrubbery set out and the grounds landscaped. In addition to making these improvements, Dr. Melvin rebuilt the heating plant, renovated, almost rebuilt, Reunion Hall: and everywhere added to the material equipment of the college.

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Not alone did he devote his energies to the physical equipment. He was remarkably successful in the selection of members of the faculty, when vacancies occurred or new departments were added. He accentuated the distinctiveness of the college and insisted on the admission only of young men of high ideals. He felt that Westminster had a peculiar appeal to men who desired a careful, cultural education, preparatory to their professional work; and during the six years he served as president his faith was justified by the increasing number of students who came from the larger centers (the increase from metropolitan St. Louis being over one hundred percent), and by the steadily increasing percentage of men who remained four years for their baccalaureate degrees. The reputation and standing of Westminster was enhanced more in those six years in the larger cities of the state than it had been in the preceeding quarter of a century. This is important, for from those centers come the greater part of the student body that enters for the full four year course. While Westminster belonged to the North Central Association at the time he came as president, he had not been in office much more than a year before he secured its recognition by the Association of American Universities, the highest possible academic ranking.

Undoubtedly he made mistakes. No man is infallible. But he was a man of far-seeing vision; devoted to the college; devoutly believing in its future; ceaselessly working for its advancement and stability.

These Later Days

CHAPTER XII



WESTMINSTER has been blessed in its Trustees. Devoted and sacrificing as successive Board members have been, there was never a stronger or more interested group of men than those on the Board as it met Monday, May 29, 1933, with the selection of a President of the college as their first business. The Trustees on the designated date were J. Paul Cayce, Farmington; L. Wade Childress, St. Louis; Rev. William Crowe, D.D., St. Louis; Allen P. Green, Mexico; Benjamin H. Charles Jr., St. Louis; Rev. A. A. Wallace, D.D., Mexico; Robert M. White, Mexico; Neal S. Wood, St. Louis; Rev. E. F. Abbott, D.D., Fulton; John R. Baker, Fulton; Ellison A. Neel, Kansas City; H. R. Schuessler, Mexico; J. Harry Atkinson, Fulton; Benj. F. Edwards, St. Louis; Lee Montgomery, Sedalia; Rev. Arthur J. McClung, D.D., Springfield; C. R. Comfort, St. Louis; Paul B. Jamison, St. Louis; Rev. John W. McIvor D.D., St. Louis; Albert Wenzlick, St. Louis; Rev. Wm. B. Lampe, D.D., St. Louis; James J. Parks, St. Louis; George W. Sutherland, Webster Groves; Woodson K. Woods, St. Louis; John S. Penney, St. Louis; W. B. Whitlow, Fulton; Robert M. Foster, Helena, Arkansas; James Reader Leavell, Chicago; Rolla E. Peters, Minneapolis; C. Douglas Smiley, St. Louis. These men, individually and collectively, were determined to place the college on a safe and substantial basis. The composition of the Board insured the college wise business guidance. Fifteen — one half the membership — were successful business men covering a wide range of commercial endeavor. Six ministers represented the aggressive and militant church. Six attor-

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neys gave their talents to the legal problems of the college; two were bankers, wise in financial affairs while the thirtieth was one of the really great editors of the state. Addressing themselves to the problems of selecting a President they lost no time in electing Franc Lewis McCluer to that arduous and ever responsible position.

Franc Lewis McCluer was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, and brought to Fulton by his parents so that he might have the opportunity to attend the Synod's college. Valedictorian of his class in 1916, he was a tutor in the institution during his senior year. In 1919 he was appointed Assistant Professor of English; in 1921 was elected to succeed Dr. John J. Rice as Professor of History and Economics, the chair endowed in memory of Mrs. William E. Guy. In 1931 he became Professor of Economics and Sociology; and from that chair was called to the Presidency, being the fourth alumnus chosen to direct the destinies of the College.

The Baccalaureate service was on Sunday morning, May 28, 1933, with Rev. George Mauze delivering the sermon. Commencement exercises were held Tuesday, May 30, Rev. J. Rood Cunningham, D.D., President of the Louisville Theological Seminary, delivering the principal address. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Albert Leland Jamison, *summa, cum laude*; Jack Terrell Vaughan, *magna cum laude*; Robert Henry Mow, *cum laude*; Robert Wise Alexander; Joseph Elmer Bachelder Jr.; John Julian Barnes; William Thaxter Cann; William Hanley Clark; Charles Thurmond Collett; Samuel John Coultas Jr.; Lee Alexander Daugherty Jr.; Carl Kester Dorsey; James Richard Edmiston; George Edgar Fifield; Charles McKinney Fisher; Donald Bishop Gordon; Stanley Stewart Gordon; Ralph Eugene Guerrant; William Morrison Harlan; James Samuel Harrison Jr.; Harry Robinson Holman; Kenneth Edward Humphrey; Wilbur Gene Jones; John Robert Kelley Jr.; Robert Newton Kirkpatrick; Howard McDowell Leech; John Wesley Mayhew; James Lightfoot McClanahan; James Benjamin Morrow; Lacy Still Noble Jr.; John Ferdinand Pletz; Carl Joseph Porchey; Virgil Elmer Porchey;

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Marvin Coke Reeves Jr.; John Lee Rowland; Harry Durand Stanley Jr.; Leon Parrish Stone; Alpheus Welby Tandy Jr.; James St. George Tucker; Kenneth Lee Urban; Curtis Forrest Whaley; Fordyce McDonald Yantis; and Joe Hume Yates.

Pi Kappa Delta honors, Order of Debate, were awarded Harmon H. Barney, Floyd F. Helton, William T. Miller, Robert H. Mow, Sam E. Neel, Charles A. Wells, H. F. Woodward, Vardamen Cockrell, Lee Daugherty, E. R. Largent, William C. Pevestorff, Paul H. Ralph, Coke Reeves, J. Terrell Vaughan, Joseph E. Bachelder Jr., Nyle M. Jackson, Sherman T. Rock, C. D. Todd Jr., Order of Oratory; Stanley Stewart Gordon, A. Randell Elliott, Albert Leland Jameson, Charles W. Arbuthnot Jr.

The Philologic Society took the Trustees prize; Stanley Stewart Gordon the Senior Oratorical Prize; Paul Hinchey the James H. Brookes prize in Bible; Albert Leland Jamison was winner of the Dobyns; A. Randell Elliott took the Peace Oratorical; Donald Bishop Gordon was given the Abbott Prize in Ethics; Thomas William Doherty the Charles C. Nicholls Prize in Latin; with Robert G. Fidler, Frederick William Schulzke and Bartley Van Dyke being awarded the Mrs. Edwin Curd Prizes in the Shorter Catechism.

Skulls of Seven enrolled Stanley Stewart Gordon, James Samuel Harrison, Joseph Elmer Bachelder Jr., Albert Leland Jamison, Jack Terrell Vaughan, Carl Joseph Porchey, Kenneth Lee Urban. Thomas William Doherty, John Houston Magill, Marvin Coke Reeves Jr., and James Long Sloss Jr. were elected to Zeta Tau Delta.

Letters in basketball were awarded in 1932-33 to Carl Edwin Avis, Norman Anthony Edmonds, Carl Joseph Porchey, Herbert Hadley Townsend, Thomas Woods, T. L. Wright, Tyke Harrison Yates, Philip Harry Young; in track to Carl Edwin Avis, Ernest Leslie Dunkin, Norman Anthony Edmonds, Thomas Marion Emmons, James Benjamin Morrow, Robert Henry Mow, Ellis Erwin Patterson, William C. Pevestorff Jr., John Lee Rowland, George William Toney and Fordyce McDonald Yantis; in swimming to William Jasper McClure, Law-

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rence Wayne McLaughlin, James Watson Van Cleave, Fordyce McDonald Yantis; in tennis to Carl Kester Dorsey, James Victor Hightower, Charles Alfred Roe Jr., Jack Terrell Vaughan; in golf to Eugene Seeley Andrews, George Raymond Baker Jr. and Richard William Voyles.

When Science Hall was erected it was believed that ample space had been provided for the departments of chemistry, physics, biology and geology. Increasing enrollments forced the college to drop instruction in geology. Now the department of physics was moved to the basement of Westminster Hall. Eighty two students took part in this higer a yet, after removing this entire department, Science Hall still housed one hundred seventeen students in biology; one hundred nineteen students in chemistry. When removed to Westminster Hall the department of physics was numerically the smallest of the three then operating in Science Hall yet the number of students registered in its courses exceeded the total registration of students in the whole college proper in any year prior to 1912-13. Three hundred twenty two matriculated at Westminster during the 1933-34 session; forty two seniors, sixty two juniors, eighty two sophomores, one hundred thirty freshmen, six specials. Prof. Edward Jerome Webster, A.M. Ph.D. succeeded President McCluer as Professor of Economics and Sociology.

The inauguration of Dr. Franc Lewis McCluer as President was on Saturday, October 26, 1933. The Fulton Commercial Club lead by R. O. Baker asked the merchants to decorate their stores; while posters describing the coming celebration, with McCluer's picture, were everywhere displayed. The day was ideal—pleasantly warm with brilliant sunshine, happy har-binger of a prosperous future for the new head of the college. Swope Chapel, ordinarily seating about five hundred, comfortably accommodated nine hundred twenty on this auspicious day.

The inaugural procession started from Westminster Hall promptly at 10:30 A.M., the choir leading, followed by the Westminster faculty, the accredited delegates from eighty colleges and universities, the Board of Trustees, the presidential

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party and finally the President of the Board and the about-to-be installed President of the college. All were in full academic costume, the brilliant silks on hoods and sleeves relieving the somberness of the gowns, making an impressive spectacle seldom seen in a small college.

Benjamin H. Charles Jr., President of the Board of Trustees, presided. The address by George Reeves Throop, Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis was a thought provoking message to the incoming President—filled with advice drawn from the speaker's own long and successful experience as an administrator. The charge to the President was delivered by Rev. Robert E. Robinson, D.D., Moderator of the Synod of Missouri, U.S.A.; the charge to the College was given by Judge North Todd Gentry, Moderator of the Synod of Missouri, U.S. Following the ceremony of investiture President McCluer delivered a masterly and scholarly address—one that showed full conception of the duties he had assumed, the difficulties he faced, the realization that his success and the future of the institution over which he was to preside, depended on a strict adherence to those Christian fundamentals decreed as Westminster's basic tenets in the beginning.

At the close of the President's address the choir sang "The King of Love My Shepherd Is". Congratulatory greetings were tendered the new President by Rev. Arthur V. Boand from the class of 1916 (of which Dr. McCluer was a member), by President E. R. Cockrell, L.L.D. William Woods College, for the people of Fulton; from Dean Frederick M. Tisdell, Ph.D., for the University of Missouri; by President M. Earl Collins, Tarkio College, for the Missouri College Union; and by Rev. Arnold H. Lowe, D.D. representing the Presbyterian Board of Education U.S.A. The program ended with the conferring of honorary degrees on men distinguished in their respective fields of endeavor. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was given Rev. B. Coe Love, Cameroon, West Africa, pastor of the largest Presbyterian congregation in the world; the degree of Doctor of Laws was worthily bestowed on A. P. Green, Mexico, Missouri, a business man of great ability, an enthusiastic and constructive

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member of the Board of Trustees. At noon an inaugural dinner was tendered the Board, faculty, alumni and visitors at the Presbyterian church; followed by a reception for Dr. and Mrs. McCluer at the Gymnasium from 2:30 to 4:00 P.M. Athletic events on Priest Field from 3:00 to 5:00 P.M. entertained the visitors while Re-Union Hall and the fraternities held open house at night.

There is no better way to get a correct picture of the state of the college at the opening of McCluer's administration than to quote from his 1933 report as submitted to the Synods.

"The financial problems of the college are serious though the Board feels that with co-operation and continued effort they will be solved. The most serious problem now lies in the shrinkage of income from invested funds. Income from gifts and student fees have shown a steady increase each year and have made it possible to keep the college operating with its high standards of work. We submit a table showing this situation clearly, taken from figures at five year periods since 1917:

	1917	1922	1927	1932
Total Endowment	\$238,219.25	\$577,704.41	\$645,619.05	\$828,221.82
Income—Endowment	12,274.12	34,797.83	34,569.81	31,582.18
Income—Students	6,792.76	14,641.06	31,800.33	50,138.58
Income—Gifts	No record	5,801.47	3,390.41	11,180.99

"While the income from endowment has decreased the income from students has increased 60% and the income from gifts 230%. Under these conditions it is imperative that the friends of the college help in every way possible through annual gifts until the investments of the college have improved along with better business conditions.

"The college has lead the way in democratization of athletics. Every student now engages in wholesome compeditive sports. No institution in America has so high a percentage of its students engaged in forensics, but with all these activities a remarkably high scholarship record is being maintained.

"And the future is promising. A faculty of competent scholars, who are vitally interested in and sympathetic with youth, are loyal to a man. The college debt of \$160,000 has been reduced by \$20,000 in the last few months. The budget for the

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coming year is balanced. The citizens of Fulton pledged in January of this year \$23,000 which is being paid by the month during the calendar year."

The significant statement in the above report was "the budget is balanced". It has remained balanced and every year (up to and including 1941) the college closed its fiscal year "in the black". Taking advantage of the President's financial ability, the Trustees, with determination and generous sacrifice, effected this desired result; members of the Board—during the first years of McCluer's tenure—paid the outstanding indebtedness of the college.

Westminster's basket ball season opened with five non-conference encounters. In the M.C.A.U. the scores follow—Westminster 33, Drury 8; Westminster 2, Rolla Miners 0 (forfeited); Westminster 28, Missouri Valley 23; Westminster 25, Tarkio 32; Westminster 23, William Jewell 20; Westminster 30, Central 34; Westminster 25, William Jewell 16; Westminster 25, Culver-Stockton 29; Westminster 30, Drury 25; Westminster 27, Culver-Stockton 37; Westminster 39, Rolla Miners 17; Westminster 40, Missouri Valley 24. Lettermen: TL Wright Jr.; Carl Edwin Avis; Philip Harry Young; David William Berryman; Herbert Hadley Townsend; Tyke Harrison Yates; Thomas M. Woods; Norman Anthony Edmonds.

Norman Anthony Edmonds, Arthur Langehenning, William Charles Pevestorff, George William Toney, Lloyd Edmund Jacobs, Harold Vincent Knight, Lloyd Maurice Barrow, Thomas Marion Emmons, Edgar Shaw Wallace, William Arthur Cooper, Carl Edwin Avis, Ellis Erwin Patterson, won letters in track. The Blue Jay base ball lettermen were Richard William Grossman, Bradley Carl Douglas, Arthur C. Biedenstein, James Richard Land, Albert Glenn Hemphill, TL Wright Jr., Harvey Franklin Cederstrom, Thomas M. Woods, Edgar Shaw Wallace, Hickman Young Fisher, Lloyd Maurice Barrow, Lawrence Tony Frisina, Bruce Sutherland Weber and Harry Dodson. James Victor Hightower, Louis William Reps, Charles Alfred Roe Jr. and Howard Whitney Sitton Jr., wore the tennis emblems; with the golf team made up of Eugene Seeley Andrews, Virgil As-

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bury Johnson Jr., Edward Pickney Mann II, and Dennis Edward Singleton Jr.

Herbert Hadley Townsend was President of the Student Body, Hickman Young Fisher, Vice President; Philip Harry Young, Secretary-Treasurer; Tyke Harrison Yates, Sergeant at Arms. The Student Council included the President of the Student Body and Sherman T. Rock, Paul S. Herrell, Benjamin H. Townsend, Charles W. Arbuthnot Jr., Edward J. Largent, and Warren M. Lonergan. The Board, by formal action, gave their permission for the use of the Gymnasium for dances, subject to the approval of the President of the college. For the first time a Westminster man, Harry W. Jones ex '33, won the Rhodes scholarship from Missouri.

Debating continued. Sherman T. Rock and C. D. Todd Jr. debated the question of radio control at Swope Chapel in November, with Messers Alastair Sharp and Michael Barkway of Cambridge University; Westminster winning a close decision. The Ninth High School Debate Tournament was held in Fulton during mid-March; in the course of which five Westminster debaters (Messers C. D. Todd Jr., Sherman T. Rock, Paul H. Ralph, William L. Brittain and Henry F. Woodward Jr.) won a 3-0 judges decision debate from five men from the University of Missouri with an audience decision for the Blue Jays.

The Skulls of Seven included William T. Doherty; William T. Miller Jr.; William C. Pevestorff Jr.; Charles A. Roe Jr.; Charles W. Arbuthnot Jr.; Hickman Y. Fisher and Herbert H. Townsend. Nyle M. Jackson was Editor-in-Chief of the Blue Jay; John H. Magill its Business Manager. Alfred F. Grimm edited the Columns with the business management under the direct control of Frank Fuchs Jr. Zeta Tau Delta membership included Oscar Simpson Cox, Thomas Alison Donnell, Albert Randle Elliott, E. Norman Harrison, Floyd Franklin Helton, James Lane Hulen, Samuel Ellison Neel.

The Baccalaureate sermon was preached Sunday morning, June 3, 1934, by Rev. John Timothy Stone, Litt.D., D.D., S.T.D., LL.D. of the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. At the Alumni dinner on Monday night Frank P. Baker was re-elected

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President of the General Alumni Association; J. Raeburn Green, Vice President; and Fred Bell Montgomery Recording Secretary. J. Harry Atkinson was elected to the Board of Trustees for the term expiring 1935; John S. Penney and W. B. Whitlow for the terms expiring 1937. Frank P. Baker, Judge I. R. Kelso, James N. Beasley, Baker Terry and J. Holt Tipton were elected to the Alumni Council.

Tuesday morning, June 5, the class was addressed by Hon. James R. Todd LL.D., New York City. The Trustees conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Arthur V. Boand; the degree of Bachelor of Arts on Thomas William Doherty, magna cum laude; William Thomas Miller Jr. cum laude; John Benjamin Moore, cum laude; Seth Taylor Adams; Graham Charles Andrews; Charles William Arbuthnot Jr.; John Bachelor; Claiborne Luckey Barber; John Herschel Barbour; William Sanford Behrick; James Louis Browning; Richard O. Burg; Kendall Alfred Clark; Albert Glenn Cooper; Kieffer Dixon Davis; Bradley Carl Douglas; Henry Arnold Eichman; William Embry English; Robert Mark Finks; Hickman Young Fisher; Thomas Lenoir Gallaway II; James Victor Hightower; Craig White Hull; John Houston Magill; Lawrence Wayne McLaughlin; John Alfred Owen; William Charles Pevestorff Jr.; Tom Marshall Ritter; Charles Alfred Roe Jr.; Floyd Vincent Sams; James Long Sloss Jr.; Dorn Odell Spangler; Clarence Davidson Todd Jr.; Herbert Hadley Townsend; Warren Keith Walker; Vernon Weddle; George Neff White; Tyke Harrison Yates; Philip Harry Young.

The Philologic Society won the Trustees Prize; Clarence Davidson Todd Jr. the Senior Oratorical; J. C. Paris the Brookes Bible award; Albert Randle Elliott the Dobyns Oratorical; Samuel Ellison Neel the Peace Oratorical; William Sanford Behrick the Abbott prize in Ethics; with Carl Williams and Edwin Jenkins splitting the Charles C. Nicholls prize in Latin.

Monday, September 10, 1934, was the first day for new students but Fulton was overrun with old and new men the last of the preceeding week. In spite of an excessively hot summer, with a searing drought that scorched Missouri like a burning

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iron, and notwithstanding the continuing financial conditions, the college enrolled three hundred thirty six; the largest registration in its history. Four years earlier one hundred twenty freshmen entered; fifty three of those freshmen (forty four percent) were present as seniors—an exceedingly low student mortality, an extremely high and most unusual number to remain four years for their degrees. The attendance had ceased to be local—less than ten percent came from Callaway county. Fifty two came from St. Louis county, fifty from the City of St. Louis; one hundred fifty four from fifty nine other counties in Missouri; forty six from outside the borders of the state.

Dr. Edward J. Webster went into government service and was succeeded by Morris Gilmore Caldwell Ph.D. as Professor of Economics and Sociology; Henry S. Murray D.Sc. came as Assistant Professor of Mathematics. The college mourned the death of Harold H. Scott '08, recently professor of Physics, and of Col. Robert M. White of the Board of Trustees, both of whom had died during the summer.

It is pertinent to remark on the honor system which was now in full and successful operation. The Student Council was in charge of the system and of its enforcement. This Council was composed of seven members; the President of the Student Body as chairman and one man from each of the six groups or houses, each house electing its own member. This year the members were A. Randall Elliott, President of the Student Body; Sherman T. Rock; Paul C. Kell; Samuel E. Neel; Frank Fuchs Jr.; Nyle M. Jackson; Richard T. O'Dell. The students themselves detected violations of the ethical code, students made reports of cheating or other student lapses, and the Student Council, after hearing the evidence, gave the accused the opportunity to present his defense and then assessed the penalty. During the year only three cases were brought before the Council; two were acquitted, the third was convicted but by the time sentence was passed the accused had confessed judgment and left the campus.

For example a particularly hard test was given in German one of the most difficult courses offered in the college. It happened that this was a new course and the time allotted for the

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test was not sufficient. When the hour was up Prof. Steinke told the class that any men who had not finished might take their papers home and finish them in their rooms. Many did, and their honesty was manifest when it was found that the grades on that particular test were the lowest that any of the men had received during the session. In that same department a class met one hot morning for an examination. After explaining the questions and asking if everything was clearly understood Prof. Steinke announced that the students would leave their papers on his table when they finished as he was going to Columbia, and he was thirty miles away while the examination was being taken. So common was such an experience on the campus that the absence of cheating with Steinke away aroused no comment; the thing the students talked about in connection with this examination was that the boys, because of the heat, disrobed and took the examination in their shorts.

These two illustrations happen to be taken from the department of German, but they might be duplicated in any other school in the college. So far this relation has been a self-glorification and the Book tells us "Let another man praise thee and not thine own mouth, a stranger and not thine own lips". Therefore the highest possible testimony is introduced as to the recognition given Westminster's honor system by the National Student Federation of America. Meeting in Boston during the holiday season, 1934, the standing committee on the honor system made a report which stated that there were three institutions where the honor system was actually working; Westminster College being one of the three.

The basket ball season was one of the most successful in Westminster's history. Not only did the team win the championship in the Missouri College Union, winning eight of the ten games played, but also was victorious in seven of the nine contests with non-conference opponents, two of these latter (Washington University and Oklahoma A and M) being members of the Missouri Valley Conference. The gym was filled every night and on the evening of March 5th, when Westminster beat Central and won the championship, it held the largest crowd

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ever gathered there. The popularity of this sport threatened to make it pay; the first time since W.A.G.S. that any athletic activity had promised financial profit. Scores for the season follow: Westminster 33, Central Wesleyan 26; Westminster 21; Central Wesleyan 18; Westminster 40; Shurtleff 18; Westminster 35, Washington University 24; Westminster 40, Shurtleff 18; Westminster 21, Oklahoma A and M 18; *Westminster 20, Culver-Stockton 22; *Westminster 32, Missouri Valley 21; *Westminster 38, William Jewell 21; Westminster 19, Jones Store 30; *Westminster 31, Tarkio 16; Westminster 36, Rolla Miners 24; *Westminster 31, Culver-Stockton 29; *Westminster 22, William Jewell 13; *Westminster 42, Drury 24; Westminster 18, Rolla Miners 39; *Westminster 25, Drury 28; *Westminster 41, Missouri Valley 28; *Westminster 49, Central 31; (*indicates conference contests). Lettermen—Sidney A. Payne, Chester C. Payne, Carl E. Avis, Lester W. Rauscher, David W. Berryman, Glen F. Keithley, Thomas M. Woods, Harold M. Barrow.

Other letter men for the year should be mentioned. In tennis—Louis W. Reps, Ewald W. Busse, William N. Reinholdt, John W. Peil. In Golf—Richard W. Voyles, Robert F. Turner, John K. McGuire, John Roundy. In Base Ball—Thomas M. Woods, Lester W. Rauscher, Jesse R. Roberts, James R. Lane, W. Bruce Green, Bruce S. Weber, Albert G. Hemphill, George E. Machens, Delmar L. Counts, Harry Dodson, Lester L. Lueking. In Track—Norman A. Edmonds, William A. Cooper, William L. Campbell, Harold M. Barrow, Lloyd M. Barrow, George William Toney, Norman W. Kruse, William Newman III, Carl E. Avis, John E. VanOrman.

Missouri Valley College played host to the Missouri colleges in a debate tournament held in the spring. Nyle Jackson and Sherman Rock, enjoyed the distinction of a perfect record—engaging in eight debates and getting a unanimous vote of the judges in every one. Claude Simmons Jr. and William Dahman did almost as well; Joseph B. Ledford and Christian F. Stipp ranked third in the junior section. An inter-sectional contest was held at Iowa City where teams from more than one

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hundred fifty colleges in seventeen states debated. On basis of points Westminster and Iowa State Teachers College tied for first place. The major share of the credit for this victory goes to Paul Ralph and Claude Simmons who were undefeated on either side of the question. Sam E. Neel represented the college in oratory.

The Skulls of Seven enrolled Robert E. Shank, A. Randall Elliott, Norman A. Edmonds, Frank Fuchs Jr., R. K. Barton Jr., Alfred F. Grimm Jr., and Ellis E. Patterson. H. P. Finks was President of the Y.M.C.A., Fred Schulzke Vice President, Nyle M. Jackson, Secretary and Charles G. Drake, Treasurer. Zeta Tau Delta's membership included Norman Harrison, A. Randall Elliott, Samuel E. Neel, Thomas A. Donnell, James L. Hulen, Oscar S. Cox, Floyd F. Helton and William Doherty, taking post graduate work. H. F. Woodward Jr. and R. K. Barton Jr. were co-editors of the Blue Jay, Ben H. Bagby was Business Manager. Paul Kell was Editor in Chief of the Columns, T. C. Harris Jr. the Business Manager. On one or both of these publications were Warren Lonergan, Chris Wolfe, Richard W. Voyles, John L. Barron, George A. Speer, H. P. Finks, Charles G. Drake, Barclay Van Dyke, Charles B. Wheeler, Sherman Rock, H. G. Woodward, Lacy E. Allard Jr., Joe R. Bankhead, Harry Alles, John Roundy, Garland Smith, Leslie F. Hauck, Norman Sharp, W. J. Harris, Reeves Wyatt, William H. Taft, J. G. Graybill, James W. VanCleave, John C. Harvey, Carl T. Buehler and John H. Rohrer Jr. A chapter of the Omicron Delta Kappa was installed in April, 1935, with Samuel E. Neel, N. M. Jackson, H. F. Woodward, Jr., Norman A. Edmonds, A. Randall Elliott, Sherman T. Rock, Frank Fuchs Jr., and Norman A. Harrison as charter members.

President McCluer's report to the Synods showed that the college had again operated within its income and that there was a small cash balance; remarked on the continuing generosity of the Board in liquidating the debt, but reminded the Synods that it was only possible to balance the budget because of the self-sacrifice of the faculty who willingly accepted small salaries for the sake of the school. He further reported that there had been

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no cases of discipline; that only five students had been dropped for scholastic deficiencies; and that graduate scholarships or fellowships had been awarded to five members of the senior class.

Sunday morning, June 2, 1935, Rev. Paul C. Payne delivered the Baccalaureate sermon. The Alumni dinner was held Monday night with speeches by Judge I. R. Kelso of Cape Girardeau, Dean G. B. Sweazey, President F. L. McCluer, and Dr. H. M. Gage, President of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Frank P. Baker '11 was elected President of the General Alumni Association and Thomas W. Freeman '16 was chosen Vice President with Charles F. Lamkin as Recording and Alumni Secretary. Among those present was J. W. McIntire, then the oldest alumnus, who attended Westminster in 1861. After the dinner the celebrators went to Swope Chapel to enjoy the annual Senior Oratorical contest which was won by Samuel E. Neel.

President Harry M. Gage, LL.D., D.D., delivered the address to the class Tuesday morning, June 2, 1935. The Trustees conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. George Mauze and upon Rev. William Allen Duncan '10. The class of forty seven was awarded Bachelor of Arts degrees; Thomas Alison Donnell, summa cum laude; E. Norman Harrison, magna cum laude; Floyd Franklin Helton, magna cum laude; Albert Randall Elliott, cum laude; James Lane Hulen, honorable mention; Robert Ely Shank, honorable mention; Lashley Lee Allee; R. K. Barton Jr.; Robert Henry Bates, Jr.; Benjamin Carr Beam; Spencer Henton Brown; Oscar Simpson Cox; Charles Goodlow Drake; Edward Taylor Eaton; Norman Anthony Edmonds; George Rucker Elliott; Ronald Payne Gilmore; Alfred Frederick Grimm Jr.; Albert Sidney Hemphill; Edmund Irvine Hockaday; O. Boyd Houchin; James Daniel House; Joe Boyd Humphries; Nyle Meringo Jackson; Paul Charles Kell; William Daniel Keniston, Jr.; Dee Paden Keusseff; Edward James Largent; Wallace Sanford McClellan; Edward Arthur Melvin; Samuel Ellison Neel; Richard Thomas O'Dell; Ray Crowdis Oram Jr.; Ellis Erwin Patterson; John

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Hitchcock Powell; Sherman Thomas Rock; Ralph Beyert Simpson; William Angle Stotler; Richard William Voyles; Marion Foster Whitten; Tyre Crawford Harris Jr.; Edward Edwin Miller Jr.; Kirk Roberts Winkelmeyer; Henry Fife Woodward Jr.; Reinhard O. Press; Martin E. Sheets Jr.; Lloyd Emmett Simpson. It was announced that the class had given the college the old clay pits—situated a few hundred feet south of the campus, across Fourth Street, as their remembrance to their alma mater.

The Dean announced that the Board of Trustees Prize had been won by the Philalethian Society; Frank Brooke Sloss the James H. Brookes Bible Prize; Henry Fife Woodward Jr. took the Dobyns Oratorical and Norman A. Sharp the Peace Oratorical; Edward James Largent the Eugene F. Abbott Prize in Ethics; Harold M. Barrow and Duncan Crockett divided the Charles C. Nicholls Prize in Latin.

To the ninety nine freshmen matriculating in September the 1935-36 session was an ever memorable year, their first venture into the world, their initial embarkation on a voyage of discovery. To returning upperclassmen it was much as any other year unless, during the session, some unforgettable experience, some unbelievable happiness, came. All are prone to confuse dates as time passes and, unless great events transpire, to merge the years. Undoubtedly some have reason to forever mark this year in red but there was so little of unusual interest that to the two hundred five old students it was "just another year". There were almost as many sophomores (ninety one) as freshmen; forty two were in the senior class with seventy juniors and four specials. Ninety nine matriculates came from the city and county of St. Louis; thirty two from Callaway; sixteen from Jasper County; in all fifty seven counties in Missouri were represented in the student body; forty two non-Missourians enrolled.

President McCluer reported to the Synods that the college ended the fiscal year without a deficit, the third year in succession, a decrease of nine percent in attendance was attributed to a decrease in the value of scholarships plus a slight increase

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of costs at Re-Union Hall but, on the other hand, there was an unusually large return of old students with a still greater number of upperclassmen indicating their intention to be in Westminster during 1936-37. Approximately one fourth of the students made scholastic records entitling them to be placed on the honor lists; one of every eight registered made the honor roll. Only eight were dropped for failure to make passing grades. The President continued his report by saying "Careful study has been made during the year of the effects of the three major changes of policy designed to improve the quality of work. Restricted enrollment was adopted in 1928; quality credits were required beginning in 1931; football was abandoned in 1932. There has been during this period a rise in the general scholarship average of the student body and a substantial increase in the number of students making honor grades."

Dan Rutledge Vining succeeded Dr. Caldwell as Professor of Economics; Walter Lee Simmons came as Associate Professor of English vice John R. Westbrook who had resigned; Robert Frederick Karsch was appointed Instructor in History.

One of the strongest teams in years went on the basket ball court for Westminster this year. Although they did not win the championship they deserved ranking as one of the best of all Blue Jay teams. The lettermen (Carl Avis, Harold Barrow, Tom Woods, David Berryman, Lester Rauscher, Glen Keithley, Chet Payne and Allen Payne) played a schedule of seventeen games; Westminster 30, Central Wesleyan 17; Westminster 42, Central Wesleyan 28; Westminster 26, Missouri University 27; Westminster 21, Washington University 17; Westminster 28, Illinois College 26; Westminster 37, Tarkio 21; Westminster 26, Drury 33; Westminster 39, William Jewell 18; Westminster 33, Missouri Valley 25; Westminster 26, Warrensburg Teachers 40; Westminster 41, Central 28; Westminster 45, Culver-Stockton 36; Westminster 42, Culver-Stockton 29; Westminster 25, Drury 26; Westminster 34, William Jewell 32; Westminster 41, Missouri Valley 14; Westminster 16, Oklahoma A and M 23.

Barclay VanDyke edited the Blue Jay with Benj. H. Bagby

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as Business Manager; William H. Taft edited the Columns and W. Norman Sharp was in charge of the business details. Zeta Tau Delta enrolled Edgar Dale Urban, Barclay VanDyke, Harold Leon Yandell, Lacy Edward Allard Jr., Frederic Allison Lang, Roy August Wegener, Carl Barrows Williams and Harry George Woodward. The members of Skulls of Seven were Carl E. Avis, Carl T. Buehler Jr., Lloyd M. Barrow; Harry H. Hilliker; Jesse C. Paris; Frederick W. Schulzke; Barclay VanDyke. Baseball, tennis, track, swimming and golf were all popular with strong teams. Debating, under the leadership of Paul Ralph, as President of Pi Kappa Delta, flourished.

Rev. Frank R. Dudley D.D. preached the Baccalaureate sermon, Sunday morning, May 31, 1936. Walter W. Head of St. Louis addressed the class on commencement morning, June 2nd. The Board conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Paul C. Payne; the degree of Doctor of Laws on Rev. Homer McMillan. The degree of Bachelor of Arts magna cum laude was given Harold Marion Barrow, Harold Vincent Knight and Warren Mellies Lonergan; cum laude to Harmon Harold Barney, George Cameron Hurst, William Jasper McClure and Harold Leon Yandell; honorable mention to Lloyd Maurice Barrow, Francis Rex Harbour and Barclay VanDyke. Carl Edwin Avis, John Theodore Berdau, Carl Theodore Buehler Jr., Judson Ireland Chalkley, William Arthur Cooper, Herman Leonard Danforth, Kasper Alfred Danuser, Harry Dodson, Edward Clarence Dunlop, Herman Preston Finks, Charles Elijah Galt, Herbert Alfred Hamel, Horace Heck, Harry Hearne Hilliker, Robert Rogers Jeffery, Edward Fred Kercher, Arthur Rowland Max, Harry Allen McDaniel, Carrol Kenneth More, John Davis O'Rear, Jesse Carroll Paris, Louis David Phile, Frank Joseph Pickett Jr., Paul Herbert Ralph, Jesse Richardson Roberts, Edward Aloisus Ruwart, Frederick William Schulzke, Harry Fritzter Braak Jr., Edgar Dale Urban, James Watson VanCleave, Bruce Sutherland Weber, Christian Cornelius Wolff Jr. George Cameron Hurst took the Dobyns and the Senior Oratorical, Harold William Stark the Peace Oratorical, Duncan Ross Crockett the Brookes Bible Prize, William A. Cooper the Ab-

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bott prize in Ethics, with the Philologic Society winning the Trustees June Contest award.

Three hundred thirteen students matriculated during the 1936-37 session; 52 seniors, 46 juniors, 88 sophomores, 125 freshmen and 2 specials. James N. Tidwell succeeded W. L. Simmons as Assistant Professor of English, Wilmar R. Schneider came as Instructor in Mathematics and Donald Bishop Gordon as Instructor in French.

A comprehensive survey of the basket ball teams at Westminster may be of interest and the statistics which follow cover the ten years of Eugene F. Kimbrell's service. The general results are creditable to his ability as a coach.

Year	Won	Lost	Rank in M.C.A.U.
1929-30 . .	12 . .	4 . .	1
1930-31 . .	7 . .	12 . .	5
1931-32 . .	9 . .	6 . .	3
1932-33 . .	9 . .	5 . .	2
1933-34 . .	12 . .	7 . .	2
1934-35 . .	14 . .	4 . .	1
1935-36 . .	15 . .	5 . .	2
1936-37 . .	13 . .	5 . .	2
1937-38 . .	12 . .	9 . .	2
1938-39 . .	15 . .	7 . .	1
Won 118		Lost 64	Average rank 2.1

Breaking the above figures down further: In conference play Westminster won 85 and lost 35 in the ten year period. In the non-conference games Westminster played Washington University, Missouri University, Tulsa University, Oklahoma A and M, Warrensburg Teachers, Texas University and leading teams in the Missouri Valley A.A.U. and in the Kansas City Naismith League.

Lettermen for the year: Basket Ball—Mason Austin, David Berryman, Thomas J. Cole Jr., William Shipton, Sidney A. Payne, Lester Rauscher, Walter A. Thomas. Baseball—Harvey Cederstrom, Robert Elder, Harold Fifield, Richard Grossman, James Lane, Harold MacCarthy, Thomas Mayhew, Jack Ogden,

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Lester Raucher, Sanford Talley and Arthur Weigel. Track—Raymond Barrow, William Bedsworth, William L. Campbell, Stan Foote, Jack Gray, Walter Hodges, Rubey Hudson, John Lutz, Charles Malone, Hiram Martin, Carl Mertens, William Newman, Sidney A. Payne, Donald Sartor, Frank Simpson, Walter A. Thomas, Bruno Tschannen. Swimming—Arthur Beimdiek, Ewald Busse, Keith Compton, Louis Linder, Robert McDonald, David Orwig, Thomas Payne, John Pickett, Demetrius Russell, Glenn Voigt. Tennis—Ewald Busse, Randolph Durham, John Morsinkhoff, Henry Hartman, John Hunt. Golf—Kenneth Arms, William Blair, John Cole, Thomas J. Cole Jr., Keith Compton. Zeta Tau Delta enrolled William Hruska Dahman, Charles Benjamin Wheeler, Jefferson Lee Herb, John Russell Mitchell, Frank Brooke Sloss and Elmer Allen Spencer. The Skulls of Seven were John K. McGuire, Frank M. Adams, Bruce Deem, Benj. H. Bagby, Roy A. Wegener, William H. Dahman and Carl B. Williams.

Rev. John W. McIvor D.D. preached the Baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning, May 30, 1937. The commencement exercises were held on the campus, Tuesday, June 1, an innovation at Westminster, with Hon. J. Edgar Hoover—famous as the chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—delivering the inspirational address to the class. The Board conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Lloyd Crow Stark, Governor of Missouri, and on J. Edgar Hoover, the speaker of the day; and the degree of Doctor of Divinity was given Rev. William LeGrand Tucker. The degree of Bachelor of Arts, magna cum laude, was given Charles Benjamin Wheeler and Carl Barrows Williams; the degree of Bachelor of Arts, cum laude, to William Hruska Dahman, Roy August Wegener and Harry George Woodward Jr., the degree of Bachelor of Arts to Frank McDowell Adams, Lacy Edward Allard Jr., Arthur Edwin Asel, James Paul Askins, William Aull III, Mason Gunnell Austin, Benjamin Homer Bagby, Thomas Edwin Baldwin, William Gerard Bedsworth, Lewis Edward Berghauser, David William Berryman, William Clark Blair, Mark Allen Boyer, Robert Cave Buckner, James Nicholas Cardwell, Benoist Carton Jr., Harvey Franklin Cederstrom,

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Keith Karl Compton, Robert Bruce Deem, Richard Willis Douglas, Taylor Randolph Durham, Alfred Goodwin Ellington, William Prentice Evans, John Porter Gray, John Gilbert Graybill, Richard William Grossman Jr., Paul William Hinchey, Walter O. Hedges, Orin Lee Lancaster Jr., Joseph Harold Mayer, John Kenneth McGuire, John William Morsinkhoff, Thomas J. Neukomm, Alroy Bradbury Phillips, Karl Frederick Pletzt, Leonard Hunter Roach, John Harrison Rohrer Jr., Virgil DeWitt Shuck, Claud Arthur Simmons, Garland Fred Smith, George Alfred Speer, August Peter Stephan, William Howard Taft, Raymond Eugene Turpin, John Harper Walkup, Arthur Richard Weigel, Willis Styles Yowell.

William Hruska Dahman took both the Dobyns and the Peace Oratorical prizes; Carl Barrows Williams the Senior Oratorical award, William Glenn Voigt the Brookes Bible prize, Roy August Wegener the Abbott prize in Ethics, David Crockett Wood the Curd prize in the catechism, John P. Arrington the E. P. Lamkin prize in Latin and the Philologic Society the Trustees June Contest award.

Forty three seniors, forty two juniors, ninety nine sophomores, one hundred twenty five freshmen, three specials were in attendance during the 1937-38 session. Two hundred fifty six registered from forty counties and the City of St. Louis in Missouri; fifty six were from beyond the borders of that commonwealth.

Any account of the year must include the intensive campaign inaugurated for the erection of an Alumni Library building; this being a part of the "Westminster Program", a ten year plan for the endowment and betterment of the college. The report of President McCluer to the Synods says "The Westminster Program," has been placed before the alumni of the college in Missouri and beyond. We believe that increased support from our alumni has been secured. Continuing in his report to the supporting Synods President McCluer said "We believe that it is partly because of the faculty's clear understanding of the obligation of Westminster as a Christian institution, and partly because of our earnest effort to meet that obligation that eighty

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five percent of all the graduates of the college have served as officials in the churches to which they belong. This is a better index of the service rendered by a liberal arts college of the Church than the listing of the number of ministers and missionaries that it has sent out, for it is a college and not a theological seminary, and its purpose is to make the Christian faith a powerful factor of the people in all walks of life."

During this session Mrs. George H. English Jr. presented a handsome solid silver bowl of most attractive design as a trophy for scholarship in honor of her husband, a distinguished Missourian. The bowl was to be competed for by each of the several houses on the campus and to be awarded annually in February, or at the end of each second semester, such awards to continue for fifty years. This trophy has proved a definite stimulus to scholarship and is the most sought distinction on the campus.

M. Reeves Wyatt was President of the Student Body, Lester Rauscher being Vice President; the other members of the Student Council being Lawrence M. Barnes; Harold W. MacCarthy; Chesterfield White Jr.; Joseph B. Ledford; William K. Wheatly; John Russell Mitchell. This was the fifth successful year of the honor system and M. Reeves Wyatt went to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he appeared on the program because of the reputation of our system. During the year the honor system was extended to include physical education. Charles S. Blood, Jr. edited the Blue Jay assisted by James L. Sharp, Arthur Whorton, Richard K. Pease, J. Douglas Johnson, Brooke Sloss, Thomas J. Cole Jr., and Robert McDonald with the business affairs in the hands of Parks Stillwell as Manager and Edward R. Cole as Assistant Manager. Reeves Wyatt, Brooke Sloss, Chesterfield White, Lester Rauscher, Nelson McGuire, Norman Sharp and J. Thomas Payne were Skulls of Seven. Brooke Sloss, Elmer Spencer, Jefferson Herb and Russell Mitchell made Zeta Tau Delta. Basket Ball scores—Westminster 32, Central Wesleyan 12; Westminster 27, Warrensburg Teachers 30*; Westminster 31, Missouri Miners 23; Westminster 21, Springfield Teachers 24*; Westminster 17, Springfield Teachers 22; Westminster 38, Kansas City Cleavelands 36*; Westmin-

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ster 39, Illinois College 23; Westminster 22, Tarkio 30; Westminster 40, Central 39*; Westminster 39, William Jewell 19; Westminster 45, Culver-Stockton 31; Westminster 33, William Jewell 14; Westminster 21, Tarkio 34; Westminster 28, Missouri Valley 20; Westminster 51, Culver-Stockton 37; Westminster 21, Drury 23; Westminster 40, Central 33; Westminster 35, Oklahoma A and M 41*; Westminster 48, Missouri Valley 25; Westminster 28, Drury 32*; Westminster 34, West Texas Teachers 35. (* overtime games) Victor Dameron, Chester Payne, Sidney Payne, Lester Rauscher (C), William Shipton, Walter Thomas, Kenneth Thompson, and Charles Warden made their letters.

The eighty seventh year at Westminster was brought to a close at the commencement exercises Tuesday morning, May 31, 1839. The Baccalaureate sermon had been delivered the preceding Sunday by Rev. William Crowe D.D., pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, St. Louis. The address to the graduating class was by the Honorable Everett Colby of the City of New York. Fifteen of the senior class had arranged to enter graduate or professional schools before commencement. Two won awards of high honor. These were Brooke Sloss who was given a fellowship in Mathematics in the Brown University Graduate School, and Russell Mitchell who was appointed to an assistantship in the University of California Graduate School. Two of the class were to enter the ministry; seven entered medical schools, one other to study medicine preparatory to going to the foreign field as a missionary. Westminster has an outstanding record for the placement of its premedical graduates, none having been rejected in the past ten years. The trustees conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on John Russell Mitchell and Frank Brooke Sloss, magna cum laude; Jefferson Lee Herb and Elmer Allen Spencer, cum laude; Edward Lowe Martin, Chester Chamberlain Payne Jr., and William Norman Sharp, honorable mention; Lawrence Marvin Barnes; Charles Milo Barnett; Charles Sullivan Blood Jr.; Ewald William Busse; Benton Martin Calkins Jr.; William Lloyd Campbell; Alfred Paul Carpenter; Earl Prill Cleveland; Thomas Jeffer-

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son Cole Jr.; Duncan Ross Crockett; Glenn Eugene Eige; James Griffith Harris; Herman Lee Heuser; James Addison Houf; Joseph Browning Ledford; Harold Wells MacCarthy; Hiram Clay Martin Jr.; Edward Ernest McClure; Nelson Metcalf McGuire; Joseph Thomas Payne; Richard Kenneth Pease; Louis Philip Pressler; Lester William Rauscher; Norman Richardson; Gordon Troup Stewart; John Otto Stocke; Manly Utterback; George Linn Watkins, William Kermit Wheatly; Chesterfield White Jr.; Edward Barkley Woodward; Micajah Reeves Wyatt. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was given Rev. Otto Cleveland Seymour and Rev. Hulbert Allinger Woolfall.

Pi Kappa Delta awarded the degree of special distinction in debate to Walter Lee Brown III; the degree of honor in debate to Norman A. Mozley Jr. and to Benton Whitaker; the degree of proficiency in debate to Wayne B. Davis and to Henry B. Voges; the degree of fraternity in debate to Harold T. Garvin and to Howard E. McClure; the degree of honor in oratory to Micajah Reeves Wyatt who won both the Dobyons and the Senior Oratorical prizes. Earl Leroy Saunders took the Peace Oratorical; the Philalethian Society won the Board of Trustees Prize; Eugene Menzie McLean was given the James H. Brookes Bible award; Robert Conzelman Duncan the Eugene F. Abbott Prize in Ethics; and John McCarty Sharp the E. P. Lamkin Prize in Latin.

Three hundred twenty one students from eighteen states, from the city of St. Louis and forty counties in Missouri, registered during the 1938-39 scholastic year. Seventy six of these—nearly twenty four percent—came from outside Missouri. Thirty three were seniors, fifty eight juniors, ninety one sophomores and one hundred thirty eight freshmen with the usual special. This was, with a single exception, the largest entering class in the history of the school.

Two seniors shared honors in oratory and by their achievements again brought days of victory to the college. Edward R. Cole Jr. won the State Peace Oratorical Contest at Columbia and his oration was broadcast over a national hook-up. Frank

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K. Hefner took first place in the Missouri Inter-collegiate Oratorical and, going on to the Inter-State contest ranked fourth. Forty candidates tried out for the debate squad; the team finally being reduced to include Jack L. Ogden, Frank K. Hefner, John T. Johnston Jr., James G. Shouse, George D. Spence, Jeremiah H. Wyatt, Dan C. Rutledge Jr., Horace B. Barks III, Earl L. Saunders, Edward A. Butts, John C. Stone, Frazier Baker, Robert B. Guthrie, John C. Paul and William T. Bellamy Jr. President McCluer informed the Synods that the debaters engaged in one hundred twenty one contests during the year, winning more than eighty five percent of the decision affairs. He further announced that the college had received a bequest from the estate of the late William G. McLanahan, ex '88, which would ultimately total nearly \$70,000. While assuring the Synods that the college had again closed the fiscal year without a deficit President McCluer warned that substantial gifts for operations were needed if Westminster was to continue free from debt and expressed the hope that many others would follow the example of Mr. McLanahan and remember the college in their wills.

This year Westminster won the state basketball championship. In the Blue Jays pre-conference schedule the team won from Central Wesleyan 47-31; from Arkansas College 42-30; and from the Rolla Miners 37-23. Losses were to Kansas City College of Commerce 28-38; to Illinois College 47-52; and to Warrensburg State Teachers College 20-29. At the Oklahoma City tournament during the Christmas holidays the team won from East Texas Teachers but lost to the University of Texas and to Tulsa. The scores for the M.C.A.U. conference season follow—Westminster 28, Culver-Stockton 25; Westminster 41, Central 36; Westminster won from William Jewell at Fulton by a close score but took the game at Liberty 34 to 20. The following night the Blue Jays lost to Tarkio 21-31 and the next night to Culver-Stockton 15-20. With these defeats out of their system the team proceeded on a victory march, beating Central 33-26; Missouri Valley 37-28; Tarkio 26-24; and Drury 27-23, this being the first time in six years that the Blue Jays had defeated

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Drury on the Drury court. In each of the last two games it was a shot by Walter Thomas that afforded the margin of victory. Returning home Westminster beat Missouri Valley 46-37 and achieved the championship by winning from Drury 26-25, the aggressive offense of Charles Warden contributing largely to the successful outcome. Lettermen John Hunt (C), Victor Dameron, Sidney A. Payne, William M. Shipton, Walter A. Thomas, Charles R. Warden, Howard S. Warden and Alan E. Weston.

Westminster's track team won from Drury 80-45; from St. Louis University overwhelmingly taking fourteen of sixteen firsts; from Central 93-43 and from Rolla and Missouri Valley. McCann distinguished himself in every meet. Homer E. Backer, Wm. T. Barnes, Raymond Barrow, Wm. T. Branham, Andrew J. Downing, Robt. M. Elder, Robt. L. Howell, Charles P. Malone, Charles H. McCann, Norman K. Merrell, Carl G. Mertens, James D. Paden, Sidney A. Payne, Donald H. Sartor and Milton Tootle IV were given letters. Robert Barker, John Cheek, Ralph Goerner, Charles Malone, Warne May, Al Mueller and John Pickett lettered in swimming; Richard Byers, Frederick Hoffmeister, John Hunt and Walter Johnson in tennis; Norman Asel, James Cassil, Jack Cole and Jacob Eige in golf.

S. Arthur Whorton Jr. was President of the Student Body; Rubey M. Hudson Vice President; Carl G. Mertens Secretary-Treasurer.

The Skulls of Seven enrolled Arthur Beverly Smith, William Meyers Shipton, Sidney Allen Payne, Robert Wesley Gibson, Norman Donald Asel, Edward R. Cole Jr., Samuel Arthur Whorton Jr. Commemorating the fortieth year of its existence the Skulls planted a group of seven evergreen trees as a memorial. Alpha Phi Omega, national service fraternity, installed a chapter on the campus with George Spence, George R. Sido, John J. Eairley, J. Roy Jackson Jr., Joseph A. Zimmerman, C. O. Raine III, D. H. Russell, J. M. Huston, D. L. Hatfield, C. A. Cromwell, C. A. Gundelach, R. F. McCarthy, J. D. Schweitzer, R. F. Clifton, E. G. Huebner, Robert B. Dunford, James K. Tully Jr., M. B. Conrad, Oliver Blackinton, Herbert J. Gottl, W. R. Poindexter, H. B. Patterson, Teddy R. Zickos, W. G. Wil-

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liams, H. H. Haeussler Jr., and Edward R. Larson as its charter members.

Rev. William Scarlett, D.D., Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Eastern Missouri, preached the Baccalaureate sermon. Sunday morning, June 4, 1939. Monday evening Judge I. R. Kelso of Cape Girardeau was elected President of the General Alumni Association. George P. Johnston of Fulton, Vice President; and Messers Wallace I. Bowers, George P. Johnston, Fred Bell Montgomery, Dr. Glen R. Morrow, and Horace B. Barks Jr. were elected to membership on the Alumni Council together with Francis M. Keener and Jack Terrell Vaughan who were selected to fill vacancies. Messers Rolla E. Peters and J. Harry Atkinson were elected as Trustees of the college for the term ending in June, 1942. Tuesday morning Colonel Williard T. Chevalier of New York addressed the class. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Sidney Allen Payne, honorable mention; James Samuel Smart, honorable mention; Norman Donald Asel; Walter Lee Brown III; James Edward Cassil; Edward R. Cole Jr.; Andrew Jackson Downing; Robert Conzelman Duncan; Harry Edwin Durham Jr.; Robert Wesley Gibson; Wentworth Edwin Griffin; John Cannon Harris; Frank Karl Hefner; Rubey Marsh Hudson; James Earl Iman; Lloyd Edmund Jacobs; Wilmot Theodore Lippert; James Logan Mayfield; Carl Gardner Mertens; John William Meyer; Stewart Richard Mortland; William Durham Peyton; John Mitchell Pickett; Marion Horton Rasmussen; Tony Frederick Schneider; Herman Reinhard Schuessler Jr.; William Meyers Shipton; Thomas Smith Shuttee; Arthur Beverly Smith; Charles VanBuskirk; Kossuth Cayce Weber Jr.; Robert Alonzo Whorton; Samuel Arthur Whorton Jr.; Robert Pierce Woodward. Of these thirty six graduates seven entered medical schools, four theological seminaries, three went to law schools, six took graduate work at Harvard, Yale, Northwestern and St. Louis Universities, one studied engineering, two became teachers, thirteen entered business.

The Board conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on George Edgar Sweazey '27; and the degree of Doctor of Laws

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on Theodoric Boulware Wallace and on Robert McGowan Good. The Dean announced that Frank K. Hefner won the Dobyns Oratorical; that Edward R. Cole Jr. had taken the Peace Oratorical prize; with the Senior Oratorical being given Sidney Allen Payne. The Philalethian Society won the Board of Trustees Prize; Doss Edison Decker was given the James H. Brookes Bible Award; John McCarty Sharp the E. P. Lamkin Prize in Latin; Phi Delta Theta the George H. English Scholarship Trophy; while Gordon Emerson Gray, Raymond Arthur Schondelmeyer and Paul Graves Blount were the winners of the Mrs. Edwin Curd prizes in the Shorter Catachism.

As its parting gift the class of 1939 presented a gateway to the college, erecting it at the south automobile entrance to the campus and appropriately dedicating it to Dr. Daniel Shaw Gage. Westminster is adorned with tradition and glorified by history; it is high time that measures shall be taken to preserve the records by monuments and buildings bearing witness of the past. Changing educational conceptions and shifting scholastic attitudes, linked too frequently with a desire for ever larger enrollments, have lead many institutions of higher learning to depart from their original purpose and traditional standards; in some instances leading to the softening of courses, often to the admission of women, with an abnormal development of athletics and, in too many cases, to the eclipse of purely academic ideals. Westminster has met the changing times with new courses and additional instructors but in its fundamental aspects it is unchanged. We distinctly do not want numbers per se. We remain a college for men. We maintain our scholastic requirements and insist that athletics, not our educational program, shall be the sideshow. No clearer or better statement of our ideals and objects can be had than the succinct statement in the catalogue: "Westminster is a college for men only. We believe that the program of study and the method of teaching best designed to meet the needs of young men can best be developed when their needs are the sole consideration. Westminster is definitely a liberal arts college, a small college, and a college aligned with the church.

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"The central business of a college is to develop personalities with the impulse and ability to think accurately and logically, and with the courage and vision of high moral character. It is the purpose to cultivate the mind and its powers, not merely to store it with facts. For this purpose the liberal arts curriculum brings the student's mind into contact with the beauties of literature, the findings of science, the reflections of philosophy, the lessons of history. The mind is broadened and freed in this process, and it is our belief that there is a finer grasp of the practicalities of life for those who have thus studied in small groups in quiet places the fundamental issues of life and death and destiny." No man in the history of the college has more constantly stood for these ideals than has Daniel Shaw Gage; and the unyielding stone of the entrance gate dedicated to him most appropriately typifies the unyielding convictions and character of the man.

Returning students in September, 1939, were glad to see a new fraternity house which was being erected on the site of the former Yorke House at the southeast corner of Westminster Avenue and Seventh Street. The new building filled out fraternity row; four houses of imposing aspect, worthy of a university. Forty five seniors, fifty eight juniors, eighty five sophomores, one hundred twenty eight freshmen and a special enrolled during the year. Walter E. Boles, M.A., Ph.D. came as Professor of Economics and Business Administration; Henry B. Hardt, M.A., Ph.D., was welcomed as Assistant Professor of Chemistry. Every student and friend of the college was saddened by the death of Richard Grier Peoples, Professor of Greek and Latin. Few men have been on the Westminster faculty who were his peers. Learned, wise, tactful; he had the affection and respect of every student, faculty member and townsman. His loss was a grievous one; his memory will long be cherished. Rev. Jonah W. D. Skiles, M.A., Ph.D. came as his successor.

News broadcasts during the fall by President McCluer and Professor Mitchell were followed by the Westminster Institute of Public Affairs which was conducted for the purpose of stim-

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ulating interest in, and understanding of, political problems and governmental procedure. Among the speakers were Governor Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, Senator Styles Bridges of Vermont; Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana; Chairman John D. M. Hamilton of the Republican National Committee; Postmaster General James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt; Former Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde; and Vice President candidate Maynard C. Krueger. Crowds filled the gymnasium where the visitors spoke as their speeches were broadcast, delegations from distant points coming to Fulton on several occasions to greet the distinguished visitors. This study of politics closed with delegations from thirty educational institutions gathering on the campus in May to hold Democratic, Republican and Liberal-Independent conventions. Newsmen and radio commentators attended. The intelligent concern and genuine understanding of those participating was noticeable; scenes from the convention were shown in Pathe News reels and comment regarding them had generous space in "Time" magazine.

Yorke House was now ten years old. During the decade of its existence it had consistently maintained a high standard of excellence and for several years had lead in scholarship. Its frame house was inconveniently arranged, and much too small, for a fraternity. More than one offer of nationalization came to it in the course of the years but the membership was not disposed to make any hasty decision. Gradually sentiment crystallized and the group unanimously decided that their choice of a national society was Delta Tau Delta. On being approached that society manifested enough interest to make a systematic and exhaustive survey of the reputation, academic standing and financial condition of the college; of the character of the petitioners and the esteem in which they were held on the campus. After a painstaking investigation a charter issued and, following the erection of a house comparable with the others on the Westminster campus, the fraternity installed its Delta Omicron

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chapter, December 2, 1939. "The Rainbow of Delta Tau Delta" gave the following account of the installation:

"Delta Tau Delta's newest chapter, Delta Omicron, was installed amid pomp and ceremony at Westminster College December 1 and 2, 1939. The general theme of the decorations was Christmas with the all important touch of Delta Tau Delta an outstanding addition. Beautiful evergreens, artistically spaced to surround the "Shelter", were covered with brightly colored lights; wreaths with blue lights in the center of each, were displayed in the windows; the Greek letters, Delta Tau Delta, shone from the roof. Friday night the Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Theta and Kappa Alpha chapters already on the campus held open house in honor of the about-to-be chartered group; later in the evening a formal dance was held in the new chapter house.

The installing party arrived during the evening and early Saturday morning. The first meeting of the chapter was called at 8:00 A.M. Saturday morning with Herbert L. Gage Jr., Gamma Kappa (Missouri) acting as President. Ten undergraduates and two alumni were initiated before recess was called at 10:00 A.M. The college convocation followed with the regular processional in full academic regalia. President Franc L. McCluer, President of Westminster College presided and introduced Hon. John R. Baker, member of the Westminster Board of Trustees who gave a cordial welcome to Delta Tau Delta; stressing the advantages of this connexion both to the fraternity and to the college on the basis of scholarship. Paul G. Hoffman, (President of the Studebaker Corporation) President of Delta Tau Delta responded and gave a number of reasons for Delta Tau Delta's complete satisfaction in the location of its newest chapter. Branch Rickey gave an address on "The College and the Fraternity". The choir then sang the "Alma Mater" and the recessional closed the convocation.

Following luncheon at the chapter house the second meeting of the Delta Omicron chapter was called to order at 2:00 P.M. and twelve men were then initiated. Following the initiatory ceremonies the meeting was turned over to Dr. Albert C.

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Krueger, chapter advisor of Delta Omicron, who formally installed the officers of the new chapter. The installation banquet was held in the parlors of the Presbyterian church that night. Paul G. Hoffman, as master of ceremonies, introduced a number of the campus and fraternity dignitaries and started the real program by calling on the presidents of the Greek and the campus organizations represented at Westminster College. Each of these men expressed a feeling of gratitude over the arrival of Delta Tau Delta. To these welcoming words from the various student leaders Edward R. Larson, President of Delta Omicron, responded. President F. L. McCluer addressed the dinner guests on the subject "We Believe in Fraternities". Kurt F. Pantzer addressed the gathering on the Possibilities and Principles of the Delt House system. Hugh Shields, Comptroller of Delta Tau Delta, one of the leading fraternity men of America, spoke briefly. Branch Rickey's inspirational appeal to the new chapter and to the college and its officers was electrifying. Charles F. Lamkin, Past President of Phi Delta Theta, closed the program with a historical sketch of the fraternity system at Westminster.

"The men present at the installation of the Delta Omicron chapter and who were then initiated, thus becoming charter members of the new chapter, were Edward Rutledge Gish—the founder of Yorke House and the honored man among the initiates; Edward Ramsey Larson; Jean Donald Booth; Jack Leonard Ogden; Julius James Nelson Summa; Earl Leroy Saunders; Thomas Mason Mayhew; Albert J. Harris; William Montgomery Haines; George Robert Smith; Robert Frederick Karsch; Fred Maurice Bloom; John Russell Jones; Richard Earl Booth; Theodore R. Zickos; Edward Larson Downs; John William Aufder Heide; Charles Daniel Hale; Albert Charles Krueger; James Clyde Cannon; William Charles Pevestorff; Charles Goodloe Drake; Lacy Still Noble Jr.; John Otto Stocke; Frank Karl Hefner; John Roger Metcalf."

On May 18, 1940, the Alpha Eta chapter of Kappa Alpha celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment on the Westminster campus. The alumni began arriving Saturday, an

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elaborate banquet being spread at the Seminole Hotel that night. Seventy members of the Order attended the banquet, Dr. F. L. McCluer acting as toastmaster. A business session followed with the anniversary dance later in the evening. The following day dinner was served in the chapter house with an initiation following, Clayton Walker of Kansas City being the neophyte on the occasion.

In non-conference basket ball competition Westminster beat Central Wesleyan 57-21, Arkansas College 41-29; the Rolla Miners 32-22 but lost to Warrensburg Teachers 30-32. In conference play the Blue Jays won from Drury 29-23, from William Jewell 34-26; from Central 32-18; from Culver-Stockton 39-29; but lost to Tarkio 36-62 and 20-33; to Culver-Stockton 27-35; to William Jewell 31-38; to Missouri Valley 33-46 and 40-46; to Central 30-38; and to Drury 23-24; Robert Barnes, Finis Barrow, Claude Beeler, Robert Elder, John Hunt, Victor Dameron, Walter Thomas and Alan Weston lettered.

In track Westminster overwhelmed Drury 102-29, taking thirteen of fifteen first places; defeated the Rolla Miners 78½—52½, the Blue Jays winning nine first places, Elder being the victor in two events and tying for first in a third. The team then defeated Central and followed by beating Missouri Valley; being nosed out in the M.C.A.U. meet by Tarkio who won 50½-45½, the Blue Jays losing in the final relay. Lettermen—Homer Backer, Robert Barnes, William Barnes, Finis Barrow, Claude Beeler, William Branham, Robert Elder, George Harlan, Roy Jackson, Charles McCann, Norman Merrell, James Paden, Donald Sartor and Thomas Whitson. The golf team took second at the M.C.A.U. with George Arbuthnot, Nick McDaniel, William Jack and Jake Eige (C) composing the team. The tennis team (John Hunt (C), Fred Hoffmeister, Richard Byers and Ramey Harper) won the title at the M.C.A.U. meet.

Robert Elder (President of the Student Body), Edward Binshadler, Clifton Byers, Jack L. Ogden, Charles Malone, Walter A. Thomas and William Wheeler were members of the Skulls of Seven. James M. Roberts edited the "Blue Jay"; Charles R. Morgan Jr. edited the "Columns". John R. Middents was Busi-

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ness Manager of the former, David Guthrie of the latter. On the two staffs were Horace B. Barks III, Robert Sharp, C. O. Raine III, Edward Larson, Perry Ives, John Stalhuth, Jack L. Ogden, James Bennett, Richard Antrim, Sheldon Sperber, Thomas Mayhew, Dan Rutledge, Charles Suppiger, Frank Lambert, Heath Wardel, John C. Stone, Ellsworth Shaffer, William Bates, John Arrington and Al Mueller.

Rev. E. B. Whitcomb, D.D. preached the Baccalaureate sermon, Monday night, June 3, 1940, Judge I. R. Kelso was re-elected as President of the General Alumni Association; George P. Johnston was re-elected Vice President; Frank P. Baker, I. R. Kelso, J. Ford Foster, Baker Terry and James N. Beasley were re-elected to the Alumni Council; John S. Penney and William B. Whitlow were re-elected to the Board of Trustees. The Order of the Golden Legion was conferred on Colin A. McPheeters '90; A. Boyd Garvin '90; Rev. George E. Keithley '90; Dr. J. Brooks Vaughan '90; and Rev. A. A. Wallace '84. In recognition of fifty years continuous service on the Board Dr. Wallace was presented with a bound collection of letters which expressed the feelings of affection felt for him by all alumni.

Dr. Glenn Frank delivered the address to the class Tuesday morning in Swope Chapel. The Board conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on Richard Arthur Jones cum laude; Charles Philip Malone cum laude; Charles Raymond Morgan Jr. cum laude; Demetrius Henry Russell honorable mention; Donald Hughes Sartor, honorable mention; Richard Kelm Antrim; John Arrington; Clyde Raymond Barrow; William Hill Bates; Robert Bender; Edward Wright Binshadler; James Clifton Byers Jr.; Donald Caldwell Chadwick; John James Fairley; Jacob J. Eige; Robert Meldrum Elder; Richard Henderson Ely; Harry Herman Haeussler; Paul E. Herriott; John William Hunt; Edward Ramsey Larson; Thomas Mason Mayhew; Jarrot McCord; Joseph Henry McCord; John Van Sant McElroy; Harold William Merrill; Donald A. Messick; Jack Leonard Ogden; Earl Leroy Saunders; John Harvey Scott II; Ellsworth Walter Shaffer; James Lawrence Sharp Jr.; John Mc-

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Carty Sharp; Robert Martin Sperber; John Harold Stahlhuth; Ted William Stixrud; Donald Gordon Strole; Parley Rex Syndergaard; Walter Aurand Thomas; Carl William Wegener; William Patterson Wheeler; William Cochran Whitlow; Charles Otis Christian. John Carey Stone won both the Dobyns and the Peace Oratorical contests; the Philalethian Society took the June Contest Prize; James Alvin Mitchell the Brookes Bible award; Finis Lee Barrow and John Connelly Bondurant the Mrs. Edwin Curd prizes in the Shorter Catechism; Jack Leonard Ogden the E. P. Lamkin prize in Latin; and the George H. English Scholarship Trophy was given to the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

As this narrative draws to a close it is appropriate to list the faculty in this last recorded year. Dr. Franc Lewis McCluer A.M., Ph.D., President was closing his eighth year—by the assistance of a devoted Board of Trustees—with Westminster out of debt. George Beaty Sweazey, M.A., LL.D. was Dean and John Harvey Scott Professor of Mathematics; Daniel Shaw Gage, M.A., D.D., Ph.D., LL.D., Potts Professor of Philosophy and Bible; Jeremiah Bascom Reeves, M.A., Ph.D., Liberty Professor of English Language and Literature; Otis Melvin Weigle, M.S., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry; each of these five men having adorned the faculty for more than twenty five years (1942) with the beloved Daniel Shaw Gage, Nestor of them all, finishing his fifty second consecutive year of glorious service to humanity and to God. Colin A. McPheeters, M.A., Ph.D.—only slightly the junior in service to these five—was Professor of Education; Cameron D. Day, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Biology; John Alexander McQueen, M.A., Professor of Bible; Eugene F. Kimbrell M.A., Professor of Physical Education; Albert Charles Krueger, M.A., Ph.D., Charles Professor of Physics and Applied Mathematics; Christoph Friedrich Steinke, Maestro en Letras, Professor of Modern Languages; Leif Christopher Dahl, M. A. Diplome de la Sorbonne, Professor of Modern Languages; Chester Alexander, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Sociology; Williams M. Mitchell, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History; Walter E. Bowles, Jr., M.A., Ph.D., John Jay Rice

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Professor of Economics; Jonah W. D. Skiles, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Greek and Latin; Robert Frederick Karsch, M.A., Associate Professor of History; James N. Tidwell, M.A. Assistant Professor of English; Henry B. Hardt, M. A., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry; Wilmer R. Schneider, M.S., Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Donald Bishop Gordon, M.A., Instructor in French; Elizabeth Hedges, B.S., B.L.S., Librarian. Three hundred fourteen enrolled, forty seven seniors, fifty three juniors, eighty two sophomores, one hundred thirty one freshmen with one special.

When another quarter century has passed it will be possible to more correctly evaluate the accomplishments of the McCluer administration and to understand, looking back from the future, the gradual changes in the college of to-day. Only outstanding trends can be perceived by men surveying Westminster's ninetieth year in the ninety-first year of its life. The most easily seen is the evolution of the quasi-local institution into one with a growing metropolitan and national appeal. To demonstrate this constant shift consider the enrollment at ten year intervals.

Year	Total men	Callaway County	St. Louis City and Co.	Missouri other than Callaway & St. Louis	Other states
1880-1	117	65 55.5%	1 1%	43 36.7%	8 6.8%
1890-1	118	60 50.8%	6 5.1%	49 41.5%	3 2.6%
1900-1	91	50 55%	6 6.6%	33 36.2%	2 2.2%
1910-11	134	44 32.8%	17 12.7%	59 44.1%	14 10.4%
1920-1	153	30 19.6%	12 7.8%	87 56.9%	24 15.7%
1930-1	293	52 17.7%	89 30.4%	114 38.9%	38 13%
1940-1	314	26 8.3%	111 35.3%	104 33.1%	73 23.3%
Averaging percentages					
First forty years		49%	6.5%	39%	5.5%
Last thirty years		15.2%	24.5%	42.9%	17.4%

Figures prior to 1920 include the academy. As soon as this was discontinued in 1919 the attendance from Callaway county dropped. The shift was towards metropolitan St. Louis and outside the state. Actual figures are more impressive than these

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percentages. The last year that the college maintained the academy there were fifteen students from the city and county of St. Louis. Thirty years later one hundred eleven enrolled. During the same period students outside the bounds of Missouri increased ten times—from seven to seventy three.

Note that the enrollment has remained stable at an average of 310 for the last fifteen years of this narrative, not because it was impossible to increase the registration but because the college, by limiting dormitory and chapter house space, deliberately chose to remain small. The average enrollment from 1919 to 1926, the year the first fraternity house was built, was 194. The average enrollment from September, 1926 to September, 1941, was 310—an average annual increase of 116 registrants. During this last period four fraternity houses, each with an approximate capacity of thirty two men, were erected. An increased undergraduate body of 116 divided by four (the number of fraternities on the campus) allows twenty nine to each, almost the exact capacity of the four houses. Another house, comparable with those already on the row would bring an increase in matriculates sufficient to fill the new structure.

Another discernable trend is toward the study of economics and biology. A comparison of majors taken in 1900-1 with those taken in 1940-1 is impossible since at the earlier date there were no majors. Still almost every student then accented the study of the classics and the mathematics. Of the 91 enrolled in 1900-1 sixty nine studied English Language and Literature; thirteen took French; nine were in German; thirty six enrolled in Greek; sixty six in Latin; sixty eight in History and Political Science; seventy nine in Mathematics; twenty eight in Philosophy; with forty seven in the department of Natural Science which embraced everything from a ten weeks course in Botany to a semesters amble through the mysteries of Mechanics. Compare these with one hundred thirty three upperclassmen in 1940-1. Ten of these were majoring in English; one in French; two in Physics; three in Philosophy; two in Social Science; five in Mathematics; two in Classics; one in Education; seven in Sociology; nine in Chemistry; nineteen in His-

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tory; thirty five in Economics; thirty seven in Biology. Twenty six percent of the students in 1940-1 were looking toward business; nearly twenty eight percent preparing to study medicine.

The basket ball squad included Claude E. Beeler and Charles E. Warden, co-captains; Robert M. Barnes, James D. Paden, J. Roy Jackson Jr., Finis L. Barrow, Charles Andy McQueary, Ralph E. Schulenberg, Walter O. Mazurek, John R. Murray, Milton F. Duvall and Donald R. Butterfield. The Blue Jays won from Central Wesleyan 34-32 and 44-29; from Arkansas College 38-26; from Drury 32-22 and 27-25; from William Jewell 40-33 and 34-30; from Tarkio 35-34; from Missouri Valley 35-32; from Central 40-33; but lost to Jefferson City Junior College 22-29; to Rolla Miners 27-34; to Missouri 36-41; to Culver-Stockton 30-34 and 25-37; to Tarkio 22-31; to Central 36-49; and to Missouri Valley 36-37.

Three dual track meets were held. Westminster won from Rolla Miners 73 to 58, the Blue Jays taking 8 of 15 first places and tied for 2 others, Vernon Gray being high point man with three firsts and a total of 19 points. The second meet on Priest Field with Central was an overwhelming victory when the blue clad contestants took 14 of the 16 firsts, winning all three places in the shot put, hundred yard dash and high jump; McCann leading the scorers with 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ points and three firsts. This was the most overwhelming defeat ever administered to a rival college by a Westminster track team. The third meet was lost to Missouri Valley. In the M.C.A.U. meet at Fayette Westminster took third. The team included D. E. Decker; R. E. Wilson; C. E. Beeler; J. G. Knight; J. T. Johnson Jr.; F. L. Barrow; J. D. Paden; J. W. Shirk; J. Roy Jackson Jr.; Carl Burst; D. T. Evans; Frank Welch; Robert Guthrie; Lester L. Cox; George Harlan; Gordon Gray; Charles H. McCann (C); R. L. Fitzgerald and Vernon Gray. Horace B. Barks III edited the "Blue Jay" with C. O. Raine Jr. as Business Manager. James H. Bennett was Editor of the "Columns". On the staff of one or both of these publications were Robert Sharp, Nick McDaniel, Sam Walsh, A. Mueller, Jean Booth, Roy Jackson, Fred Hoffmeister, Perry Ives, Frank Lambert, J. G. Hilmer, W. S. Nemec,

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F. A. Schroeder, R. F. Schroeder, O. F. Wilkinson Jr., D. R. Cheaney, S. D. Sperber, D. C. Rutledge, L. D. Kacaliff and D. R. Guthrie. James M. Roberts was President of the Student Body; Harold F. Karanjeff was Vice President. Jean Booth presided over the Y.M.C.A. the first semester; Edward C. Matthews succeeding him the second half of the year. The Skulls of Seven enrolled Charles H. Warden, Jean D. Booth, Eugene Milligan, Harold Karanjeff, William T. Barnes, Ordie F. Wilkerson Jr., and James M. Roberts.

Baccalaureate Sunday, June 1, 1941, was a beautiful day. Rev. Harry T. Scherer D.D., of the Webster Groves Presbyterian Church preached the sermon with three graduates of the Class of 1916 having a part in the services. Dr. F. L. McCluer '16, President of the College read the scripture; Rev. H. Spencer Edmonds, '16, D.D., offered the prayer; and Rev. A. V. Boand '16, D.D. pronounced the benediction. Two members of the class of 1891, Judge George S. Montgomery and Honorable George Miller, both of Kansas City, were present and the latter was given the ribbon and medallion of the Golden Legion. The class of 1916 had seven members back for their silver anniversary: Dr. F. L. McCluer; T. Benny Craighead; John S. McCampbell; Rev. A. V. Boand, D.D.; Rev. H. Spencer Edmunds, D.D.; Thomas W. Freeman, and Robert McCampbell. At the Alumni dinner Monday night Baker Terry of St. Louis was elected President of the Alumni Association, and C. Wayne Elsea of Marshall Vice President. The members of the Alumni Council elected for a three year term were Judge J. Caskie Collet, Jefferson City; J. Raeburn Green, St. Louis; C. D. Mathews III, Sikeston; C. Wayne Elsea, Marshall; T. W. Freeman, St. Louis.

Commencement morning, June 3, dawned cloudy and overcast. The elaborate preparations for the exercises on the lawn were rendered useless by rain and Governor Forrest C. Donnell addressed the graduates in Swope Chapel. At the conclusion of the address he was given the degree of Doctor of Laws. The Trustees conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. J. Layton Mauze of Kansas City, and on Rev. Elmer C. Elsea of

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New Rochelle, N. Y. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was given William Tutt Barnes, magna cum laude; David Burrell Guthrie, cum laude; John Quincy Adams; Ralph Alderson; Lowell Kenneth Baxter; Claude Eugene Beeler; James Holliday Bennett; Ralph Howard Billington; Paul Groves Blount; Jean Donald Booth; Donald J. Braun; Carl William Burst Jr.; Douglas Ringo Cheaney; Robert Ellis Douglas; David Kennedy Ferguson Jr.; Reinaldo Ferrer; Gordon Emerson Gray; Charles Daniel Hale; George Monroe Harlan; John William Harrison; Frederick Lee Hoffmeister; Harold Francis Karanjef; Charles Harold McCann; Eugene Milligan; Al John Mueller Jr.; William Stuart Nomec, James David Paden, Orville Thomas Payne; Louis Edwin Pohlman; Walter Lee Quails; James Marmaduke Roberts; Raymond Arthur Schondelmeyer; Frank Abolt Schroeder; Robert Frederick Schroeder; Charles Roscoe Warden; Charles Maxwell Warner Jr.; John Lee Wasem; Glenn Wilbur Whiteside; Charles Buckner Whitney; Ordie Franklin Wilkinson Jr.

Zeta Tau Delta enrolled Paul Chester Ekern Jr.; John T. Johnson Jr.; Louis D. Kacalieff; James Alvin Mitchell; Daniel Cole Rutledge; George Ernest Steele; and Robert Baxter Guthrie. Harold F. Karandjef won both the Dobyns and Peace Oratorical contests; the Board of Trustees prize was awarded the Philologic Society; Charles Fain took both the James H. Brookes Bible prize and the Mrs. Edwin Curd award for the Shorter Catechism; Herman W. Hicks was given the E. P. Lamkin prize in Latin and the Lang prize in declamation; the George H. English Scholarship trophy went to Beta Theta Pi; David Burrell Guthrie won the senior oratorical.

The Dean finished his announcements of honors and prizes. As the audience stood, a venerable member of the Board, wearing the gown and hood of a Doctor of Divinity, intoned the benediction. To the triumphant strains of "Love Divine All Love Excelling" the Skulls of Seven lead the singing choir, the newly graduated class, the faculty, the dignitaries and the President from the building. The echoing notes of the Recessional died in the vaulted roof; the congregation departed; the Chapel

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seemed empty and deserted. But, unseen by mortal eyes, a great gathering remained; spirits of just men made perfect, translated saints, departed fathers of the college and of the church, captains of righteousness. Sheltered within Westminster's walls, which were conceived in faith, builded through sacrifice, sustained for ninety years by Grace, these unseen witnesses bear continuing testimony that "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; and the knowledge of the holy is understanding".

*Names, Dates, and Years served by Members
of the*

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
WESTMINSTER COLLEGE**

for Years 1854 thru 1945

Name	Dates	Years
Rufus Abbot	1857-63	7
Rev. E. F. Abbott	1915-38	24
A. Allen	1866-70	5
Rev. S. J. P. Anderson	1854-70	17
Rev. Frank S. Arnold	1908-09	2
J. H. Atkinson	1933-45*	13
Frank J. Baird	1887-90	4
J. Eugene Baker	1938-45*	8
J. R. Baker	1922-45*	24
M. Baker	1866-68	4
Dr. R. N. Baker	1868-83	16
Governor Sam A. Baker	1926-28	3
Rev. Josua Barbee	1878-83; 1891-1900	16
Rev. J. V. Barks	1879-80	2
Rev. I. C. Barrett	1883-84; 1886-87	4
Thomas P. Bashaw	1880-83	4
David H. Bishop	1863-79	17
Henry S. Boice	1902-03	2
Rev. Charles B. Boving	1921-28	8
Rev. L. P. Bowen	1875-78; 1880-95	10
E. Bredell	1867-77; 1886-90	16
Rev. J. H. Brookes	1863-77; 1886-90	20
John T. Brown	1891-1900	10
Joseph T. Brown	1879-87	9
Rev. Henry Bullard	1886-90	5
R. S. Campbell	1878-83	6
T. B. Campbell	1900-02	3

*Services still continuing on present Board.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Name	Dates	Years
Rev. J. F. Cannon	1891-1920	30
Rev. W. Irving Carroll	1918-20	3
Ermine Case Jr.	1886-87	2
J. P. Cayce	1918-45*	28
M. P. Cayce	1859-60	2
B. H. Charles Jr.	1910-38	29
Joseph Charless	1854-59	6
S. Wade Childers	1929-37	9
W. G. Clark	1876-80	5
Rev. W. M. Cleveland	1918-24	7
Rev. Wm. P. Cochran	1854-60	7
C. R. Comfort	1923-41	19
Judge John C. Collett	1943-45*	3
A. B. Colton	1908-09	2
Rev. David Coulter	1854-59; 1871-78	14
Rev. John F. Cowan	1854-72; 1875-88	33
George T. Coxhead	1907-12	5
James F. Crawford	1888-92	5
John Crawford	1878-83	6
Rev. William Crowe	1921-39	19
Joseph Culbertson	1866-70	5
Edwin Curd	1860-66; 1871-1900	37
Judge Samuel Davis	1905-08	4
Russell S. Dearmont	1936-45*	10
Rev. W. R. Dobyns	1901-20	20
Richard L. Douglas	1938-45*	8
George W. Dulaney	1903-11	9
B. F. Edwards	1901-37	37
Rev. Henry C. Evans	1902-03	2
Rev. John G. Fackler	1854-59; 1879-80	8
Rev. R. P. Farris	1867-93	27
Rev. J. F. Fenton	1866-67	2
Rev. Frank L. Ferguson	1902-03	2

*Services still continuing on present Board.

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Name	Dates	Years
Rev. J. F. Finley	1866-67; 1888-89	4
S. J. Fisher	1901-12	12
John A. Flood	1877-78	2
George D. Ford	1910-13	4
Rev. A. P. Forman	1863-69	7
W. S. Forsythe	1890-1901	12
Rev. Charles Fueller	1870-72	3
Hon. Hamilton R. Gamble	1854-63	10
Rev. M. G. Garvin	1883-84	2
Judge E. P. Gates	1902-06	5
Rev. O. W. Gauss	1883-84	2
Rev. B. Y. George	1870-71	2
Rev. E. C. Gordon	1891-1901	11
E. W. Grant	1902-14	13
T. H. Grant	1916-18	3
Allen P. Green	1921-45*	25
John F. Green	1906-32	27
J. Raeburn Green	1944-45*	2
Rev. A. Greenlee	1863-64	2
Rev. Harris O. Gregg	1904-17	14
William E. Guy	1914-15	2
Thomas K. Hanna	1876-77	2
E. C. Henderson	1912-30	19
Walter W. Head	1942-45*	4
James Henderson	1898-1901	4
John H. Henderson	1866-67	2
Rev. John T. Handy	1902-18	17
James P. Hickok	1941-45*	5
Rev. W. W. Hill	1876-77	2
Rev. John G. Hilton	1924-30	7
Judge John A. Hockaday	1879-1904	26
John A. Holmes	1902-13	12
E. T. Hornback	1912-21	10
Rev. W. T. Howison	1890-97	8

*Services still continuing on present Board.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Name	Dates	Years
Louis Huggins	1902-06	5
Rev. S. A. Hulbert	1920-21	2
Thomas W. Hunter	1891-94	4
Logan Hunton	1876-80	5
J. R. Hutton	1878-83	6
Joseph Jackson	1886-90	5
W. K. Jones	1891-97	7
Paul B. Jamison	1931-45*	15
Rev. Paul Jenkins	1907-08	2
E. M. Kerr	1877-83	7
W. D. Kerr	1856-57	2
William King	1877-80	4
C. Gordon Knox	1902-07	6
Rev. D. T. Lacey	1871-78	8
Graham G. Lacy	1903-05; 1910-12	6
Rev. Wm. B. Lampe	1922-45*	24
Rev. J. N. Latham	1891-95	5
Abiel Leonard	1894-99	6
Wm. W. Lippman	1917-18	2
Rev. Arnold H. Lowe	1935-42	8
R. Lyman	1869-72	4
Judge G. B. MacFarlane	1891-93	3
Rev. Arthur J. McClurg	1926-34	9
Rev. John W. McIvor	1917-45*	28
Noble B. McKee	1905-11	7
Rev. Wm. J. McKittrick	1902-16	15
Rev. Bunyan McLeod	1922-23	2
Robert McPheeters	1871-72	2
Rev. S. B. McPheeters	1860-66	7
Thomas S. McPheeters	1891-1909	19
Rev. Henry Marcotte	1919-20	2
Rev. W. H. Marquess	1883-84; 1886-87	4

*Services still continuing on present Board.

A GREAT SMALL COLLEGE

Name	Dates	Years
Rev. J. F. Finley	1866-67; 1888-89	4
S. J. Fisher	1901-12	12
John A. Flood	1877-78	2
George D. Ford	1910-13	4
Rev. A. P. Forman	1863-69	7
W. S. Forsythe	1890-1901	12
Rev. Charles Fueller	1870-72	3
Hon. Hamilton R. Gamble	1854-63	10
Rev. M. G. Garvin	1883-84	2
Judge E. P. Gates	1902-06	5
Rev. O. W. Gauss	1883-84	2
Rev. B. Y. George	1870-71	2
Rev. E. C. Gordon	1891-1901	11
E. W. Grant	1902-14	13
T. H. Grant	1916-18	3
Allen P. Green	1921-45*	25
John F. Green	1906-32	27
J. Raeburn Green	1944-45*	2
Rev. A. Greenlee	1863-64	2
Rev. Harris O. Gregg	1904-17	14
William E. Guy	1914-15	2
Thomas K. Hanna	1876-77	2
E. C. Henderson	1912-30	19
Walter W. Head	1942-45*	4
James Henderson	1898-1901	4
John H. Henderson	1866-67	2
Rev. John T. Handy	1902-18	17
James P. Hickok	1941-45*	5
Rev. W. W. Hill	1876-77	2
Rev. John G. Hilton	1924-30	7
Judge John A. Hockaday	1879-1904	26
John A. Holmes	1902-13	12
E. T. Hornback	1912-21	10
Rev. W. T. Howison	1890-97	8

*Services still continuing on present Board.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Name	Dates	Years
Louis Huggins	1902-06	5
Rev. S. A. Hulbert	1920-21	2
Thomas W. Hunter	1891-94	4
Logan Hunton	1876-80	5
J. R. Hutton	1878-83	6
Joseph Jackson	1886-90	5
W. K. Jones	1891-97	7
Paul B. Jamison	1931-45*	15
Rev. Paul Jenkins	1907-08	2
E. M. Kerr	1877-83	7
W. D. Kerr	1856-57	2
William King	1877-80	4
C. Gordon Knox	1902-07	6
Rev. D. T. Lacey	1871-78	8
Graham G. Lacy	1903-05; 1910-12	6
Rev. Wm. B. Lampe	1922-45*	24
Rev. J. N. Latham	1891-95	5
Abiel Leonard	1894-99	6
Wm. W. Lippman	1917-18	2
Rev. Arnold H. Lowe	1935-42	8
R. Lyman	1869-72	4
Judge G. B. MacFarlane	1891-93	3
Rev. Arthur J. McClurg	1926-34	9
Rev. John W. McIvor	1917-45*	28
Noble B. McKee	1905-11	7
Rev. Wm. J. McKittrick	1902-16	15
Rev. Bunyan McLeod	1922-23	2
Robert McPheeters	1871-72	2
Rev. S. B. McPheeters	1860-66	7
Thomas S. McPheeters	1891-1909	19
Rev. Henry Marcotte	1919-20	2
Rev. W. H. Marquess	1883-84; 1886-87	4

*Services still continuing on present Board.

A GREAT SMALL COLLEGE

Name	Dates	Years
Rev. George C. Martin	1888-90	3
Rev. George Mauze	1939-43	5
Rev. J. Layton Mauze	1944-45*	2
Rev. George J. Miller	1888-90	3
J. C. Miller	1878-83; 1891-99	15
John G. Miller	1854-56	3
Rev. Franc Mitchell	1889-1900	12
Rev. J. Montgomery	1866-77	12
Lee Montgomery	1902-07; 1923-39	23
Rev. R. Ames Montgomery	1916-17	2
J. G. Moore	1900-01	2
J. R. Moorehead	1900-07	8
J. S. Morrison	1919-21	3
Rev. Max Morrison	1941-45	5
Rev. A. Munson	1859-76	18
E. A. Neel	1914-45*	32
Rev. S. M. Neel	1891-99	9
Rev. Charles R. Nesbit	1924-25	2
T. B. Nesbit	1863-86	24
Rev. S. J. Niccolls	1886-89; 1901-15	19
George Nicholson	1866-68	3
D. B. Pankey	1909-16	8
J. J. Parks	1919-39	21
Rolla E. Peters	1931-45*	15
J. S. Penny	1931-45*	15
H. S. Priest	1911-23	15
William Provines	1854-66	13
Rev. J. A. Quarles	1863-72	10
Preston B. Reed	1854-65	12
Rev. George Reynolds	1909-11	3
L. R. Reynolds	1942-44	3
Rev. N. L. Price	1857-59	3

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Name	Dates	Years
Branch Rickey	1941-45*	5
Alfred A. Rigley	1854-55	2
Rev. Wm. W. Robertson	1854-95	42
Boyle C. Rodes	1937-40	4
Rev. Harry C. Rogers	1914-18	5
Col. Howard A. Rusk	1942-45*	4
Rev. F. W. Russell	1913-17	5
Rev. E. H. Rutherford	1879-80	2
W. R. Sampson	1904-05	2
Edward M. Samuel	1854-60	7
Rev. A. V. C. Schenck	1854-55; 1863-64	4
Bishop William Scarlett	1942-45*	4
B. M. Schuster	1883-84	2
E. T. Scott	1863-69	7
H. R. Schuessler	1933-43	11
Hon. George H. Shields	1887-90	4
Middleton C. Singleton	1856-63	8
Rev. George Sluter	1865-70	6
C. D. Smiley	1933-45*	13
George W. Smith	1883-84	2
Hamilton R. Smith	1854-60	7
Phillip M. Smith	1941-45*	5
Rev. Frank W. Sneed	1902-03	2
E. C. Sooy	1911-21	11
Senator Selden P. Spencer	1908-25	18
George W. Sutherland	1913-42	30
G. C. Swallow	1863-69	7
Rev. George E. Sweazey	1944-45*	2
Rev. Robert S. Symington	1854-72	19
Isaac Tate	1863-89	27
J. M. Tate	1890-1907	18
Rev. C. L. Thompson	1886-90	5
C. McClurg Thompson	1908-09	2
R. L. Todd	1866-68	3

*Services still continuing on present Board.

A GREAT SMALL COLLEGE

Name	Dates	Years
Milton Tootle	1913-14	2
Rev. J. M. Travis	1872-77	6
M. W. Trigg	1894-97	4
James G. Trimble	1908-10	3
Rev. W. S. Trimble	1886-87	2
Rev. W. W. Trimble	1871-75; 1887-92	11
W. W. Tuttle	1866-76	11
Judge J. Underwood	1886-89	4
Major C. N. Vandiver	1898-99	2
J. R. Van Dyke	1939-45*	7
Rev. S. M. Wall	1888-90	3
Rev. A. A. Wallace	1890-45*	56
Rev. J. W. Wallace	1875-1904	30
Rev. T. D. Wallace	1886-87	2
William H. Wallace	1905-15	11
Capt. James Walter	1860-61	2
Samuel S. Watson	1854-66	13
Abraham Wayland	1856-75	20
Albert Wenzlick	1926-37	12
Robert M. White	1896-1934	39
James Whiteside	1854-55	2
W. B. Whitlow	1933-42	10
Charles Wiggins	1920-22	3
O. Wilkerson	1886-90	5
Rev. Meade C. Williams	1903-06	4
Rev. H. P. S. Willis	1863-89	27
W. C. Wilson	1886-87	2
Neal S. Wood	1933-45*	13
D. E. Woods	1939-42	4
Woodson K. Woods	1931-34	4
Rev. J. L. Yantis	1875-76	2

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